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THE
Library Companion;
OR,
THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE,
AND
THE OLD MAN'S COMFORT,
IN THE
CHOICE OF A LIBRARY.

BY THE
REV. T. F. DIBDIN, M. A., F. R. S.

Member of the Academies of Rouen and Utrecht.

SECOND EDITION.

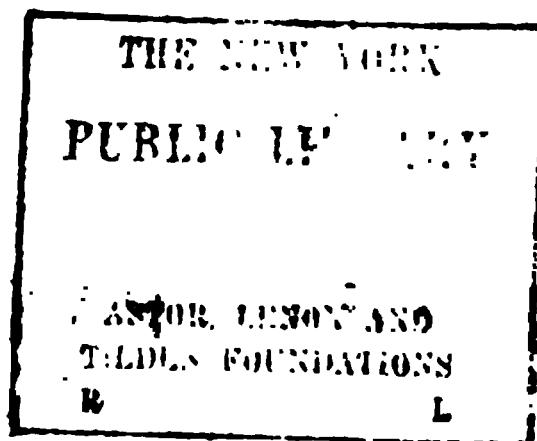


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TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The urgency with which the Second Edition of this Work has been called for, admitted only of those improvements which combine the correction of the principal *Errata* with the insertion of the *Supplemental* matter in its proper place.

The Author has observed various notices of the *Library Companion* in periodical Journals; and if he should be ever honoured with a REVIEW of his work, it will give him an opportunity to benefit by such suggestions as may be offered for its improvement in future editions. Meanwhile, it is incumbent on him to remark, in the most recent of these "Notices,"* the very different style adopted from that of its precursors. To oppose vulgarity and vituperation by a public and formal reply, would be a waste of time to both reader and author. The latter only takes leave to observe—in the language of Casaubon, from his first letter to De Thou — "Itaque *εγκαλυψαμενος* involvo me IN MEOS LIBROS, et quando publice minus possum, mihi certè quotidie conor prodesse:" *Epistolar. Viror. Illustr. Sylloges. Edit. Rolle. 1707, folio.*

* The BRITISH REVIEW: No. XLVI. This article is executed with the feelings of a gentleman, and the taste of a scholar.

THE
P R E F A C E . *

IT will be obvious, from the slightest glance at the ensuing pages, that it has been the object of their author to present a great quantity of useful information within a reasonable compass. A work which, like the present, aspires to be a *Guide to Youth* and a *Comfort to Old Age*, should be rendered at once commodious in form and moderate in price; and considering the extent and variety of the subjects here treated, it is presumed that both these points will be found to have been accomplished in the volume now in the hands of the Public.

But a consideration of much greater importance has influenced me on the present occasion. From the beginning to the end, I have never lost sight of what I considered to be the MOST MATERIAL OBJECT to be gained from a publication of this nature; namely, the imparting of a *moral feeling* to the gratification of a *literary taste*. Let us consider the subject dispassionately. Great Britain is the most wealthy, and, politically speaking, perhaps the most powerful kingdom

* This preface is reprinted from the FIRST EDITION; with the exception of such corrections and additions as are enclosed within brackets.

upon earth. Considered in a domestic point of view, here are thousands of large and affluent families ; and education, both in Public Schools and at our two Universities, necessarily assumes an expensive form. No liberal-minded parent grudges the devotion of a considerable portion of his income to the maintenance of his family. But even wealth and personal influence cannot procure immediate admission into our Universities ; where the number of applicants exceeds the means of accommodation at least in a two-fold degree.

It follows therefore, that of the rising generation, a large proportion, inheriting a considerable property, and educated in the most accomplished manner, commence their career in life with the means and opportunities of gratifying their tastes and passions in a thousand diverse, and at times contradictory, pursuits. To such, in particular, whether emerging from the cloisters of a college, or from the upper form of a public school, this LIBRARY COMPANION will be found of more consequence than may be at first imagined : for I am greatly deceived if experience does not prove that much more than half of the misery which is abroad in the world, in the higher classes of society, has arisen from the mischievous application of superfluous wealth. I address myself therefore immediately, directly, and honestly, to the YOUNG MAN, in whose hands such means may be deposited, to devote them to the gratification of a legitimate taste in the cultivation of Literature ; and as this object cannot be accomplished without the acquisition of a LIBRARY, of greater or less extent, I venture to indulge a

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less, of such experienced Readers, whose extensive reading, and whose copious Libraries, will furnish them with the means of supplying many omissions, and of illustrating many remarks : but, in a work of this nature, the difficulty has been rather to compress, than to enlarge, the several subjects which presented themselves. To the well read young Man—be he enthusiastic in the cause, or well-versed in the mysteries, of BIBLIOMANIA, or not—and to the Old, of whatever denomination—it may be fairly stated, that the work before them is replete with curious and diversified intelligence ; gleaned with unceasing industry, and embodied with no ordinary care. Indeed, with perfect confidence may it be stated, that no single volume in our language contains such a record of so many rare, precious, and instructive volumes. The fault is my own, if the method of conveying that instruction be not clear and satisfactory.

There is one point of view in which the advantage

wisdom, and the unlearned to true religion." And farther, that from the **SAME** writings, the intrepid Christian may speak in the energetic language of the same polished author . . . "Da mihi virum, (for the most successful translation would somewhat weaken the passage) qui sit iracundus, maledictus, effrænatus : paucissimis Dei verbis

—— *tam placidum, quàm ovem reddam.*

Da cupidum, avarum, tenacem ; jam tibi cum liberalem dabo, et pecuniam suam plenis manibus largientem. Da timidum doloris ac mortis, jam cruces, et ignes, et taurum contemnet." &c. *Div. Inst. Lib. III.* On this, and on every similar occasion, I exclaim with honest CHILLINGWORTH—"it is *Truth* I plead for ; which is so strong an argument for itself, that it needs only light to discover it. Whereas it concerns falshood and error to use disguise and shadowings, and all the fetches of art and sophistry." *Works, 1742, Fol. Ded. to Ch. II.*

of a work of this nature may be noticed, however slightly : especially as, in the present instance, it may be illustrated by an example of no mean authority. From the several departments of a volume of **THIS** kind, the reader may *select* what will be useful for the several objects of his pursuit : what is fitting for his town, and what for his country, residence : what should be the light troops, as it were, to attend him on a journey ; and what the heavier or *household* troops to remain at head quarters. I have alluded to “an example of no mean authority,” as confirmative of the advantage of such a plan. That example is his *late Majesty* **GEORGE III.** : who could not only boast of the finest private library (of his own collecting) in Europe, but who was himself no inconsiderable bibliographer. In the year 1795, when his Majesty was about to visit Weymouth—and wished to have what he called “a closet library,” for a watering place—he wrote to his Bookseller for the following works. The list was written by him from memory ; and I will fairly put it to the well read bibliographer and philologist, whether it be capable of much improvement ? It is as follows—copied from the original document in the *King’s own hand writing* :

The Holy Bible ; 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge.

New Whole Duty of Man, 8vo.

The Annual Register. 25 vols. 8vo.

The History of England, by Rapin, 21 vols. 8vo. 1757.

Elémens de l’Histoire de France, par Millot, 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.

Siècle de Louis XIV. par Voltaire, 12mo.

————— XV. par Voltaire, 12mo.

Commentaries on the Laws of England, by William Blackstone,
4 vols. 8vo. newest edition.

- . The Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer, by R. Burn, 4 vols. 8vo.
 . An Abridgement of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.
 . Dictionnaire François & Anglois, par M. A. Boyer, 8vo.
 . The Works of the English Poets, by Sam Johnson, 68 vols. 12mo.
 . A Collection of Poems, by Dodsley, Pearch and Mendez, 11 vols.
 12mo.
 . A Select Collection of Poems, by J. Nichols, 8 vols. 12mo.
 . Shakespeare's Plays, by Steevens.
 . Œuvres de Destouches, 5 vols 12mo.
 . The Works of Sir William Temple, 4 vols. 8vo.
 . The Miscellaneous Works of Addison, 4 vols. 8vo.
 . The Works of Jonathan Swift, 24 vols. 12mo.

Thus to revert to the position with which this branch of our enquiries set out the, purchasers of this Work (who may not probably be so well versed in selecting "a closet library" as his late Majesty) may have it in their power to compress or enlarge their libraries, on any scale which may seem most convenient and advisable.

I now come to a more particular account of the nature of the work itself. Referring to the note, in a preceding page (iii.) as to the inevitable *Omissions*, be it permitted me here to say a word as to its absolute *Contents*. There are two collateral branches, inevitably growing out of a work of this nature, which require more skill in the treatment than I am conscious of having exhibited. These are, *Extracts* and *Anecdotes*. A bibliographer should not only know the dates and conditions of books, but he should know some little of their internal character, and of the histories of their authors. In regard to the former, it will be seen that those passages have been ex-

tracted which are not only exclusively *professional*,* but which are supposed to be replete with original and interesting matter. The volumes from which they are taken are also of unusual occurrence. But in spite of these claims to approbation, I fear that the **SERMONS** of the Old English Divines may have been a little too freely dealt with : and that even this “*mentis gratissimus error*” cannot be received as an apology.

A more difficult temptation to resist, was that of *Anecdote* :—the most delightful, and at times the most instructive, department of literary research. But it has been sparingly introduced. Slight sketches are given of a few of the more prominent characters of former and modern times,† in order to enliven the unavoidable dryness of bibliographical detail ; and many living Characters are frequently mentioned, to whom in this place, any allusion would be premature if not indecorous.

* The extracts from the Sermons of LATIMER, FOX, DRANT, and EARLE, extend from page 72 to 89 : but they are replete with both curious and edifying matter. Previous to which the reader may examine a short but noble passage from BARNES, (page 30) and a very singular extract from a work called *Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into*, 1670, 8vo. : p. 62-6. For other extracts, the reprint (in three pages only) of that extraordinary Dialogue between Bishop GARDINER and Judge HAILES, in the time of Queen Mary, is the longest to be qualified by an apology ; while, on literary and philological subjects, the extract from Hearne and from the Itinerary of Fynes Moryson (page 236 and page 445) are alone of a length to need excuse.

† OF PERSONAL ANECDOTES and CRITICISM, the chief may relate to the articles Mezerai (p. 300) Bayle, (p. 495) Amyot (p. 500) Fugger (page 503-5) Dr. Johnson (pp. 531, 537-8) Strype (page 527) Robert Burton (page 606) Addison (page 613) Swift, De Foe (page 613-615)—and to the most eminent of living Poets.

To critics, of every denomination, I am anxious to address myself as not being desirous of shunning merited castigation for frequent and palpable errors. But, on the other hand, if the *omission* of much that might be deemed essential for introduction, be pointed out and condemned, it must be remembered that much has been *collected* and brought together from numerous, and at times discordant, sources ; and that the LIBRARY COMPANION, with its *present* contents, might have been easily dilated into three respectable volumes. And here, let me be allowed to anticipate an objection which may be made, from the apparent vanity of such frequent references to my own publications. The truth is, in the first place, that an author has a right to make use of his own property as he may think proper : but, in the second place, having devoted so many years to the study, and published so many works on the subject, of BIBLIOGRAPHY, it were barely possible to avoid noticing rare, curious, and valuable books, which had not been described, with more or less minuteness, in the publications referred to. In *no* instance however, have I made such reference, where I was conscious of having it in my power to direct the reader to a *more* copious or accurate detail. This avowal, fairly and honestly made, will, it is hoped, justify, as well as account for, the frequent references to the *Bibliomania*, *Bibliographical Decameron*, *Typographical Antiquities*, and *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*. The age of “Commendatory Prefixes” is past. The Muse of a friend is no longer invoked to throw her protecting arms around the labours of an author ; *

The fashion of prefixing commendatory verses to publications of

who is now doomed to stand or fall by the intrinsic merit, or the insufficiency, of the performance which he submits to the world at large.

But in the anticipation of a favourable or unfavourable issue, from such a formidable tribunal, it is impossible for that author not to feel something like anxiety, in spite even of the approbation which may have attended his previous labours. The growth of knowledge is daily increasing in rapidity and strength. In this wonderful country, it is barely possible for those, who lead a quiet and uniform life far beyond the

any note, obtained till as late as the end of the reign of George II.—if not later. During the seventeenth century these verses were in high vogue: but among them, my reading has furnished me with none so truly quaint and original as the following—prefixed to “*Solomonis ΠΑΝ ΑΡΕΤΟΣ* : or a *Commentarie upon the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Songs* ! By JOHN TRAPP, M. A. Pastor of Weston upon Avon in Gloucestershire, 1650, 4to.” [The Author was the Father of the well known Translator of Virgil.]

On the Books of Solomon opened by Master Trapp.

I stood in Solomon's Porch before,
Unable to unlock the doore,
And view the glory that within
Rather than live I would have seen.

Now in his Temple walk I can,
And hear my Maker talk with man,
And clearly understand his mind ;
Though mysteries, no mists, I find.

The Holy of Holies open lies,
No longer kept from common eyes
Each Starre may now an Eagle be,
And freely up to Phœbus flee.

If you would know how in I gat,
I passed through the Beautifull Gate ;
This *Dore of Trapp*, or this *Trap-dore*.
Trapp, Trapp !—hut God I must adore.

reach of the hum of our great Metropolis, to form a correct notion of the various channels by which knowledge is so swiftly and so widely diffused ; and it is not the least instructive feature in the HISTORY OF BOOKS, to be apprised of the expenses incurred, and hazards run, in the establishment of a popular and useful work. The gift of speech and the gift of knowledge should seem to be almost simultaneous. There are at this moment before me, the CATALOGUES of SCHOOL BOOKS circulated by the two greatest Publishers in England. I mean the catalogue of Messrs. *Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Co.* and that of Messrs. *G. and W. B. Whittaker*. The most superficial view of the contents of these Catalogues, shews the extraordinary and advantageous variety of instruction which they contain. Science, Arts, Trade, Manners, Customs—something of every thing, and of the very best kind—will be found in each ; and little does the studious, or fanciful, or classical Writer imagine, that, while months and years are consumed in the composition of a Work, of which the success is doubtful, and the remuneration remote, some of the authors, whose productions are found in the catalogues just mentioned, bring a never failing golden harvest to their Proprietors. The names of LINDLEY MURRAY and PINNOCK* may, in this point of view, almost vie with that of the AUTHOR of WAVERLY.

* First, for the “ *Catalogues of School Books* ” published by the above-mentioned Booksellers. They are of about the same extent with each other. In that of Messrs. Longman and Co. the following are the names which appear to be of the greatest importance. *Adam, Aikin, Barbauld, Bingley, Blair, (Rev. D.) Bonnycastle, Carey, Gregory, Hornsey, Hort, Howard, Hutton, Joyce, Mäbor, Molineux, Murray,*

The diffusion of knowledge for *adult* readers, has of late years, or rather very recently, been equally rapid

(Lindley) Pinkerton, Robinson, Shepherd, (with Joyce and Lant) Smith, Taylor, (Mrs.) Trimmer, Valpy, Vyse, Walker, Wanothrocht, and Watkins. I mention only those authors of a comparatively modern date; and omit the countless impressions, in every variety of form and price, of the English Classics, of a longer established reputation. The names of Goldsmith and Watts alone furnish a little library of amusing and instructive information.

But of authors of modern celebrity in this copious list, none appear to have been so fruitful, and to have produced works of which the sale has been so eminently prosperous, as Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY. His *English Grammar* (including all the publications connected with it) is a work of which it would be better to speak of editions of *tens of thousands of copies*, than of a few solitary thousands. His *Power of Religion on the Mind* and his *Spelling Book* are the next publications of numerical, as well as intrinsic, importance; and both abroad and at home the sale is wonderfully extensive and successful.

In the Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker the names of Millar, Pawley, Roberts, Stackhouse, and Wyld, are distinguished as authors of **ATLASES** on different scales; and relating to different countries. The sale of these works is perhaps greater than can be readily conceived. But let me go at once to the name of PINNOCK. The publications under the title of *Pinnock's Catechisms* comprise not fewer than **SIXTY FOUR** in number. They are arranged in alphabetical order; beginning with *Agriculture* and ending with *Universal History*. They comprise a great variety of subjects of literature and science; and besides these, there are the *County Histories*, and the *Histories of England, Greece, and other Countries*, by the same hand. Of the same Author's *Catechism of the Bible and Gospel Histories*, one impression has reached **SEVENTY THOUSAND** copies; but the price of the work is necessarily low; and I believe I am not exaggerating the fact, when I state that the exclusive copy right of the whole of these Catechisms has not been secured to the Proprietors under the sum of **THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS**. Let the reflecting reader consider, from the data here laid down, what is the quantity of instruction which is daily in circulation among the infantine world; or among those who have

and efficient. The time is in the remembrance of every man of forty-five, when we were well content to wait for *monthly* contributions, in the shape of *Magazines*, to our stock of knowledge. That time is gone by, perhaps never to return. There is, at present, such an hunger and thirst after information, that the reading man looks towards his *weekly* Journal, or Register, or Chronicle, with the same eagerness and certainty that he used to anticipate his monthly supplies of mental food. Hence he hails his *Literary Gazette*, or *Literary Chronicle*, or *Somerset House Gazette*!—to which may be probably added one or two of the many *two-penny* publications that are also weekly distributed, and of which the aggre-

scarcely reached their sixth year? Fifty years ago there was hardly any *pabulum* of the kind; or that *pabulum* was exclusively distributed, from the repository of our old acquaintance Dan Newbury, in St. Paul's Church-yard.*

But in this record of the rapid and general diffusion of knowledge for the appetites of all ages and sexes, let me not omit to make commendable mention of what I should call the *pocket editions* of our best writers in poetry and prose, so assiduously, so neatly, and so reasonably, put forth by Messrs SUTTABY, EVANCE, and FOX. No author, contained in the bulkiest dimensions, exceeds the price of 5s. per volume; and there is none, as far as I can discover from the list of the authors published, which a female need fear of being found upon her toilette or boudoir table. The typographical execution of these small duodecimo volumes is delightful, and the engraved

* The coincidence is not a little singular,—but the name of *Thomas Newbury* is attached to one of the rarest little poetical volumes, composed for CHILDREN, of which we have any knowledge. It was printed in 1563, 4to. under this title: “*A Booke in English Metre called Dives Pragmaticus, or the Great Marchantman—very preatise for Children to rede.*” Lord Spencer is in possession of this unique treasure, which I purchased for his Lordship at the sale of the Roxburghe library for 30l.

gate total is scarcely to be credited.* Nor is it the least commendable quality of such reasonably priced publications, that the matter contained in them is, generally, as correct as their exterior forms are attractive from good paper and printing. In the mean while, it is consoling to think that such numerous and useful works keep down the currency of the wretched blasphemy and absurdity which find refuge only in the premises of Mr. Carlile.

But that literary tastes and longings of every description, may be gratified, there has recently appeared a Review, which is published every two months, under the title of the *Universal* ;† while the *Westminster*

frontispieces are very respectable. Thousands of copies are circulated abroad ; especially in America. Within these last twenty years, SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND volumes of the whole, collectively, have been dispersed at home and abroad, averaging 35,000 copies per annum. Upon such a vast scale does knowledge, of every kind, travel.

* I had hoped to have been able to give a pretty correct account of these “ twopenny publications,” but have been unexpectedly disappointed. The fact is, however, that upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND of them are circulated per week ; among which, *the Mechanic's Magazine*, *the Mirror*, *the Lancet*, and *the Chemist*, take the lead. Of the first of these, alone, I learn that fifteen thousand copies are distributed. To shew the avidity with which knowledge of all kinds, and sometimes of the best kind, is sought after, a friend informs me that *Pennant's London* is now to be purchased on the same cheap terms. Is it chimerical to suppose that *Bacon's Abridgement* (of the Law) and *Comyn's Digest* will be forthwith produced in the same manner?

† The plan of this Review is excellent. It gives, after the sober and sensible plan of the *Old and New Memoirs of Literature*, published about a century ago, a brief analysis, with a few pertinent remarks, of each article : so as to leave the reader, generally, to draw his own conclusions from the facts adduced. The second (and last published)

Review, the *Cambridge Quarterly Review*, make their appearance once in *three* months, after the manner of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. Mine is not the province to pass critical opinions upon the respective merits of these more recent Magazines and Reviews. It is sufficient for the purposes of this Preface, that such publications are here *recorded*.* But while upon this theme, let me be permitted to make honourable mention for a periodical publication of a peculiar character—

number is now before me. There are XXVI. articles in it of comparative elaborate execution, followed by a great number of brief notices of domestic and foreign literature; which latter are essentially useful: for one of the principal objects, in such periodical publications, is to give the reader intelligence of what is *actually going on in the literary world*. Among the larger articles, at page 239 of this number, is a review of the *Deformed Transformed* of Lord Byron. The preliminary remarks are penned with great vigour and unsparing severity against the immoral and unpatriotic cast of the later effusions of that noble Lord:—and with justice.† In the department of Poetry, in the ensuing pages, I have freely passed those sentiments upon Lord Byron's muse which seem to be dictated by the honestest view of the subject.

* Of the sales of the more recent Magazines and Reviews above mentioned, I am unable to say any thing. They are all starting with the vigour and buoyancy of "fresh and four-year old" literary Coursers. Of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, I should apprehend the minimum to be 9000, and the maximum to be 12,000, copies of each new number. In the history of Literature, the subscription-book of Mr. Murray (for my residence necessarily makes me unacquainted with that of the publisher of the *Edinburgh Review*) would cut a splendid figure: and the ease and dexterity with which each

† I have not long risen from the perusal of another Review of the same poem in the *Edinburgh Magazine* and *Literary Miscellany*, for March, 1824; of which the introductory remarks are equally distinguished for their propriety and ability of execution. In short, to think and to speak otherwise, were a species of stultification.

under the title of the *Retrospective Review** — to which, as the ensuing pages demonstrate, my obligations have been frequent and great. Thus the reader may remark, how varied and wonderful is the perio-

number is divided into allotments, and distributed according to the copies subscribed for (the payment being PROMPT) by the several great bookselling houses, would astonish a looker on . . . At sun-rise, the QUARTERLY TREE reaches to the sky—

(Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbor)

At sun set, it is levelled to the earth . . .

(Δρυὶς πίστεως πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλαίνεται)

and every man hugs his *log* (alias, number) with eager and undiminished delight. What a SUB-NOTE might be here appended, as to the *sensations* which certain numbers, of *either* of these Reviews, are known to have sometimes produced? For periodical reading, these Journals may be considered as the venison and turtle dishes of the literary Epicure.† I found them as such, at Munich and Vienna, some six years ago.

* Will the editor of this Review forgive the suggestion, whether the articles be, occasionally, sufficiently RETROSPECTIVE? and whether they be not occasionally a little too long?

† Of MAGAZINES, the *Gentleman's*, the *New Monthly*, the *London*, *Blackwood's*, and the *Edinburgh*, have the greatest sale. Each of these has its admirers and sworn champions of defence :---and long may this bloodless warfare, or literary excitability, last! I cannot presume to weigh the respective merits of these Magazines in my own critical scales of justice; but I may be allowed to notice the matter-of-fact simplicity, antiquarian lore, and topographical embellishments of the first---the polish, delicacy, and occasional felicitous humour, of the second---the neatness, variety, and usefulness of the third---the spirited, cart and tierce, cut and thrust, character of the fourth---("Tros Tyriusve . . nullo discrimine agetur,") and the vigour, sense, and well-digested intelligence, of the fifth. The amount of all this, is, that throughout the Empire of GREAT BRITAIN, there is weekly and monthly, such a mass of intelligence---in the shape of wit, humour, narrative, and reflection---imparted, that one is equally surprised at the unfailing number of readers as well as of writers. A country, in such a state, has reason to be proud of its bibliomaniacal pre-eminence.

dical diffusion of knowledge, of every description, in this wealthy and energetic country.

But a review of the causes of the progress of literature in general, does not exclude the notice of the state of Bibliography,* or (if the reader so please to designate it) of the BIBLIOMANIA, in particular. With joy and triumph have I witnessed the close of the

* In publications on BIBLIOGRAPHY, there is nothing of very recent occurrence to notice, except it be the two beautifully printed volumes of Mr. JOHNSON'S *Typographia*, or the *Printer's Instructor*, with wood-cut portraits of several English Printers. I learn that Mr. Edward Poole is occupied with the ANNALS of the ELZEVIR PRESS, including a great portion of the literary history of that Augustan age of literature in Holland.

[A very interesting work may be shortly expected from the pen of the Rev. Dr. BANDINELL, Principal Librarian of the Bodleian Library : being an account of the *Editiones Principes*, up to the year 1600,—the books printed in the *Fifteenth Century*,—and those printed by the *Aldine Family*—which are to be found in that magnificent collection. This will be a *whetting* precursor to the Catalogue of the ENTIRE BODLEIAN LIBRARY—of which the first sheet is just gone to press. Felix, faustumque sit !]

But in Bibliography, let me not forget the notice and commendation of that wonderful work of the late Dr. WATT, called *Bibliotheca Britannica*. It is now complete, in two quarto volumes, each about the size of Ainsworth's Dictionary, at 7*l.* 7*s.* per volume. Such a concentration of labour was hardly ever beheld ; but the authors, Father and Son, both FELL VICTIMS to their zeal. The first volume contains the names of authors, alphabetically arranged ; the second, the several works under their classes, or general names, thus : " Angling," " Bible," " Cookery," &c. To say that such a work, on so stupendous a scale, should be faultless, would be equally rash and ridiculous. On the contrary, it contains numerous errors, and must not be unlimitedly confided in. But its uses and advantages are manifest and indispensable. The history of the completion of this great labour is among the most curious on record.

Book-campaign of the past season. It has turned out to be what every lover of his country's literary reputation could wish. The gloom which, at the conclusion of the last season, darkened the countenances, not only of many worthy members of the ~~Horburgh~~ **Club**, but of a great number of distinguished Collectors of libraries, has vanished. The sun shine of good humour, content, bright hopes, and cheering prospects, has succeeded. The reader has already anticipated the ground or cause of these remarks. The sale of the library of the late lamented SIR M. M. SYKES, Bart. was conducted, and closed, in a manner the most unexpectedly gratifying. While, at the west end of the town, the *Books* of the same Baronet were dispersed at splendid prices beneath the auspices of Mr. Evans,* towards the east end of the town (in Wellington-street, under the hammer of Mr. Sotheby) his *prints*, of every description, brought excessive prices: and 300 guineas for an impression from a *Niello*, and 89*l.* for a couple of British Portraits, in one plate,† are achievements of unprecedented gal-

* The manner in which the Catalogue of this splendid library is executed, is extremely creditable to the author of it, and the three **GREAT GUNS** of the Collection may be described in the *Liby* of 1469, the *Greek Testament of Erasmus* of 1519, (each UPON VELLUM) and the *Deed of Divorce* between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves. The gain upon the two latter articles made up for the loss on the first. The first is now with John Dent, Esq. The second is in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, (purchased by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury) and the third is in the State Paper Office.

† It was the portraits of James I. and Prince Henry, each on horseback, engraved by Vaughan. The condition was most beautiful.

lantry and liberality of feeling. The total or grand amount of the two sales, united, amounted to 36,000*l*. Who therefore shall say that property is misplaced in collecting together such objects? If the question arise, what was *given* for such a property? a prompt and satisfactory answer is at hand: *less* was given than the produce here recorded.

[In the midst of our increasing literary prosperity, there is one prominent feature which must come forcibly “home to the business and bosoms” of all who love London, and who wish “peace within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces;” and that is, the formation of a CIVIC LIBRARY in the chambers of her *Ancient Guildhall*. Several of my readers will, I have no doubt, remember that an Institution of this nature was earnestly recommended in two energetic letters printed in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1824; but it was for a member of the Corporation, Mr. Richard Lambert Jones of Highbury, to advocate the cause of Bibliography in the City Senate, and establish its permanent foundation in the metropolis. Improvement is so far like virtue, that its arrival can never be too late. London, whilst she is the first of *mercantile cities*, is nevertheless a *literary* one; and it rests with the numerous encouragers of literature to render her yet more so. Into her Library let them pour all their treasures concerning her history, her antiquities, her customs, triumphs, pageants, and edifices; and let the whole *Corpus Historicum* of London be found where it

The impression of the Niello had been obtained from W. Y. Ottley, Esq. and is engraved at p. 304 of his *History of Engraving*. Sir Mark gave only 150*l*. for it.

ought to be preserved . . . under the vaulted roof of her ever famous *Buildhall*.]

But this state of bibliographical prosperity is not confined to the Metropolis. I continue to hear and to receive the most flattering accounts from all parts of the country. A re-action is taking place. Circulating libraries are enlarged and multiplied. The surplusage of wealth, in these “piping times of peace,” finds a vent in the channel of book-purchasing. Noblemen and Gentlemen begin to think (as the old monkish writers thought and have expressed it) that a “mansion without a library is like a castle without an armoury”—and accordingly, halt where you will, you are sure, on a little gossip with the humblest provincial book-vendor, to glean intelligence of “some famous library in the neighbourhood”—and if none of these equal that at *Eshton Hall*, or at *Yarmouth*,* they may be

* These selections are made without a wish to institute invidious comparisons; but the *Catalogue of the library at Eshton Hall*, the property of Miss CURREN, (see page 180 post) is at this moment before me: as I am favoured with one of the 40 copies only of it which were printed. It is carefully and unostentatiously executed by Mr. Triphook. The collection in all its branches (but especially in *British History*) does great credit to its amiable and sensible owner. With the library of my friend Dawson Turner, Esq. of Yarmouth I am intimately acquainted. The Fine Arts and Botany are its stronger and more prominent features. The collection is select and costly. Of the *AUTOGRAPHIC* treasures in it, more than a slight notice is taken in a subsequent page. I could easily have added to the number of these *rival* examples of the *BIBLIOMANIA*; and my friend Mr. Broadley, (late of Kirk Ella, near Hull) may probably scold me for the omission of his enviable book-treasures: while Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham tells me that he is constantly revelling in the midst of 15,000 tomes (at Hunmanby in Yorkshire) of endless variety and never failing amuse-

yet deserving of examination, and their owner may receive a passing tribute of respect. My gratification is well nigh unbounded to learn that the name of WATT, at Aston House, near Birmingham, is coupled with that of the "**good old cause**;" and I may yet live to witness it as great in BOOKS as in MECHANICS. Meanwhile I have the additional gratification of learning, that the number of *Travellers* dispersed all over the country, from the great houses in Paternoster Row, is nearly doubled; and that *three* orders are now received where *one* formerly was scarcely given.

ment. Long may he enjoy this revelry. Close to London, again, I could mention friends who spare no cost in securing, nor pains in making acquaintance with, their book-treasures. The exquisite paintings of LENTULUS lose nothing of their lustre or value by the neighbourhood of a library (on the basement floor) of tasteful structure, and replete with volumes in which Piranesi, and Bartoli, and Hollar, and Bartolozzi, and Morghen, display their peculiar and unrivalled powers. Nor are philology and the sciences wanting.

In the immediate neighbourhood of this Tusculum, is another cabinet, on a smaller scale, and with fewer treasures. But here are early and powerful specimens of the pencil of Turner, Wilkie, and Callcott, with no mean sprinkling of LARGE PAPER tomes of modern authors of established celebrity. These be the boast of NESTORIUS; and his quincuxes and espaliers, clipt yew hedges and velvet lawns, afford him recreation and food for thought . . . as he meditates on DEATH.

Somewhat nearer home, is another library, sweetly disposed, and judiciously furnished; of which its excellent owner thus wrote to me, on breaking up his establishment to come to town for the last winter season: "We go to town this day se'nnight for the season. I shall leave MY LIBRARY with great regret. Its cheerful character, its soft and quiet scenery from the lawn in front, its comfortable and social aspect, its manageable and not overwhelming size, its *companionable* and inexhaustible sources of amusement and delight, make

In again reverting to the work before the reader, I conclude this preface with the exercise of the pleasing task of acknowledging obligations received. My friend the Rev. Dr. Bliss, of the Bodleian Library, has enabled me to enrich these pages not only by the examination of many treasures in that wonderful repository, but by the loan of the first volume of his work (not yet published) of the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. The pages of his *Athenæ Oxonienses** have been also at times singularly useful. For the unwearied services of Thomas Amyot, Esq. in enlarging and correcting many of these sheets by the aid of his own choice library, and numerous bibliographical memoranda, I cannot be sufficiently thankful. The library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville has been on this, as on every other occasion, thrown open to my researches in the readiest and most liberal manner; and to the treasures contained in it I am chiefly indebted for the account of the rarer volumes to be found under the head of the *History of Ireland*. The owner of that library will therefore be here pleased to accept my best thanks. My acknowledgments are also due to Frederic Barnard, Esq. for free access to the Royal Library at Buckingham House: the facility and liberality of accommodation, in that magnificent and truly regal collection, can be appreciated only by those who have experienced it. The unrivalled trea-

me cling to it with the fondness of grateful affection and attachment." These comforts are to be found at *Edmonton*. For other libraries of large extent, and remote situation, search well the index of this work.

* For a character of this work, see p. 519 post.

asures at *Althorp* and at *Spencer House* have been submitted to my free inspection with the usual liberality and kindness of their Noble Owner: while the richly furnished libraries of my intimate friends George Hibbert, Esq. Richard Heber, Esq. Francis Freeling, Esq. Francis Douce, Esq. and Robert Lang, Esq. have supplied me with materials of which the value will be evident from a perusal of the ensuing pages. On all sides, and in the most unqualified manner, the kindest aids were offered me: and if the fruits of such friendly assistance are not seen in the work before the reader, the fault is in *him* to whom they were tendered.

In the last place, something like an acknowledgment remains due to those respectable BOOKSELLERS, by means of whose copious catalogues something like a fixed or rational *price* has been attached to the numerous works contained in these pages. The present is peculiarly the age of bibliopolistic adventure and enterprise. There is no nation in Europe which can boast of such an extensive diffusion of knowledge by means of well executed Catalogues: and it is without any invidious distinction that I notice those of *Messrs. Payne and Foss, Longman and Co. J. and A. Arch, Rivington and Cochran, Ogle, Duncan and Ogle, Triphook, Thorpe, and Bohn.* But, with every atten-

* Since the commencement of this work, Messrs. PAYNE and FOSS have published a catalogue of 10051 articles. I have smiled, in common with many friends, to observe rare and curious volumes selling for large sums at auctions, when sometimes *better* copies of them may be obtained in that incomparable repository in Pall-Mall at two-thirds of the price. Whoever wants a *classical fitting out* must betake him-

tion to fix a fair and authorized price upon such works of intrinsic merit, of which the marketable value was

self to this repository. The various catalogues or portions of them, according to the sizes of the volumes, which have issued from the house of Messrs. LONGMAN, HURST, REES, and Co. for the last three years, contain scarcely fewer than 17000 articles; while, of modern articles, the same House has, of each, from one to ten thousand copies. This latter necessarily includes the wonderful stock of Elementary works alluded to at p. xii. ante. To the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, or *A Descriptive Catalogue of a rare and rich Collection of Early English Poetry*, published by the same House in 1815, under the care of the late Mr. Griffiths, the ensuing pages, in the department of "English Poetry," contain frequent and apposite references. The rarest article in this catalogue (Chester's *Loves Martyr*, or *Rosalin's Complaint*, 1601, 4to.) marked at 50*l.* and purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes Bart. was sold at the sale of that Baronet's library for 64*l.*

The catalogue of Messrs. J. and A. ARCH is on a smaller scale; but it exhibits both valuable and rare works, and my references to it have not been unsparing. Indeed I consider the situation of these respectable booksellers, in the very heart of the metropolis, as most fortunate on many accounts:—for the periodical circulation of their Catalogues may have a salutary effect in counteracting *manias* of a different description. I do not indeed quite despair of seeing groups of philologists and critics collected in the Royal Exchange, beneath the statue of Edward IV, when (Printing and the Bibliomania were first conjointly introduced into this country) and counteracting, by their book-speculations, the direful ravages of the *Scrip* and *Consols* manias. The catalogue of Messrs. RIVINGTON and COCHRAN, which is chiefly theological, contains not fewer than 17,328 articles. The arrangement is good: the works submitted to sale are rich in all classes; especially in theology and Oriental literature, while the printing and paper are alike inviting. There is a sort of episcopalianism about this volume... within and without. But here it behoves me to make honourable mention of that curious catalogue (now become a rare book) of *Theology and Oriental Literature*, published by Messrs. OGLE, DUNCAN and Co., and containing upwards of 19000

ascertainable; I fear that, in some few instances, the collector may be disappointed in his calculations. It

articles of Divinity. I am not compelled to subscribe to the critical canons occasionally attached to these articles; but I can never be backward in acknowledging the obligation which the CLERICAL WORLD is under (from this desirable volume) to its respectable publishers. The catalogues of Mr. TRIPHOOK are, many of them, of absolute necessity to the Collector; since the titles and colophons are printed at length with great accuracy; and I may fairly say, that, in few places of sale have I seen such copies of *Old English Philology* as in Mr. Triphook's repository. The collection of Mr. Triphook is now merged in that of his partners, whose names appear in the TITLE PAGE of this work; and it may be triumphantly affirmed, that the catalogue of Messrs. HARDING, TRIPHOOK, and LEPARD, takes precedence of ALL on the score of numbers: for not fewer than *twenty-seven thousand and fifty-seven* articles form the grand total of works, in the course of sale, at the TEMPLE OF THE MUSES! Apollo and the Nine were never kept in such a constant state of activity as these spirited Bibliopolists keep them—equally to the surprise and advantage of the lettered world.

Mr. THORPE is indeed a man of might. His achievements at *Book-sales* are occasionally described in the ensuing pages. It is his *Catalogues* of which I am here to treat. They are of never ceasing production: thronged with the treasures which he has gallantly borne off, at the point of his lance, in many a hard day's fight, in the Pall-Mall and Waterloo-Place arenas. But these conquests are no sooner obtained, than the public receives an account of them; and during the last year only, his Catalogues, in three parts, now before me, comprise not fewer than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE articles. What a scale of buying and selling does this fact alone evince! But in this present year, two Parts have already appeared, containing upwards of 12,000 articles. Nor is this all. On the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1823, there appeared the most marvellous phenomenon ever witnessed in the annals of BIBLIOPOLISM. The *Times Newspaper* had four of the five columns of its last page occupied by an ADVERTISEMENT of Mr. Thorpe, containing

should however be always borne in mind that the *condition* of a book will materially regulate its price.

It remains therefore, only to indulge a rational but an ardent hope, that the work now before the reader, and intended as a *Guide to the Young* and a *Comfort to the Old*, may be crowned with that success, which has been sought for in a most anxious and unceasing examination of materials for the last two years; and of which nearly as much has been kept back as brought forward. For a toil of this nature, I can most unfeignedly avow that no pecuniary reward is likely to be commensurate. Every thing that a liberal spirit could devise, on the part of my Publishers, has been promptly conceded; but I look for eventual and substantial remuneration only in the generous

the III^d Part of his Catalogue for that year.† On a moderate computation, this Advertisement comprised *eleven hundred and twenty lines*. The effect was extraordinary. Many wondered, and some remonstrated: but Mr. Thorpe was Master of his own mint, and he never mentions the circumstance but with perfect confidence, and even gaiety of heart, at its success!

If Mr. Bohn be the last, he is not the least, of enterprising and successful Bibliopolists. His Catalogue, in two parts, contains not fewer than 14,614 articles. These articles are chiefly books in foreign languages: and Mr. Bohn's knowledge of the German language has enabled him to translate *Fuhrmann's* work on the Greek and Latin Classics with considerable advantage. But bibliographers and critics have been liberally consulted; and in the department of *Philology and Miscellanies*, there are some volumes worth the cunning investigation of lovers of literary rarities. The whole catalogue is a proof of unwearied diligence in description, and commendable taste in collection.

† He has just published another Catalogue, containing 16716 articles.]

sympathies of the "YOUNG," and the well-weighed approbation of the "OLD."

Wyndham Place,

Aug. 2, 1824.

. I just learn that *the Diary* of SAMUEL PEPYS (see the Index of this Work) is nearly completed at press. It will contain about ten or a dozen well executed portraits; and the work, in two quarto volumes, will be doubtless a popular companion to *Bvelyn's Memoirs*.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is upwards of six years, since, on quitting the ancient city of Ratisbon, (in the way to Nuremberg) I paused upon the summit of a high hill, about a short English mile from thence, which commands a beautiful view of the course of the Danube. As the traveller quits this hill, in the same route, he takes a final leave of the same river: but if he have any sensibilities which are likely to be awakened by a view of Nature, in one of her most interesting forms, he will not fail to cast a fond and frequent look upon the view in question: which is at once fertile, varied, and picturesque.

I spent a short twenty minutes upon the summit of this hill: and requested the postillion to make me acquainted with the names of the different little villages and chateaus with which the banks of the Danube are, in this neighbourhood, so plentifully studded: while, to the right, the massive fragments of antiquity, together with the turrets and towers, of RATISBON, rose with a grand and contrasting effect. I seemed to rejoice in the prospect before me; and wished for a farm upon this sweep of meadow, or a villa upon that undulating summit. The grapes were now ripening apace; and the joys of the coming vintage seemed to give to every object a ruddier hue, and to animate every Rustic with a livelier flow of spirits. I was revelling in the picture of abundance which my fancy readily drew, when the explanation of the postillion, conveyed through the servant who attended me, cast a melancholy tone of colouring over this scene of pros-

pective happiness. “The River, Sir,” (observed the interpreter)
 “frequently overflows its banks, and destroys the labours of the
 “husbandman; the houses are sometimes swept away in the
 “course of the inundation: the cattle perish: and the vine is
 “rooted up by the rushing waters. Yonder scene, now so plea-
 “sing from the certain prospect of an abundant harvest, is fre-
 “quently visited by desolation and affliction—while the walls and
 “ramparts of the CITY protect the inhabitants from the wide
 “waste of deluge by which the country is overwhelmed.”

This brief but impressive dialogue had nearly escaped my recollection . . till, of late, and especially at the PRESENT MOMENT, it presented itself to me in a variety of ways. In sitting down to the composition of this Work, in which my principal object is to be of USE to my countrymen—if not to the readers of other countries, I could not but reflect how forcibly the picture of nature, as seen at Ratisbon, was emblematical of that of HUMAN EXISTENCE. For, first, we may consider the principles, passions, and prejudices of mankind as represented by the course of the Danube. When kept within bounds, that river brings fertility and abundance; when it overflows its banks, ruin and desolation too frequently ensue. The inference is obvious. Secondly, as the strong walls and ramparts of Ratisbon protect its inhabitants from the ill effects of the flooding of the river, so the sound instruction and good advice, instilled into the minds of young people—and not lost sight of by such as are “of riper years”—generally protect them from that most dreadful of all human visitations, the inundation of vicious thoughts and immoral habits. As are the walls of Ratisbon against the evil effects of the overflowing Danube, so are GOOD BOOKS against the influence of pernicious writings.

THE

Library Companion.

DIVINITY.

THE source of all moral excellence must be sought for in the truths and consolations of RELIGION. Hence I devote the first chapter of this **Library Companion** to a brief account of such works, as, among others, may be of service to the Young, and of comfort to the Old, in their choice of publications relating to the **INSPIRED WRITINGS**.

A word or two, however, by way of preliminary observation. I must suppose my “Young Collector” to have received a classical, or competent education; whether followed up by “University Instruction,” is a matter upon which I cannot venture to speak decidedly—although, questionless, if it be so, the better for himself. Yet it may be observed that several of our famous Collectors have never heard the echo of their footsteps within the cloisters of a college. Preferable to either a classical education, or the instruc-

tions of a University, is the possession of a sound conscience and right judgment in all things; and though this latter observation may be considered as begging the question, yet it cannot be denied that we frequently witness their good effects, without stopping to enquire how they were attained, and without disbelieving that they may be easy of attainment. It is fitting, however, that I should caution such Collector, in the very outset of his book-career, not to be led away by any of those meteor-like manias which sometimes possess very intelligent men, and bring disgrace upon the good old cause of BIBLIOPHILISM. Especially let him beware of confining himself exclusively, or imperatively—of sacrificing all his time and attention—his rest, and, as it were, comfort of mind—to one distinguishing, or *capricious*, branch of collection more than another: because the most prudent of men can scarcely refrain from committing many errors in the indulgence of such a passion. All violent impulses, of whatever kind, are necessarily short-lived. Let both the student and collector regulate his passions as soberly as possible; but such regulation by no means implies coldness or indifference. Let zeal never slacken—but let judgment always step in to modify it: and when a *very* choice, or curious, or supposed unique, article presents itself, let the courage only be screwed to its sticking place, so as not to fear even the competitorship of * * * * * in the acquisition of it! I am the more anxious respecting this branch of the subject, because, as on the one hand I do not like to see a generous young character on a sudden frozen into parsimony, bordering upon avarice; so, on the other, I am exceedingly desirous that all book-pursuits should have a *consistent* and *satisfac-*

tory result : that there should be no shifting and changing, and “ bringing to market ” those fruits which are only, as it were, of yesterday’s gathering.

There is nothing that brings down heavier and juster censure upon a Young Collector, than this early and precipitate separation from such companions of his private hours ; who appear to have been invited into his study to-day, for no other purpose than to be turned out of doors to-morrow. Consider well—and weigh the probable advantages and disadvantages of your choice, maturely — before you purchase ; but having purchased, as the result of such conviction, be kind and courteous towards those whom you have thus admitted to be your Cabinet Counsellors ; for, (as old Richard de Bury says) “ they will instruct you without harshness, and correct you without stripes.”* I have known many instances of extreme folly on this score ; and have seen shelves covered, this season, with CHRONICLES, — which, during the next, have been filled by DEKKERS, GREENES, and HARVEYS ;† and, still more ruthless act ! have found old

/* Concerning this favourite author, consult the *Bibliomania* and *Bibliographical Decameron*. A pleasing and instructive picture of LIBRARY COMFORTS is drawn in Mr. D’Israeli’s *Literary Character*, vol. ii. ch. xxi. If I could envy any man, or men, their past lives, it were GROLIER, PEIRESC, and DE THOU.

† To which add, the works of TOM NASH. These were celebrated writers in the reign of Elizabeth ; and wrote pieces of drollery, satire, and lampoon. Harvey was the bitter opponent of Nash. At the sales of Pearson, Steevens, Reed and Bindley, some of these pieces brought inordinate prices : but at that of the late Mr. Perry, these prices were considerably diminished. Respecting the authors, consult Berkenhout’s *Biographia Literaria*, Beloe’s *Anecdotes of Literature*, D’Israeli’s *Calamities of Authors* ; and, for the editions of some of their works, the *British Bibliographer*, and Watt’s *Bibliographia*

Roger Ascham's prophecy abundantly fulfilled — by the dispersion of BIBLES for the admission of ROMANCES.* These are mischievous results, and should be avoided.

Without further preface, therefore, I proceed to the recommendation of those books in which the **WORD of GOD**, or the Sacred Text, is contained with every possible advantage bestowed upon it from the piety learning, and research of man. Of course, I speak of **Editions of the BIBLE.** And first of

POLYGLOT BIBLES.

These have been always considered as the foundation stones of a theological collection; but the ordinary Collector will do well to rest satisfied with the possession of *two* out of the *four*, of such publications of Holy Writ: namely, with the *first* Polyglot Bible,

Britannica. Several very uncommon pieces of Dekker will be found in the “*Catalogue of the singular and curious Library of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun,*” sold by auction by Mr. Cochrane in 1816: see nos. 771-777. Mr. Heber possesses, I believe, the most complete collection of the works of this coarse, but clever, writer.

* Ascham's words are these:—“I know when God's Bible was banished the court, and *La Morte d'Arthur* received into the Prince's chamber.” The worthy Ascham is most vehement against this Romance, which has lately been twice reprinted in a duodecimo form, with cuts. Of this reprint, all the exceptionable passages are *omitted* in one edition; in the other they are *retained*:—and, shame to say! this latter is the more saleable impression. A little before, Ascham says, “Ten Sermons at *Paule's Crosse* do not so much good for moving men to true doctrine, as one of those books do harm, with enticing men to ill living.” *Schoolmaster*; by *Bennett*, 4to. p. 253-4.

published at *Alcala*, in 1514-22; 6 vols. folio; and with the *fourth*, published at London in 1657, in the same number of volumes, of which the famous BRIAN WALTON was the principal editor.* The *Lexicon of*

* Of the Polyglot of CARDINAL XIMENES, there are three copies printed UPON VELLUM: one is in the Vatican, and one was formerly in the library of the Capuchins of Montefiascone: the third, formerly belonging to the Cardinal himself, and which was more recently in the collections of Pinelli and Count Macarthy, is now in the library of George Hibbert, Esq. of Portland Place. Mr. Hibbert has dispossessed it of the comparatively inappropriate binding in which it was clothed by De Rome, when in possession of the Count, and has clad it in a magnificent vestment of dark blue morocco, under the skilful hands of C. Lewis. It is barely possible to view these volumes without feeling a justifiable pride that they are the property of an Englishman. I should apprehend that the finest *paper* copy in the world, is that in the Royal Library at Paris; it had belonged to Henri II. and Diane de Poitiers: but a copy of remarkable beauty was sold at the sale of Meerman's books for 65*l*. Its ordinary price is 36*l*.

Of the Polyglot of WALTON, the LARGE PAPER copies are so rare, that I have no recollection of the sale of one within the last twenty or even thirty years. But yet scarcer than these, is the large paper of the *Lexicon of Castell*. Indeed, at this moment, my recollection furnishes me only with *four* such copies: one in St. John's Coll. Library at Cambridge; a second, in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral; a third, (of extraordinary condition) in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth; and a fourth, in the British Museum. The history of the rise and progress of this matchless work is ably given by my friend the Rev. Mr. Todd, in his *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Brian Walton*, 1821. 8vo. 2 vols. It is scarcely a twelvemonth ago, since I saw, at Mr. Lawford's, in Squibb's Passage, a copy of the ordinary paper of Walton's Polyglot, with two or three extra heads, containing an original, circular Letter, prefixed, exhorting the public to an encouragement of the work, (see Todd's *Mem. of Walton*, vol. i. p. 49.) and signed by Walton, and other learned men. I think five guineas were demanded for this particular, and not inconsiderable document; and thirty guineas for the copy of the work exclu-

Castell is an indispensable accompaniment of the latter work.

And let him, if this cannot be obtained in its original

sively.† Mr. Payne, in his last catalogue, marks a fine copy at the same price. So does Mr. Bohn. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a copy at 21l. : *Cat.* 1822. no. 5777. Messrs. Rivington and Cochran, at the moment of penning this, justly boast of possessing not fewer than eight copies of this Polyglot of Walton, a thing perhaps unparalleled in the annals of bibliopolism. Mr. Thorpe, in a recent catalogue, marks a copy, containing BOTH THE PREFACES‡ (the royal and the republican), at 45l. : “a remarkably fine copy, very strong, and neatly bound in russia.” But such a copy is not unique. Mr. Hibbert has a similar one, with the *Original Dedication*, and the rare edition of the “*original Advertisement*,” as copied by Mr. Todd, vol. i. p. 68. The rage for *republican* copies has a good deal, if not entirely, subsided ; and I suspect that copies of this description are as common as those called *royal* copies. Even in the solitude of Worlingham, (the seat of the late Robert Sparrow, Esq. in Suffolk) I discovered a republican copy, bound in blue morocco, and ruled with red lines ; which had once belonged to “P. de Cardonnel.” The DEDICATION to King Charles II. is the *really* rare thing to possess : and yet, what will be the surprise of the reader to learn, that this bibliographical *keimelion*, wanting in most of the large paper copies, is to be found in a copy, on small paper, in the library of Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland?§ I am indebted to my young and ardent book-loving

† If I mistake not, this copy was purchased by a common journeyman shoemaker ; who had contrived to snatch intervals, from his arduous and almost incessant occupation, to make himself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages.

‡ A copy, *more* than perfect, necessarily supposes another copy *less* than perfect. Nor is it probable that the *imperfect* copy should be also the property of the Owner of the *perfect* copy—for who, in the possession of his senses, would inflict such punishment upon so valuable a work as that of the Polyglot of Walton, for the mere capricious purpose of having another copy *more* than perfect ? Be this as it may, it is certain that, in the library of Salisbury Cathedral, there is a copy of this very Polyglot, with the portrait, frontispiece, preface, and prolegomena, CLEAN CUT AWAY. Such a frightful act of book-spoliation is, fortunately, rarely to be witnessed. It seems, however, not to have been of recent perpetration.

§ This library, a most curious and valuable one, and of which there is a printed

and entire form, content himself with Michaelis's improved edition of the *Syriac* and *Hebrew* portions of it, put forth in 1788, in 2 folio volumes, which may be procured for somewhere about 2*l*. Yet if, from motives of economy, or a want of opportunity, or of curiosity, neither of the foregoing Polyglot Bibles be attainable,* I esteem *him* neither an incurious nor an

friend Mr. W. C. Trevelyan (of University College, Oxford) for this, and many other curious pieces of bibliographical intelligence. I discovered, abroad, two copies with this original Dedication: one at Stuttgart, and the other in the library of the Arsenal at Paris: and it may be seen in the large paper copies at St. Paul's, Lambeth, and in the British Museum. It is evidently an *after* production: printed in a very different type from what is seen in other parts of the volume. Colbert's copy on large paper, in his Majesty's library, does not possess it. Nor does the extraordinary similar copy in Earl Spencer's Library at Althorp.

* Of course I pass by the Polyglot Bibles of PLANTIN, HUTTER, LE JAY, &c., as these are now considered to be purely secondary, if not almost entirely useless. But it may not be unacceptable to learn, that there did exist, and yet *does* exist, a copy of Plantin's exquisitely printed Polyglot, UPON VELLUM, in the library of the King of Sardinia, at Turin. This copy was described by the Marquis Scipio Maffei, in his account of that library, in a letter to Apostolo Zeno. He described it as in eleven volumes, with the 12th and 13th upon paper; with the following inscription, in letters of gold, upon the cover of the first volume: "*Emanueli Sabaud. Duci. Biblior. exemplar purum xi. tom. in Membr. Philippus II. Hispan. Rex Cognato ac Fratri chariss. sacrum munus. MDLXXIII.*" *Mem. of Literature*, vol. v. p. 393. Another vellum copy is mentioned in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. 154; but Mr. V. Praet, in his charming Catalogue of vellum books in the Royal Library at Paris, has mentioned several. The Polyglot of Hutter, published in 1599, in six folio volumes, demands a more particular detail. I have already (*Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 31-3)

catalogue in 4to. was bequeathed to the Castle by the late Dr. John Sharp, a prebendary of Durham, Archdeacon of Northumberland, &c. &c. He died in 1792. He was a magnificent character in every thing he did. But of him, hereafter.

unhappy Collector who shall have possessed himself of the *four-tongued Bible** of Reineccius, published at Leipsic in 1750, in 3 folio volumes. But it is due to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Bagster, the bookseller, as well as to that of his learned coadjutors, to notice

noticed the contents, and the rarity, of a perfect copy of this singular work; and Mr. Bohn the bookseller, availing himself of the authorities I before referred to, naturally and pardonably, exults in the possession of "an uncommonly beautiful copy, elegantly bound in vellum, complete in every particular"—which, in his last catalogue of 1820, no. 4397, he marks at 35*l*. As an apparent justification, Mr. Bohn adds, that "there does not appear to exist a single complete copy in any of the foreign public libraries; and in England, the one now submitted is decidedly **UNIQUE**." These are rather bold words to make public. No one, nor one score of men, can know what is, or is not, in all the foreign public libraries; and I make little doubt that Passau, Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Nuremberg each contains a perfect copy of old Elias Hutter's many-tongued labours. In one of the places (I think it was at Bamberg or Wurtzburg) I was told, on quitting Nuremberg, that there was a church (of course not applied to purposes of divine worship) **WHOLLY FILLED WITH BOOKS**—even to within a few feet of the roof; and was not Hutter's Polyglot in all probability among them?

Nor can it with safety be said what is, or is not, in the numerous and richly stored libraries of England. When Hutter put forth his Polyglot, it was the dawn of biblical criticism in our country; and many would have been eager to possess his work. We had mighty men, in every way, even at that time, engaged in the study and dissemination of the **SACRED TEXT**. The mid-day effulgence of such labours appeared in the Polyglot of Brian Walton. Mr. Bohn marks a copy of the *Paris Polyglot* of 1649, at 21*l*. Let "the young" and "the old" beware how they purchase a copy at Paris, either on the Boulevards or Quai des Augustins, for one half of that sum—if it be imported into England.

* *Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and German*: the Hebrew has Schmid's Latin version—the Greek is from Grabe's edition of the Alexandrine MS. and the German is from the last revision of Luther's text by Luther himself in 1544-5.

the commodious and highly useful Polyglot Bible, which has been recently published by him—in a variety of forms—in the *Hebrew, Hebrew-Samaritan, Greek, Latin Vulgate, Syriac, and English* texts.*

Of Bibles published in a separate language, I shall proceed to give a list, in the order in which they appeared in print.

BIBLES IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

I must begin by advising, upon this and every other department of literature, whether sacred or profane, that the Collector always procure, when practicable, the **FIRST EDITION** of every work of importance and popularity. But it will frequently happen that, of some works, even of the highest importance, there will be strong doubts about its first appearance in print; and when, in the absence of a *positive* date, we are compelled to judge of its priority from *collateral* circumstances. Thus, in the very department at present under consideration, we have only collateral, but most indisputable, evidence of the *earliest* edition of the **SACRED TEXT**—not only in the *Latin*, but in any *other*, language. That first edition is assuredly the impression printed in a large, square, gothic type, of which

* A great number of copies of this Bible—printed with stereotype plates,—was destroyed in a fire which consumed the whole of Mr. Bagster's premises in Paternoster-row in the year 1822. The plates, however, were preserved. A good account of the plan of this Polyglot may be seen in Mr. Todd's *Biography of Walton*, vol. i. 335-9. At the same time was published the *Liturgy of the Church of England*, in eight languages, to be sold and bound up with this Polyglot: in the same variety of forms.

I have already published a fac-simile,* and which distinguishes this Bible, vulgarly called the *Maxarinc Bible*,† on account of a copy of it being found by De Bure in the library of the famous Cardinal Mazarin; better known as the *Bibliothèque des Quatre Nations*,‡ attached to the Institute of France. The “collateral but indisputable evidence” is this. The edition is destitute of a printed date. Some, in consequence, supposed it to be as old as the year 1440; and others, 1450. At length two copies were found in the Royal Library of France; one upon paper, the other UPON VELLUM:§ upon the margin of the paper copy was an inscription in the hand writing of the time, purporting that copy to have been “*illuminated, bound, and perfected by Henry Cremer, vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen of Mentz, in the year 1456, on the feast of the Assumption of the glorious Virgin Mary.*”

From this evidence, it is clear that the Bible in question was printed in the year 1456; and it is probable that it was printed in the preceding year: It is possible even that it may have been printed in 1450. Indeed, from the testimony of Ulric Zel, detailed in the *Cologne Chronicle* of 1499,|| it is most probable that this was the very Bible which they began to print “in the Jubilee year of 1450.” At least, there is no

* *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 3-6.

† The bibliographical history of this Bible may be said to be well nigh exhausted in a Disquisition published upon it in Mr. Valpy's *Classical Journal*, vol. iv. p. 471-484.

‡ See this identical copy described in the *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. ii. p. 364-5.

§ Both these copies are noticed in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 253-5.

|| This is a very uncommon book—even in Germany. An account of it, together with a translation of the passage relating to the above Bible, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 281-4.

other ancient Bible which so completely answers to the description therein given, as the present. It follows, therefore, that this is not only the first edition of the *Sacred Text*, in ANY language, but that it is the **VERY FIRST BOOK** printed with metal types. Those, who have not seen it, can form little notion of the beauty and regularity of the press work, and of the magnificent appearance of the volumes. They exhibit a masterpiece of art, and a miracle in their way; shewing that the infancy and maturity of the art of printing were almost simultaneous. I am both prompt and proud to record, that no country in the world contains more, if so many copies, of it—as our own: while that, UPON VELLUM, in the possession of Mr. George Nicol, bookseller to his late Majesty, is the admiration and envy of Collectors. *

In purchasing this impression, the Collector is quite sure to have the *Editio Princeps* of the Sacred Text in the *Latin tongue*. The version is the **VULGATE**, or that of which St. Jerom is allowed to be the author. Of the most ancient, or *Italic* version, this is not the

* It may surprise foreigners, and even Mr. Ebert, of Dresden, himself, that I should call this book by no means of the *first* degree of rarity. A copy, upon paper, will be found in the Bodleian library: and in the private collections of the King, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Sir G. Shuckboro', Sir M. M. Sykes, Mr. G. Hibbert, Mr. J. Fuller, and Mr. John Lloyd: UPON VELLUM, it will be found in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville (from the Macarthy collection) and in that of Mr. G. Nicol. But none of these copies, to the best of my recollection, contain the two leaves of a table, or rubrics, which are noticed in the Public Library at Munich: see *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 287. It is rather surprising to find no copy of this important edition in the British Museum. The fac-similes of the type of this Bible, in Masch, scarcely deserve that designation.

place to say any thing. A fine copy of this first impression of the Vulgate Text may be worth a hundred and fifty guineas; but it has been recently pushed to thirty guineas *beyond* that sum.* A yet rarer Bible than the Mazarine and published indisputably before that with the printed date of 1462—is the one, executed in a yet larger character than the preceding, which is supposed to have been printed by PFISTER at *Bamberg* about the year 1460. I have before entered so fully into the bibliographical history of this exceedingly rare impression,† adding a fac-simile of the commencement of the first chapter of Genesis, that nothing farther upon the subject is necessary to be here advanced; except that we may be quite confident of the date of this Bible being 1461, at *latest*—from a coeval inscription, in the same numbers, in a copy of it which belonged to Lord Oxford, and which is now in the Royal Library at Paris.‡

I now come to the mention of the favourite early impression of the Bible, among collectors, with the first PRINTED DATE subjoined. I mean, the edition put forth by *Fust and Schoiffher at Mentz*, in the year 1462. This edition exhibits a matchless effort of the art of printing; and is, with one slight exception, the earliest specimen of those printers' largest secretary gothic type. It is usually found UPON VELLUM; and I

* The copy belonging to the late Mr. James Perry was purchased by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex for 160 guineas! that in the library of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. was purchased by Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane for £189. The copies in the possession of Earl Spencer and John Fuller, Esq. are the finest which I ever saw.

† *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 7-10. With the exception of a second copy, in the Royal Library, I know of no other copy of this very rare impression in the country. It is worth £200. at the least.

‡ *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 255.

think I may venture to say that I have seen, abroad and at home, nearer *thirty* than *twenty* copies of it. Upon paper, it is of rarer occurrence; but a fine copy upon vellum is worth at least double one upon paper. The Collector may fearlessly advance a hundred guineas for a fine and perfect membranaceous copy.* From the year 1462 to the end of the Fifteenth Century, the editions of the Latin Bible may be considered; literally, as innumerable; and generally speaking, only a repetition of the same text. I therefore do not recommend a useless and interminable labour in collecting editions merely because they happen to be printed before the year 1470 or 1480: but two exceptions may be made in a pursuit of this kind. First, although these earlier editions are entirely divested of critical annotations, and the text of one

* Among the finest copies of this celebrated Bible UPON VELLUM—I speak only of such as I have seen—are those in the collections of Cracherode, Earl Spencer, Duke of Cassano (the Spencer duplicate), Sir M. M. Sykes, Messrs. Hibbert, Lloyd, and Watson Taylor. The Cracherode copy is in the British Museum. Lord Spencer's is very large, but not so white as was the Duke di Cassano's copy—purchased by his Lordship, and sold at the sale of his duplicates in 1821. Messrs. Payne and Foss were the purchasers of this copy, and I find it marked by them at the reasonable sum of £130. in their catalogue of 1822, no. 4708. Mr. John Lloyd is in possession of Mr. Edwards's copy. Mr. Watson Taylor's copy, which had belonged to Gaignat, and afterwards to Count Macarthy, was sold at the sale of his library for £315. 5s. All these BIBLICAL GEMS are beautifully white; and, as well as the copies in the Marlborough and Pembroke libraries, are upon vellum. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a copy, which had belonged to the late Bishop of Ely, upon paper. A similar copy is in the Bodleian Library, and another at Blickling in Norfolk. His Majesty's copy is also on paper; with the New Testament only upon vellum: very fine, and prettily illuminated—but one leaf in the Apocalypse is wanting.

year seems to be only a reimpression of that of the preceding year, yet it may be as well to collect such impressions of the same text as *first* appeared in the *several countries* in Europe.* And secondly, it is almost essential to the character of a well-chosen biblical collection to have the *first* Latin version from the *Hebrew Text*—and a first similar version from the *Greek Text*; each in contradistinction to the *Latin Vulgate*. These impressions are called “*Fontibus ex Græcis*” and *Fontibus ex Hebræis*.” The former first appeared in 1479; the latter in 1696.

To give an account of the various critical editions of the *Latin Vulgate* in the Sixteenth and following centuries, would alone fill a large octavo volume. Passing by the editions of *Pagninus* and *Servetus* (the latter under the name of Villanovanus) I shall introduce the biblical Collector at once to those of *Vatable*, and the *Aldine editions* of 1590 and 1592; in folio—called after the names of Pope Sixtus V. and Clement VIII.—the admirable critical labours of *Le Clerc*, in the edition of 1735, 7 vols. folio; and the yet more curious and probably more important impression of *Sabatier*, in 1743, 3 volumes folio.† In our own country, we have no edition

* As thus: at Mentz, 1455; at Bamberg, 1461; at Rome, 1471; Venice, 1476; Naples, 1476; in Bohemia, 1488; in Poland, 1563; in Iceland, 1551; in Russia, 1581; in France, 1475; in Holland, 1477; in England, 1535; in Spain, 1477.

† See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 49. Lord Spencer possesses a copy of the first edition of the version of *Pagninus* (from the Hebrew and Greek original texts) of the date of 1528, 4to., which had belonged to Melanchthon, and which has a passage, in the fly-leaf, (from Gregory Nazianzen)—in the hand writing of that celebrated reformer, thus: “ Πὰρ τὸ καθ’ ὅθ’ οὐ μόνον παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶ, δίδεται δὲ τοῖς καλουμένοις

which may vie with the beautiful one printed by Didot in 1785, 2 vols. 4to., and dedicated to the French Church. I have purposely avoided the mention of very many curious, beautiful, and much sought-after impressions of the Latin Vulgate, in various forms and various types—which have been put forth by the *Stephens, Gryphii, Elzevirs*,* and other con-

και εις νεωτερον: scriptū manu Philippi."† The reader may consult Mr. Townley's *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 215, &c. Of the Bible of Servetus, a "fine copy in blue turkey" is marked at £4. 4s. in Mr. Triphook's Catalogue of 1817. But see *Old Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 329. The Aldine editions of 1590 and 1593, in folio, are called after the name of Pope Sixtus V. and were supposed to exhibit the STANDARD VULGATE TEXT. They are chiefly estimable on large paper; in which state they still lift up their heads. At the sale of the library of the Marquis of Lansdown, in 1806, a copy of this kind was omitted to be so designated; and the late Dr. Gosset bought it for his friend (the late) Mr. Taylor, for about 10s. 6d. The Doctor had too keen an eye to let such a treasure escape. On the death of Mr. Taylor, in 1821, his books were sold by auction, and this very copy was again described as of the ordinary paper. In consequence, it was purchased for a comparative trifle by Mr. I. Payne, and now adorns the library of Sir M. M. Sykes, at a price about sixty times beyond the first purchase. The Duke of Grafton's copy, of the same kind, properly designated, was sold for 36l. At Chatsworth, the Bible of 1590 is upon small paper, and rather an indifferent copy: but of that of 1592 there is a fine large paper copy, bound in blue morocco. At Althorp, there is a fine copy of each upon large paper: see *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 52;—and consult p. 55 for an account of Sabatier's edition, above lauded. Father Bukintop published an explanation of ambiguous expressions and doubtful readings in this Vulgate Bible of 1590, at Cologne, in 1710, 4to.

* Most of these will be found noticed in the pages of the work

* Melanchthon appears to have quoted from memory—as he has omitted the article τοις before οὐτω. The passage occurs in the xxxist Oration. Ed. 1609; vol. i. p. 504.

tinental printers ; nor will I stop to enquire whether, or not, there be a copy of what is called *Cardinal Richlieu's Bible* (of 1656, 8vo.) printed UPON VELLUM—as there would be no limits to the notices, and anecdotes which might be engrafted upon this fruitful branch of our enquiries.* It is sufficient that, in what has been laid down as *certain data* to act upon, neither the Reader nor the Collector will find his labour, or his money, ill bestowed in forming his judgment accordingly.

GERMAN BIBLES.

The earliest printed version of the Scriptures, after that of the Latin, was the GERMAN *version* : of which the two first editions were published without dates. Of these, the impression supposed to be by *Mentelin* is anterior to the other. They have both been before particularly described by me. On the possession of

last referred to. It may, however, seem surprising that, in the work recently published upon the Elzevir press (*Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs*) at Paris, 1822, 8vo. no notice should be taken of the magnificent folio impression of the French Bible by Louis and Daniel Elzevir, in 1669, 2 vols. folio. Perhaps the finest copy of this book in the world, is in the Althorp Library. It is on *large paper*, and had been Lamoignon's. But it is not very rare upon large paper ; and a copy of this kind will be found in the library at Worlingham, (see p. 8,) very fair, and fine. Abroad, it is rather of common occurrence, in most public libraries.

* I may here however remark, that the Edinburgh edition of the English Bible of 1811, 12mo., is, when found upon LARGE PAPER, a much more beautiful book than the above vaunted diamond letter Bible of Richlieu. But these will be fortunate who get this Edinburgh edition upon large paper, as only twenty-five copies were printed. Earl Spencer's copy was obtained of Mr. Triphook.

the one or the other of these impressions, let the Collector go immediately to the supposed best edition of *Luther's version*, in 1541; considering the intermediate impression as rather curious than necessary—not but what the possession of the FIRST editions* of such an extraordinary writer as Luther will always compensate for the trouble or delay that may attend their acquisition.

ITALIAN BIBLES.

After the German versions of the Scriptures, appeared those of the ITALIAN, within probably a very few years of each other. I am strenuous and earnest about the recommendation of one or the other of these early versions; not so much on account of their rarity, which is great—especially when in a fine condition—

* It is somewhat difficult to ascertain with precision the date of the first impression of Luther's text: but I presume that, whatever be the earliest date of the New Testament, the Old Testament did not appear before 1524: see *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 58: and *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 164. In the latter authority will be found some particulars about the earlier Bibles, and of that of 1541. Mr. Townley has availed himself of the authorities there referred to, and adds (what is singular enough) from *Adler's Biblioth. Bibl.* p. 12, that, in a copy of Luther's Bible of 1545 appear some ms. notes of the same Reformers who had written in the extraordinary copy of the above edition of 1541, which now graces the shelves of Mr. G. Hibbert's library. *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 282. Perhaps there is hardly an impression of Luther's version, but of which some few copies may not be found printed UPON VELLUM. I observe a copy of the New Testament, printed in this manner at Augsburg, in 1535, 8vo. 2 vols., marked at 5*l.* in black morocco binding, in Mr. Triphook's Catalogue of 1815. This was the copy which is now in Lord Spencer's collection. *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. page 117.

No copy of it is known in France ; so that I saw and described, with no ordinary sensations of gratification, the copy which adorns the shelves of the Imperial library at Vienna.*

The great Star of Hebrew printers in the sixteenth century was *Daniel Bomberg*, a native of Antwerp, and resident of Venice. His editions of the Bible, with the Targums and Rabbinical Commentaries, are considered to be of great intrinsic value ; especially his third edition of 1547-9, in four folio volumes.† But let the *Stephens* come in for their due share of praise ; and especially the famous R. Stephen, father of the learned Lexicographer, who, in his quarto and duo-

of Exeter College by bequest. This book is now worth ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUINEAS.

* See the *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 486-8. The copy there described “ had had a journey to Paris, and gained a coat of blue morocco by the trip.” It is a clean and beautiful copy, but rather cropt in the binding. But the second edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed between 1488 and 1490, at Naples, is very much scarcer than the first. Of that impression, some particulars will be found in the forthcoming edition of my *Introduction to the Classics*.

† Mr. Townley, in his *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 467, has given a short but animated and interesting account of the above early “ Star of Hebrew printers.” Bomberg’s first edition was in 1518 ; but afterwards, much improved, in 1525, in four folio volumes. “ A still more ample and complete edition was printed by him in 1547-9, four vols. folio, under the inspection of Cornelius Aldekind, another erudite Jew, with a curious preface by the editor of the edition of 1525 — Jacob Ben Chain — of which a Latin translation is given in Kennicott’s *Dissertation*, on the state of the printed Hebrew text, 1759, 8vo. pp. 229-244. Dr. Adam Clarke (*Gen. Pref. to Comment.* p. iv.) characterises this edition of 1547, as the most useful, the most correct, and the most valuable Hebrew Bible ever published.” *Townley*. It seems to have been overlooked by Brunet. A copy of it is marked in Messrs. Ogle and Duncan’s last catalogue (no. 2189) at 14*l.* 14*s.* in russia.

decimo impressions of the Hebrew Bible, presented the theological world with welcome gifts.*

I pass over those impressions of the Hebrew text which appeared in the several Polyglots of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and conclude this summary list with the recommendation of *three* in the eighteenth century, which are entitled to distinguished praise; that of *Michaelis* of 1720, in two vols. 4to.; of the learned and excellent *Houbigant*, of 1753, in four vols. folio; and of the not less commendable *Kennicott*, of 1776, in two folio volumes—the latter pronounced to be, by one of the most wary of German critics, “a first rate, and even unique ornament of a theological collection.” But yet I will not quarrel with that student or collector, be he young or old, who shall be disposed to add to the foregoing the quarto impression of the recent labours of *Jahn*.†

* The dates and forms of the Stephanine Hebrew Bibles, above alluded to, are these: in 1543, 4to. in two or three volumes—with points: and in the following year in seven or eight volumes, sextodecimo. Of the former, or quarto impression, I find a “fine copy, in morocco, gilt leaves, ruled,” marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in Mr. Payne’s last catalogue, no. 4803. Of the latter, “a copy in fine condition, bound by Roger Payne, in blue morocco, with gilt leaves,” is marked at 4*l.* 16*s.* by Mr. Triphook, in his catalogue for 1819, no. 1503. De Bure and Brunet have dwelt with commendable complacency upon the beautiful execution of these covetable volumes, in both forms.

† I will mention the current prices for which these editions may be obtained. *Michaelis* may be bought for about 1*l.* 15*s.*; but, on large paper, in 4to. the catalogues of Mr. Payne and Mr. Ogle concur in affixing double that price. A copy of the latter kind is described in the *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 41. *Houbigant’s* Hebrew Bible is the dearest of any. It has been known to bring 12*l.* 12*s.*, even at an auction; which should seem to justify Messrs. Payne and Foss in marking “a new and very neat” copy of it at 14*l.* 14*s.*

Of *Kennicott’s* edition, I believe no copy is known to exist on large paper. It may be obtained in sound condition, and according

GREEK BIBLES.

Considering the number of Greek works which appeared towards the latter end of the fifteenth, and the very commencement of the sixteenth, century, it may be thought rather a matter of surprise that no GREEK *version* of the Scriptures was published till nearly the lapse of the first twenty years in the latter century. But so it is. If we except the Greek New Testament of Erasmus, and of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, each in the year 1516,* the Sacred

to the binding, from 7*l.* 7*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Whoever chooses to see the merits and demerits (the latter word, however, hardly deserving of a place here) of the labours of Kennicott fairly appreciated, may consult Bishop Marsh's XIth Lecture; but Kennicott's own Dissertation upon the state of the Hebrew text, with his annual accounts, are a fund of theological learning. To these may be added the pamphlets of Gifford and King, and the letters of the Abbé de * * * * as well as Kennicott's remarks on Select Passages, &c., and eight Sermons, 1787, 8vo. See Thorpe's cat. 1822, nos. 13019-13029. Of *Jahn's* edition, in four 8vo. volumes, a sewed copy is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. Lord Spencer possesses it upon LARGE PAPER. It was edited and republished by *Frey* in 1812, 8vo. two vol. But do not let me forget to entice "the young" Collector to give *Leusden's* beautiful little edition, in 1701, crown 8vo. a place in his travelling trunk. Nor, aspiring to the more solid and essential purposes of information, should Mr. *Boothroyd's* cheap and admirable edition of the Hebrew Bible—without points—and accompanied by critical and explanatory notes in the English language—in two 4to. volumes, in 1816—be omitted to be strongly recommended to the diligent and truth searching student. Mr. Horne has dilated somewhat upon the utility of this edition. *Introduction*, &c. vol. ii. p. 130.

* It is not often that the New Testament, *alone*, of Cardinal Ximenes' Polyglot is found upon sale. I once, however, had a copy of it, with the edges almost uncut: and in Mr. Payne's last catalogue, (no. 4719) will be found a "very fine copy, in blue morocco binding, gilt leaves," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* Such a sum may be worse

text was unknown as printed in the Greek language till the appearance of the *Septuagint of Aldus*, or rather of Andreas Asulanus, in 1518, folio; a noble effort of the Aldine press, and a great acquisition to the cause of sacred literature. There are copies of this handsome book upon *thick* paper, but none upon **LARGE** paper; and one copy only UPON VELLUM, is recorded by Renouard, which is in the Vatican library. As to *critical* editions of the Greek Bible, and more especially of the Old Testament, I recommend those of *Zanetti*, 1586, folio; *Grabe*, 1707, folio; *Bas*, 1709, 4to.; and *Holmes*, 1797;—the latter now in the course of publication.* Of all these, that of the late Dr.

devoted. To the best of my recollection, there is no copy of the *first* edition of ERASMUS UPON VELLUM: of the second, there are, I think, three copies of such description. One is at Basle, the other is in the library at York Minster, and a third (recently obtained) was the property of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. This third copy wants the second volume, which has the Latin annotations; but the Sacred Text is complete. It is in pristine binding and pristine condition; quite beautiful. What is singular, it had lain twenty years upon the shelves of a Leipsic bookseller, unpurchased—till Sir Mark, in his late tour upon the Continent, secured it for the very moderate sum of 20*l*. It was sold at the sale of Sir Mark's library, last year, for 140*l*.

* The reader may be pleased to consult the *Introq. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 36, for an account of the comparative critical worth of these editions. Beautiful copies of each will be found in the ALTHAM collection; and especially of that truly splendid impression put forth by Zanetti, under the editorial care of Cardinal Caraffa, in 1586. I may here just make brief mention of the fine *Latin Bible*, printed under the same Cardinal's auspices, in 1588, as a companion to the preceding—if it be only to notice the beautiful copy of it in the library at Chatsworth, in red morocco, which had belonged to Dr. Thau. It is not, however, on large paper, nor do I remember any copies that are. The edition of *Holmes* was omitted to be noticed in the work just referred to. There have been about eighteen parts, at 1*l*. 1*s*. each part, already published; forming three volumes in

Holmes is doubtless the most critical and valuable, as well as the most elaborate. But the want of a pocket Greek Bible, with the text of Bos or of Breitingen,* is yet a desideratum ; unless we except what has recently appeared as a portion of Mr. Bagster's Polyglot Bible—and a yet more recent impression, executed at Glasgow, “*Typis Academicis* ;” a beautiful little church-pew or pocket companion.

FRENCH BIBLES.

The Bible did not appear in the *French language* till the year 1530 ;† although, about twenty or thirty years before, there might have been portions incorporated into a work called *La Bible Historiée*. But the first French *Protestant Version* was not published till 1535, the very year in which appeared our *own* first version of the Old and New Testaments. I confess that I am anxious that a copy of each of these well-

folio. See Bishop Marsh's XIIth. Lecture, for a character of this publication.

* Of the edition of *Breitingen*, which is careful and correct, a copy was sold at the sale of the late Dr. Gosset's library, (A. D. 1813, no. 741) with the ms. notes of Cæsar de Missy, for 4*l.* 1*l*s.

† By Martin Lempereur, in folio. I should rather have said, that the first French edition of the *Old Testament* appeared in 1523, 12mo. and of the *New*, in 1477, or thereabouts. See the authorities in the *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 57. Of the above edition, printed at Antwerp, in folio, I find a “neat copy” marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in Mr. Triphook's catalogue of 1808 ; and a copy of an edition in the following year, printed at Lyons, in folio, marked at the same price. I never saw this latter edition. Martin Lempereur republished his Bible of 1530, in 1538 ; and if I were called upon to mention, from memory, the finest copy of this latter Bible ever seen by me, I should say it was in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk : see p. 8, ante. This copy is in fine original stamped calf binding, clean and sound throughout : and is surely upon *large paper*, if large paper there be !

printed and by no means high priced, volumes—may adorn the shelves of a well chosen library. As to subsequent impressions in the same tongue, and with the *Roman Catholic* text, the studious may rest well contented with the excellent edition, in French and Latin, published at *Toulouse* in 1779, 8vo. in nineteen vols. ; and of which a beautiful reprint is now in the course of publication.* I consider this latter production as an almost *sine quâ non* in a library more especially theological.

ENGLISH BIBLES.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I now come to the mention of *our own* printed version of the SACRED TEXT ; and if I am here rather more diffuse than in the enumeration of the foregoing versions, I hope to be readily pardoned. First and foremost, let “ the Young Man,”—especially if he be destined for holy orders—get possession of every authentic piece from the pens of TYNDAL and COVERDALE ;† whether they exhibit, or not, the previous

* I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant, when the quarto Bible of Drs. D'Oyly and Mant may be reprinted in six or eight goodly octavo tomes, of respectable execution, to range with the above mentioned edition, or with similar sized impressions of the works of our eminent Divines. What a *comfort* it was to the profession of the Law, when Bacon and Comyns made their appearance in royal octavos !

† I am not sure whether the names of FRITH and BARNES ought not to be added to the above. Indeed the works of Tyndal, Frith, and Barnes, were published together in one folio volume in 1573 : see *Typog. Antiquities*, vol. iv. p. 430. I possess copious MS. extracts from this precious volume ; and once possessed a fresh and fair copy of it, divided into two parts, and bound in old yellow morocco, which was obtained from Mr. R. Triphook. But from the extracts

labours of Wicliffe. Champions, as the two former were, of our early church, during the more critical period of her struggles with the see of Rome, they yet stand out . . . as “ burning and shining lights ” . . . whose radiance ought to illuminate our understandings, and

which remain, I cannot refrain from giving the reader the following specimen of BARNES—from his “ Articles condemned for Heresie.” The concluding sentence is glorious!

“ The Bishop of London, that was then called TUNSTALL, after my departure out of prison, said unto a substantial man, that I was not dead (for I dare say his conscience did not reckon me such an heretic that I would have killed myself, as the voice went ; but yet would he have done it gladly of his charity) but I was (said he) in Amsterdam ; where I had never been in my life (as God knoweth, nor yet in the country this x years)—and certain men did there speak with me (said he)—and he fained certain words that they should say to me, and I to them? and added thereunto, that my Lord Cardinal [WOLSEY] would have me again, or it should cost him a great sum of money—how much, I do not clearly remember. I have marvel that my Lord is not ashamed, thus shamefully, and thus lordly to lye, although he might do it by authority. And when my Lord Cardinal and he would spend so much money to have me again, I have great marvel of it. What can they make of me? I am a simple poor wretch, and worth no man’s money in the world (saving their’s)—not the tenth penny that they will give for me. And to burn me, or to destroy me, cannot so greatly profit them : for when I am dead, the sun and the moon, the stars and the elements, water and fire, yea, and also stones, shall defend this cause against them, rather than THE VERITY SHOULD PERISH ! ” p. 215.

The following is from his “ *Priests may lawfully marry Wives ?* ”—“ Upon a day St. Gregory sent unto his ponds for fish, and in the nets that they fish withall, were brought up above six thousand young children’s heads : the which thing, when St. Gregory saw, struck him sore to the heart—and he was very heavy of that sight—and perceived anon, that his decree that he made for priests’ chastity, was the occasion of this great murder—in that the priests could not live sole, nor yet they durst not avow their children for fear of the decree. And so for safeguard of their honesty, they fell into a fearful abominable sin to kill their own children.” p. 328.

whose warmth ought to penetrate our hearts. But for THEM and THEIR LABOURS, the examples of Cranmer and Latimer had been unproductive of a glorious issue. The seed, sown by their editions of the sacred text, was watered with the blood of our first Martyrs: and has hence grown up into a goodly tree, whose boughs have overspread the land, and whose fruit hath nourished the fainting soul. Let such names, among ourselves, be held in the same reverence and respect as are those of LUTHER and MELANCHTHON among our neighbours!

To come to particulars. The New Testament was first published, without a date, but about the year 1526, in a duodecimo volume. Having before* described the most perfect, but not, as hitherto supposed, the *only* copy, of this inestimable volume, it remains to add, that, about four years afterwards, (1530) appeared the *Pentateuch* in the same form—reprinted in 1534† as an attempt, or prelude, as it

* *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 173-4. Dr. Cotton has found a portion of a second copy of this first edition, in the library of St. Paul's cathedral, which was lettered "Lant's Testament;" and of which the leaves were misplaced in the binding. This book I have examined; and, as the reader will suppose, with no small satisfaction—as the copy, although imperfect, (beginning with the sign. A v) is fair and sound. But my satisfaction would have been greater, if the *monitory* MS. note, prefixed by Dr. Cotton, had been attended to. Such a volume should be rebound with every degree of care and beauty. It is at present in a most sorry state: a state, I will be bound to say, unknown to the Dean and Chapter. Not many feet from this precious little volume, there stands a rare impression of the New Testament, translated into Dutch, and printed at Antwerp in 1553, 12mo. with neat little wood cuts, and a fine head of our Saviour in the frontispiece. As a specimen of printing, this book is peculiarly beautiful.

† In the library of St. Paul's cathedral, there is a beautiful and

were, to an edition of the entire sacred text, comprehending both Testaments. The completion of this arduous task was reserved for *Miles Coverdale*, and the impression appeared in 1535, in a folio volume, printed in double columns, in a foreign secretary-gothic type—as, it is supposed, from the press of a Zurich printer. A perfect copy of this exceedingly rare, and proportionably estimable, volume, is, I think, yet unknown : as all those, of which I have any knowledge, are deficient in some one respect or other. *

This holy and most desirable work being accomplished, it wanted not imitators and abettors. Coverdale's book was reprinted, with more or less trifling corrections and additions, in 1537, 1539, 1540 ; and yet more magnificently in 1568.† The Bibles, of

genuine copy of this second edition of Tindal's version of the Pentateuch, in original calf binding, with stamped arabesque borders and heads.

* A particular description of this rare and highly valuable book will be found in the *Biblioth. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 78, and in *Cotton*, p. 3-111. See also the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 61. Imperfect copies are by no means very uncommon. In that most curious and magnificent old library at Blickling, in Norfolk, the seat of the Noble Family of the HOBARTS; there are two copies of this description ; of which one begins with fol. iii. of the *Old Testament*, having the remainder apparently perfect—and with fol. ii. to fol. cij. of the *New Test.* In the other copy all the introductory pieces are wanting : but the text, from beginning to end, is quite perfect. A very imperfect copy is in the library of Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton. Dr. Cotton's list will supply notices of other copies.

† Perfect copies of these Bibles, especially of that of Matthewe of 1537, are of the extremest rarity. A perfect copy of the latter was purchased at a late sale, at Mr. Sotheby's for 17*l.* 17*s.* by Mr. Trip-hook, and is now the property of Mr. Heber. But at the sale of Sir M. Sykes's library (1824) a perfect copy of it, which had been Gulton's, was pushed to the extraordinary price of 75*l.* and was purchased

these dates, are called under the names of those of MATTHEWE, TAVERNER, CRANMER, and the BISHOPS; and are all printed in a handsome folio form, but are

by Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane. The cause of its rarity, even in an imperfect state, is obvious enough. Many a copy, which had survived the cupidity of the searchers, during the reign of Mary, was negligently treated by the posterity of their first possessors; placed in dark and damp holes and corners—a prey to rats and mice—or to perish from rain and mildew. How many copies, too, of these earlier Protestant Bibles were flung into the fires which consumed the Martyrs in Smithfield? Perhaps even Cranmer's funeral pile was lighted with the leaves of his own Bible! There is always a keen and cutting spirit of *sarcasm* in religious persecution: even on both sides of the question.

It may be as well to remark, that detailed descriptions of the above rare Bibles of 1537, 1539, 1540, and 1568, appear in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*; and that all the editions by GRAFTON, WHITCHURCH and DAY—the great typographical triumvirate of the middle of the sixteenth century—are described in vol. iii. p. 434-498, and vol. iv. p. 57-65—of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*. Lewis and Dr. Cotton have also given detailed accounts of several: but the work of Lewis stands in direful need of revision and enlargement. Of the Bibles, just mentioned, that of Grafton of 1540, executed under the patronage of Abp. Cranmer, is one upon which the greatest typographical luxury appears to have been bestowed. It should seem that there are two known copies of it UPON VELLUM: one in the British Museum, and the other in St. John's College library, Cambridge. In a catalogue of the books of "William Stewart, Esq. at Spoutwells," sold at Perth by D. Morison, Jun. Bookseller, in 1817, see no. 664—there appears to have been a copy of Redman's rare edition in folio, of the same year with Grafton's, 1540: there called "the scarcest of all the old English translations of the Bible:" but (in the usual strain of lamentation!) the copy "unfortunately begins with fol. 2; but is otherwise perfect and in fine preservation." Why Mr. M. should say, "the history of it is unknown," I cannot discover. A particular description of it is given in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. 309; and so far from the copy of it in Emanuel College library, "being the only one upon paper of which we have an account," Dr. Cotton notices three others—one in the

very difficult to acquire in a clean and perfect state. A careful perusal of them shews how little is to be gained from a recasting of the version. There is a strength, simplicity, and perspicuity, about our old version, which carries a charm and a conviction about it, not to be easily described. But here I must not omit the notice of what is called the *Geneva Version of the Bible*, printed in a small roman type, and with indifferent workmanship, in 1560, 4to. It is, of its kind, a sort of parent text; and is now become rare; but no early English Bible is likely to be found in a more soiled and injured state, and it is seldom perfect. As Dr. Cotton has justly observed, “this version was for many years the most popular one in England, as its numerous editions testify. The copy at

British Museum, a second in Herbert's collection, and a third in the library of St. Paul's cathedral.* The King, according to Mr. Morison, possesses it UPON VELLUM. I doubt if this be the case.

It would only deceive the reader to lay down any thing in the shape of *canons* for the prices of these old Bibles. They are seldom or never perfect, and still more seldom in a clean condition. Like diamonds of a *different* character, their value increases greatly in proportion to size and colour. Let no man buy these ancient treasures without *ocular* demonstration: for here, in particular, is the truth of Addison's remark abundantly proved.—“Our *sight* (says that elegant writer) is the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses.” *Spectator*, no. 411. Consult also *Todd's Vindication of the Translation of the Bible*, p. 25, &c.

* I have cursorily examined the black letter folio editions of the English Bible in this library. They present a sorry appearance, being much after the fashion of a certain regiment, of which the commander “flatly” refused to march them through Coventry. Doubtless they stand in great need of better clothing. They are about twenty in number, and the only perfect one is that of Grafton, 1541, but in a loose state. There is an edition by *Hyll* and *Reynolds*, in 1549, folio, being a reprint of *Matthewe's* of 1537 which, at first sight, may be mistaken for that rare edition. It is a sound copy, but wants the frontispiece, &c. Of Tindal's New Testament, in this library, I have said somewhat in a preceding page.

Baliol College, Oxford, is an exceedingly fine one, printed on LARGE PAPER.*

The earliest impression in Scotland was in 1576-9, in folio ; but, what may probably surprise the reader, the language is rather English than Scotch. This is a volume of very rare occurrence—in a perfect state.† Early in the seventeenth century appeared what is called our *authorized version*—under the auspices of James I. : in two stately folio volumes, 1611. A copy of *this* impression is almost absolutely necessary for every Library which has any claim to be curious or complete :—not however solely for the reason assigned below.‡ A lover of fine books, and in particular of fine Bibles, will not fail to secure good copies of the impressions by *Field, Hayes, Baskett, and Baskerville* ;§ and if he deals in oddities, or capricious devi-

* Dr. Cotton and Dr. Bliss each possess a copy. See Cotton's *Various Editions of the Bible*, p. 14.

† A copy of this very rare book is in the Althorp Library, as described in the *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 68—70. I have seen another copy of it, but in an imperfect state, in the possession of Mr. * * * at Beccles in Suffolk. In Herbert's interleaved copy of his own work, now in my possession, there is a brief notice of this Scotch Bible, in the hand writing of Gough ; who had erroneously supposed that there was an edition of it in 1576, and another in 1579 : whereas these dates comprehend one and the same impression. The former is attached to the New Testament, and the latter to the Old.

‡ There should be an engraved title-page—wanting in the copy at Althorp. See Dr. Cotton's *various editions of the Bible*, p. 29. Upon the merits of the version of 1611, read the opinions of sundry learned men quoted in *Todd's Mem. of Walton*, vol. i. p. 91-2.

§ Fine copies of these Bibles are described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 76, 80, 81. Of these impressions, that of Baskett, 1717, is the most magnificent. There are two copies of it upon VELLUM. Field's great Bible of 1660 was an unrivalled specimen of

ations from the established texts, he will purchase many a curious, antecedent impression. When he

the press of the times. It also professed to be very carefully and accurately printed, in order to counteract the mischievous effects of many of the errors of preceding editions: and yet it has received a severe censure from Bishop Wetenhal, in his little treatise, entitled "*Scripture authentic and Faith certain*," 1686, p. 19—inasmuch as the word *Ye* was substituted for *We*. The passage is thus; from Acts vi. 3.—"Look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the holy ghost and wisdom, whom *We* may appoint over this business." Field, the printer of the Bible in question, had inadvertently put "*Ye* may appoint" &c.: upon which the Bishop remarks; that "it is not improbable it might be done at first with design, and particularly of those who would establish the people's power, not only in electing, but even in ordaining their own ministers." "But I think (says Berriman, very justly) such a heavy charge ought not to be admitted without clear proof: and I confess I know of none. The error might easily happen at the press through negligence: as it is certain many others have done." I shall have occasion to speak again of Berriman at the end of this note.

In the old and not incurious library at Worlingham in Suffolk, (see p. 8 ante,) there is a very fine ruled copy, approaching to large paper, of Hayes's Bible, published at Cambridge in 1674, 2 vols. folio. On the fly leaf of it, is the following memorandum: N.B. *This Bible belonged to K. Charles IId. and [was] given by him to Duke Lauderdale and sold by Auction wth y^e rest of his Books.* In a comparatively modern hand, below, is written in pencil—

Hark ye, my Friends, that on this Bible look,
Marvel not at the fairness of the Book;
No soil of fingers, nor such ugly things,
Expect to find, Sirs; for it was y^e King's.

In the same library is also a most beautiful copy, upon large paper (not uncommon) of *Buck and Daniel's Bible and Prayer Book*, 1638, folio. It is ruled with red lines, with the most elaborate ornament on the sides of the binding: an extraordinary copy.

Old Tom Fuller, who published his "*Mixt Contemplations on these times*," about the same year in which Field's great Bible ap-

comes down to the present day, he must exercise his choice with great discretion; and must fortify him-

pered, thus notices the errors of many preceding impressions (above alluded to in the text) under the quaint title of

" Fye for shame.

" Considering with myself the causes of the growth and increase of impiety and profaneness in our Land, amongst others this seemeth to me not the least, viz. the late many *false* and *erroneous* impressions of the Bible. Now know, what is but *carelessness* in other books, is *impiety* in setting forth of the BIBLE. As Noah in all *unclean creatures* preserved but *two of a kind*, so among some *hundreds* in several editions we will insist onely on two instances. In the Bible printed at *London* 1653, we read " 1 Cor. vi. 9. Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" for " not inherit."

" Now when a reverend Dr. in Divinity did mildly reprove some *Libertines* for their licentious life, they did produce this text from the authority of this corrupt edition, in justification of their vicious and inordinate conversations.

" The next instance shall be in the Bible printed at *London* in quarto, (forbearing the name of the Printer, because not done wilfully by him) in the singing Psalms, Psal. lxxvii. 2.

" That all the Earth may know,
The way to *Worldly Wealth*," for
" *Godly wealth*."

" It is too probable, that too many have perused and practised this *erroneous impression*, namely such, who by plundering, oppressing, cosening, force and fraud, have in our age suddenly advanced [to] vast estates."

Berriman, (before mentioned) in his "*Critical Dissertation, upon* 1 Tim. iii. 16, 1741, 8vo. p. 52-3, also notices several glaring and unpardonable blunders in the impressions of the Bible during the xviiith century: of which the chief are these. In a Bible printed in the reign of Charles I. the word *not* was left out in the viiith commandment. Selden in his *Table Talk*, art. *Bible*, sect. XI. says, " a thousand copies" were printed with the omission of the " not." And Heylin, in his *Life of Laud*, Book iii. p. 228, fixes it in the year

self, as much as possible, against the seductive influence of brilliant types, hot-pressed paper, ample margins, and embellishments (in the character of Engravings) of all forms and descriptions.

In selecting what I call a good, critical, edition of the English Bible, with explanatory notes, let the united labours of *Patrick*, *Lowth*, and *Whitby*, in seven folio volumes, (1731) suffice; but if destitute of these aids, let the recent labours of Doctors *D'Oyly* and *Mant* satisfy abundantly both the anxious and enlightened reader. The notes in this edition, every one of which is taken from the annotations of some Divine of established reputation, contain an admirable

1632. "His Majesty (Charles I.) being made acquainted with it, by the Bishop of London, order was given for calling the Printers into the High Commission: where, upon evidence of the fact, the whole impression was called in, and the Printers deeply fined, as they justly merited." In this same reign, an edition of the Bible was printed in which the text ran (Ps. xiv. 1.) "The fool hath said in his heart **THERE IS A GOD.**" Mr. Nye (in his defence of the canon of the New Testament) tells us that, in consequence, "the Printers were fined 3000*l.* and all the copies were suppressed by the King's order." If the fact be thus, the punishment seems to have been frightfully disproportionate: for the error might have been committed, through inadvertency, by the most respectable Printers. The wonder is, even in this our day, not that errors very frequently occur (which they do) but that *more* errors are not discernible—considering the millions of Bibles which perhaps half a dozen years bring forth. It were well, however, if a little more attention were sometimes paid to the texts of our PRAYER BOOKS. The most careful clergyman may commit more than one error in the course of his perusal of some impressions; among which it pains a dutiful son of Alma Mater, to declare, that in an Oxford edition of the Liturgy, of 1813, 4to. the second line "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the *world*," is printed (at the end) "the sins of the *Lord*:" a very gross, and scarcely venial, fault.

body of Christian theology.* He however, who shall want the means, rather than the inclination, to purchase Patrick, and his fellow commentators—or the biblical labours of Doctors D'Oyly and Mant—need not hesitate to secure a neatly bound copy of *Bishop Wilson's Bible* ; which, till lately, was the usual parlour companion of orthodox families. Whatever that excellent prelate did, he did, literally and truly, “to the glory of God ;” and if ever an English Bishop may be said to have been primitive, and almost apostolical, it was WILSON : who presided over the See of Sodor and Man. His Bible is now depreciated in *pecuniary* value, not because its intrinsic worth is not as highly respected as ever, but because the more extended labours of subsequent Commentators have greatly superseded its utility. There was a time, scarcely seven years ago, when Collectors went melancholy, or raving mad, if they possessed not the *large paper* of Bishop Wilson's Bible !† That time is

* Among the *surest* tests of the value and importance of this edition, is the anecdote furnished me by a most respectable divine of our church—namely, that in some of the great provincial towns, where there is a most rapid, mustard-and-cress growth of the lowest order of what are called *Evangelicals*,—the work, under consideration, is pronounced to be fit only for a LUMBER ROOM ? Mr. Hartwell Horne informs me that Bishop Hobart has reprinted the Bible in question with practical observations for family use.” As if there were no practical utility in the observations and notes already subjoined !

I may here make honourable mention of Mr. BOOTHROYD's *new Family Bible and Improved Version*, just finished in 3 quarto volumes. His edition of the Hebrew Bible is noticed at p. 26, ante. Old STACKHOUSE, the friend of our earlier days, has been put into a more practical and useful form by Bishop Gleig of Stirling. This work, published at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* may be had for half that sum.

† It should be observed, that to Bishop Wilson's Bible there is,

past . . probably never to return. However, there is an edition, called the *standard* edition, printed at Oxford in 1769, in quarto (of which *large paper* copies* are of excessive rarity—that part of the impression having been destroyed by fire) which was seen through the press by the late Dr. Blayney. There be those who rest exclusively satisfied with this handsome edition. Let it not, however be said that I wish to exclude, from the cabinets of the curious or pious, those impressions of the Sacred Text which

prefixed, a list of English Bibles, taken chiefly from the privately printed list of Dr. Ducarel, in 1778, 8vo.; and which is very creditably executed by Mr. Cruttwell of Bath, where the work was published. There are also various readings from our older Bibles, between the text and notes, throughout. Upon the whole, this publication of the Sacred Text will be yet found to have its uses.

Among the highest prices given for a morocco-coated copy of this Bible upon *LARGE PAPER*, was that of 58*l.* 16*s.*—at the sale of the late Colonel Stanley's books, when it was purchased by Messrs. Arch for Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. On the appearance of the *OXFORD BIBLE* (I speak of that of Drs. D'Oyly and Mant) the price, both of large and small paper copies, fell sensibly and rapidly; and I find that the same booksellers who purchased the Stanley copy, became purchasers also of the large paper copy at the sale of the library of the late Queen Charlotte. This copy was bound in blue morocco, and is introduced in their Catalogue for 1831 (no. 706) at the diminished price of 26*l.* 5*s.* At the time of penning this note, there is probably the finest known copy of Patrick and Whitby's, &c. on sale, at Mr. Thorpe's, in seven volumes bound in russia. It was once the property of Mr. Ormerod, the late Vicar of Kensington; who purchased it for 12*l.* 12*s.*, and who, on several occasions, was wont to expatiate upon its beauty and completeness.

* Mr. Triphook informs me that very few copies were printed of this impression on large paper in folio; and that a copy of this sort, in the possession of the publishers of this work, in morocco binding, is valued at 8*l.* 8*s.* The small paper is also rather an uncommon book.

were put forth in the *dissenting school* of Divinity. Far indeed be it from me to question the good to be derived from the pious exertions of Henry, Gill, Clarke, Scott, and similar Annotators.*

And thus much for Bibles in the Latin, German,

• It may be worth while to state the best editions of the works of these eminent dissenting Divines ; that is to say, the best editions of their labours or annotations upon the Bible. HENRY'S *Exposition of the Old and New Testaments* first appeared, collectively, in 1710, five vols. folio? but the recent edition of 1810, in six vols. 4to., is the best—as the last volume contains additional matter from the author's MSS. left at his decease. Henry was a truly pious and excellent man, and his annotations (evincing, however, less learning and acumen than are to be found in Gill) are still the delight of that particular sect called “Evangelical.” Dr. GILL'S *Exposition of the New Testament* was published in 1746, &c. three vols. folio : of *the Old* in 1748, &c. nine vols. folio : but the work, advancing in reputation and price, became rare—so as to induce Mr. Bagster to put forth a new edition of the whole, in ten vols. 4to. I recommend the annotations of Gill to every theological collector ; and those who have the quarto edition will probably feel disposed to purchase Gill's *Body of Practical Divinity*, containing some account of his Life, Writings, and Character, in two vols. quarto, 1773. These two volumes are worth about 1l. 15s. The labours of Dr. ADAM CLARKE upon the Bible “with a commentary, and critical notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings,” are yet in a course of publication ; but three volumes, in 4to. may be had entire. They appear in numbers or parts, and have met with an extensive and prosperous sale. The learning (especially in the Hebrew and Oriental languages) of the Editor and the respectability of his character, render his performance an acceptable acquisition to the libraries of Christians of every denomination.

The late THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston Sandford, published an edition of the Bible, with critical notes and a commentary, of which the best edition is that of 1822, 4to. 6 vols.—and whoever will consult Mr. Hartwell Horne's *Introduction*, &c. vol. ii. p. 835-7, will be put in possession of the leading materials of this elaborate production : from which he will form his judgment accordingly.

Italian, French, and English languages, in the chronological order in which they appear to have been published. A word—and but little more than a word—respecting

GREEK TESTAMENTS.

The choice of editions of these precious volumes is perplexing, and the number of them almost countless. Yet I venture upon the recommendation of the following; from which two or three may be selected. I deem the *Complutensian* impression, and the first two of *Erasmus*, 1516-1519, indispensable in a professedly biblical collection: as I do the parent texts of *Stephen*, 1550, folio, and the *Elzevir*, 1624, 12mo. To these let the critical editions of *Bengel*, 1734, 4to. *Wetsten*, 1751, folio, *Griesbach*, 1796, 8vo.* *Matthei*, 1782, 8vo. and *Alter*, 1786, 8vo. be

* Consult *Bishop Marsh's Seventh Lecture*, (1810, part 11,) upon the merits of WETSTEN and GRIESBACH; of the former, he says "he *alone* contributed more to advance the criticism of the Greek Testament, than all who had gone before him: and this task he performed, not only without support, either public or private, but during a series of severe trials, under which a mind of less energy than Wetsten's would infallibly have sunk. In short, he gave a new turn to the criticism of the Greek Testament, and laid the foundation on which later editors have built," p. 23. Yet is Griesbach's, on very many accounts, the preferable edition: not so much for philological notes, as for the establishment of the text on the purest critical principles. "The days are gone" when Wetsten's two closely printed folios are to be obtained (as I once obtained them, about sixteen years ago) for 2*l.* 10*s.* half bound, uncut! Wetsten, clad in goodly calf or russia, is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* even at an auction. The late unfortunate Mr. Lunn, the bookseller, (one of the best natured, and most kindly disposed creatures in the world) had a passion for purchasing all the copies of Wetsten upon which he could lay his hands,

added. Again, if a *selection* only from the preceding be requisite, I should recommend the editions of *Stephen*, *Wetsten*, and *Griesbach*. Happy, and more than thrice happy, is that "Young Man," who, "with means, and appurtenances to boot," has the taste and zeal to indulge himself in a collection of the INSPIRED WRITINGS, far beyond the narrowed limits (prescribed from necessity) which the foregoing pages disclose : who, in all the turnings and windings of the *Book-mania*, casts an anxious eye upon many a stately folio, and many a beautiful duodecimo, of which the merits have not been here sufficiently appreciated, or the beauty sufficiently depicted :— which have escaped the researches of Masch, and eluded the vigilance of Adler. Here, (in the department of the New Testament alone) the ten folios of *Erasmus* stand in one compact body of russia binding ; there, the ornate *Stephanine* text — coated in old French morocco, with mellow gilt tooling — from the duodecimo *O mirificam* to the reprint of the last folio edition— catches and comforts his rejoicing eye ! Yonder, are all the *Elzevirs*, uncut, in primitive state of vellum binding ; terminated by the diminutive *Sedan** and incomparable *Bleau* ! Beneath are the lusty folios of

in Holland : and told me, that, in consequence, there was scarcely a copy obtainable upon the Continent. He was doubtless smitten with a *Wetsten mania*. Griesbach is common in 8vo. but the *large paper* copies in 4to. will sometimes bring 12*l.* 12*s.* The late Duke of Grafton had these large paper printed at his own expense, but my vision is too obtuse, or my taste too uncultivated to call them handsome.

* In the fine library at Blickling, (see p. 30,) ante, is an extraordinary and perhaps unique copy of this diminutive volume : it is *uncut*, having every other leaf upon *large paper*.

Gregory, Mill, and Kuster—all in good old Oxford bindings, upon LARGE and lovely paper: such as we must almost despair to see revived “in these degenerate days!”

LITURGY.

It may be expected that I should say something about the editions of our LITURGY—as the next volume, in the estimation of the orthodox reader, to that of the Bible. But in truth, there is little, bibliographically speaking, which can be advanced upon the subject. The origin of our Prayers must be sought for in the devotional volumes belonging to ancient CATHEDRAL SERVICES*—and of these, again, in the compositions

* The ancient Services of Salisbury, York, and Hereford cathedrals—and especially that of the former—have been chiefly consulted. Upon these, the reader may examine the notes in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 9-12; and particularly the work of Gough, to which they frequently refer. I am, however, enabled to add a remark or two, which may be worth intruding in this place. The first edition of the YORK MISSAL is allowed to be in 1516; but the Breviary was printed in 1493, and the Manual in 1509, 4to. by Wynkin de Worde. Of this latter volume, I was wholly ignorant,—(both in the *Decameron* and *Typog. Antiq.*) till recently furnished, by the kindness of Earl Spencer, with a description of a very fine copy of it, having many rough leaves, in old calf binding, with the Wentworth arms, in the library of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House, in Yorkshire. After the date, it has these verses:

*Sane hoc volumen digessit arte magister
Wynandus de Worde incola londonii.*

It contains *a* to *m*, in eights, and *n* with six leaves. They preserve in the Cathedral library at Salisbury, a beautiful copy of the SALISBURY MISSAL, of 1527, folio, printed by Prevost: to which, from sundry ms. notes prefixed, a great importance seems to be attached; but, in truth, this very edition has passed through my hands (though

of the **FATHERS OF THE CHURCH**. The whole is a goodly tree, springing out of the soil of Scripture, and bearing fruit of various hues and qualities. We presume that, among the *varieties* of this tree, that which throws its branches round the *Church of England*—and which has not only yielded shelter from the storm, and shade from the heat, to countless generations,

not in such really beautiful condition) more than once, and a moderate price has been paid for it. The story, belonging to its acquisition, at Salisbury, is briefly this. The copy in question was once Bishop Burnet's, whose arms are pasted on the reverse of the first leaf, and who is said to have given 17*l.* for it. From the Bishop, it went into the hands of Tom Rawlinson, of celebrated bibliomaniacal memory, whose characteristic C and P (*Collated* and *Perfect*) are on the frontispiece. After him, James West became its owner: and, more recently, it was obtained by the late Mr. Brande. It hence became the property of a Mr. Hurley—whose real name, according to a letter of the present Bishop of Salisbury, inserted, was *Wilcocks*—and it was placed in its present situation by the said Mr. Hurley. The last ms. note, purporting it to be printed “upon vellum,” is incorrect: it has only the burial service, of four leaves, beginning “*Te igitur clementissime pater*”—so printed: which is generally the case. The value of such a copy may be 5*l.* 5*s.*

But it is also in the editions of the **LIBER FESTIVALIS DIRECTORII SACERDOTUM**, and books of this sort, that the origin of our Prayer Book may be traced. Caxton printed both these books, and W. de Worde and Pynson frequently reprinted them. From the former, of the date of 1483, I present the reader with the *first printed English version of the LORD'S PRAYER*. “*Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come to us: thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: our every day's bread give us to day; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.*” See the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 164. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ave Maria, &c. were sometimes printed *separately*, in a small 4to. form: and a very rare edition of this kind, printed by W. de Worde, is in the Public library at Cambridge, among Bishop More's books.

but has invigorated both young and old with the flavour and nutrition of its fruit—in other words, the Liturgy of the Church of England—is eminently entitled to distinction and commendation. Stripped of the mummary of idle forms, and communicating directly with the heart, our Rationale of public prayers has been seldom criticised (even by the bitterest of its assailants) without respect, or meditated upon without advantage.

I can, however, do little more than make brief mention of editions of PRAYER BOOKS, beginning with the *first* impression in 1549, in folio, published in the reign of Edward VI.: but which of these *three* impressions, of the same dominical year, and sometimes month, is to be considered as the *parent* text, I will not pretend to determine. Certain it is, that Mr. Heber, whose marvellous collection is rich almost to overflowing, in every department, is yet undetermined upon the point.*

* When such a man as Mr. Heber doubts, such a man as he, who records his doubting, must not attempt to ascertain and establish any very *decisive* particulars upon the subject. However, if any one will take the trouble to wade through the quantity of detail respecting this point, in the *Typog. Antiq.*, vol. iii. p. 463-6—he may endeavour to come to *some* conclusion thereupon. Oswen, a provincial printer at Worcester, published Grafton's text the same year, in May, in 4to. See *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. i. p. vii., note. Lord Spencer not only possesses Oswen's impression, but three copies of that of Grafton, differing in several particulars from each other. Mr. Heber has, I believe, three times three copies of the latter, but Oswen is yet a stranger to him.† I recommend the acquisition of a copy of *Whit-*

† In the old library at Blickling, there is a fair and clean copy of the *June* impression of 1549—in noticing which, I find among my MSS. the following memorandum: "Look at the marriage service, about paying down money."

From the time of this edition to that of the more recent publications, the number, character, and form of Prayer Books is without end. At last *Baskerville*, whose Bible has just been the theme of our admiration, put forth *four* editions of the Book of Common Prayer, three in octavo, and one in duodecimo : each of which still maintains a certain distinction in price. They are all lovely specimens of press work.* Next to the im-

church's edition of 1552, folio, collated with that of Grafton's, and his own of 1549—(for they printed their edition of 1549 separately and conjointly) and also with the Communion, printed by Grafton, and the Form of Consecrating Bishops, of the same date—interleaved : which had belonged to Bentley, and afterwards to Ruding. This copy is marked in Mr. Payne's last catalogue at 6*l.* 6*s.* but is now, I apprehend, safely lodged in the choice cabinet of some curious Divine. Mr. G. Hibbert has a copy of *Marbecke's* curious 4to. volume of the Prayer Book, in 1550, with pricked music, of which an account appears in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 469. Messrs. Ogle and Co. had a unique collection of the earlier Prayer Books, from 1549 to 1662, in seven folio volumes, “neatly and uniformly bound.” Without (but not *beyond*) price. It may be as well to notice the subsequent revisions of the Prayer Book, after that of 1549 : namely, in the years 1552, 1569, 1603, and lastly, 1661 ; which latter is the one now in common use. A curious collector will possess each of these distinct impressions.

* In the authority, last referred to, p. viii., note, it should have been specified that there are *two* octavo editions, one with a border, and the other without : each in long lines. The one in double columns has no border. The duodecimo is in double columns, without a border. There is a fine clean copy (in ordinary calf binding) of the bordered long line copy in the library at Strawberry Hill. Respecting the PRAYER BOOKS of BASKERVILLE, the late Mr. Stuart, bookseller at Worcester, (who died a very old man) told me, about ten or twelve years ago, that on the death of that printer he made the best of his way to Birmingham, and purchased of his widow all the copies of the Prayer Books which remained, together with a consi-

pression of the Prayer Books by this last mentioned printer, the curious cover that of *Jarvis*, executed in a small but clear and distinct type, in double columns, in 1791, 8vo. And, more recently, Mr. Bulmer has tried the efforts of his matchless press, not only in a portion of the *Bible* of Mr. John Reeves, but of the *Prayer Book* also. This latter is printed in the 8vo. and 12mo. forms; and for the sake of its prolegomena, or introductory remarks, may well find a place upon the shelf of every pew.* The Prayer Books printed at Oxford and Cambridge, are chiefly of a folio, or quarto, or a large octavo form. They have also a noble and *comforting* appearance; and most disconsolate will be that day for the Church of England, which witnesses an *Abridgment* of the contents of this volume.†

derable number of the Horace of 1762. He further told me, that he believed he once had the largest collection of them in England; but that, at the time of mentioning it, not a single copy remained upon his shelves.

* The date of this work is 1801. Of the Bible, edited by Mr. Reeves, there was *one* copy only struck off UPON VELLUM. At the present moment, this membranaceous treasure, "superbly bound in dark blue morocco, with joints, borders of gold," &c. by C. Lewis, in nine quarto volumes, *reposes* upon the shelves of Messrs. Payne and Foss; but he who shall give *fifty-two sovereigns* for the same, shall cause it to rouse from its present *slumber*. Nor let such a price be considered as having any affinity to extravagance. In regard to the general accuracy of the text of the privileged Prayer Books, consult the end of the note at p. 35, ante.

† The late Marquis of Bute once shewed me, at Petersham, a privately printed volume, in 1773, 8vo. called *An Abridgment of the Book of Common Prayer*. This was composed by, and executed at the expense of, the late Lord Le Despencer, at West Wycombe,

From treasures like these, the enthusiastic Collector and the well informed Student will extract what

Bucks. In the annexed sub-note* is an extract from the Preface; and here follows a specimen or two of the Abridgement itself.

“ Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.— Psalm li. 9. Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places to acknowledge our manifold sins and wickedness: Wherefore I pray and beseech you, to accompany me with a pure heart and humble voice, saying after me,” &c.

The *Te Deum* is thus abridged: “ We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord: All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting. To thee all Angels cry aloud: the Heavens, and all the Powers therein: We worship thy name: without end: Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. O Lord, have mercy upon us; have mercy upon us. Amen.”

The Apostles Creed.

“ I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth. And in Jesus Christ, his Son, our Lord. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the forgiveness of sins; and the life everlasting. Amen.”

The *Litany* is reduced to eleven sentences. The *Collects* are uniformly omitted, but the Epistles and Gospels retained, with a slight

* “ The Editor of the following Abridgement of the Liturgy of the Church of England thinks it but decent and respectful to all (more particularly to the reverend body of Clergy who adorn the Protestant religion by their good works, preaching and example) that he should humbly offer some reasons for such an undertaking. He addresses himself to the serious and discerning. He professes himself to be a Protestant of the Church of England, and holds in the highest veneration the doctrines of Jesus Christ. He is a sincere lover of social worship, deeply sensible of its usefulness to society; and he aims at doing some service to religion, by proposing such abbreviations and omissions in the forms of our Liturgy, retaining every thing he thinks essential as might, if adopted, procure a more general attendance. For, besides the differing sentiments of many pious and well disposed persons in some speculative points, who in general have a good opinion of our church, it has often been observed, and complained of, that the Morning and Evening Services as practised in the Church of England, and elsewhere, are so long, and filled with so many repetitions, that the continued attention suitable to so serious a duty becomes impracticable, the mind wanders, and the fervency of devotion is slackened. Also, the propriety of saying the same prayer more than once in the same service, is doubted,” &c.

is most curious, and be benefitted by what is most essential to the salvation of his soul. He will dig deep ; and the deeper he digs, the richer he will find the soil. The seasons will roll along, and there shall be the chilling blast and the barren desert without ; but, within, there shall be one perennial verdure and one inexhaustible harvest.

FATHERS AND COMMENTATORS.

Nor let human aid be wanting to give effect to Divine Wisdom. Let there be a choice edition or two of the FATHERS, and of the more celebrated ancient COMMENTATORS ;* and passing cautiously through the

variation from the present translation. The *Commandments* are omitted ; and the *Sacrament* service is reduced to two pages and a half. *Matrimony* has only the same number of pages ; and the *Burial of the Dead* is compressed within one page and a half. Surely this is no very encouraging specimen for a SECOND attempt to abridge our Liturgy ! It is not likely to have either admirers or imitators.

* It is a goodly sign of the times that the FATHERS and ancient COMMENTATORS are bought and read with some degree of avidity. No reasonable man can doubt the importance of the labours of these elder Christian sages, who has examined, with a critical eye and an unprejudiced spirit, the *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, lately put forth by the very learned President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Dr. Routh. These " sacred relics"—contain " fragments of Authors of the Second and Third Centuries which were well nigh lost" relating to the earliest transactions and opinions of the church of Christ. Some of these fragments are here given, for the first time, from uncollated MSS. : others from MSS. not sufficiently collated : the whole in a manner to render the work of essential importance in a theological library. It was published at Oxford in 1814-20, in four octavo volumes. The only heresy cleaving to the publication, is, that no large paper copies were struck off for the gratification of the curious.

The work of Dr. Routh having at once quickened the appetite

stormy period of the sixteenth century—when the works of Luther, Melanchthon, Eckius, Calvin, Sta-

and strengthened the digestive powers of the “Young” and “the Old” in the way of reading the ancient Fathers—and Schoenemann, in his *Bibliotheca Patrum*, 1792, 8vo. supplying him with a list of the early and best editions of the Latin Fathers—it only remains for me to point out a few of these Fathers, whether their writings be in the Greek or Latin language, of which the perusal may be productive of advantage. I give the best editions, with prices, from catalogues of good authority. *Origenis Opera*, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1718, folio, four volumes, 8*l.* 8*s.* *Chrysostomi Opera*, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1708, folio, thirteen vols. 26*l.* 5*s.* : to which add the collection of the Greek Apostolical Fathers by Cotelierius in 1724, folio, two vols. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Nor omit the Gr. and Lat. edition of *St. Basil*, Paris, 1721, folio, 3 vols. worth about 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* : *Gregory Nazianzen* must also have some share of attention. The edition of 1609, Paris, 2 vols. folio, worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* is the best. Perhaps of equal value to any of the preceding are the works of a later Father, *Theophylactus*, of which the Venetian edition of 1754, 8vo. four vols. Gr. and Lat. is the best. Brunet says this edition is scarcely worth 4*l.* 4*s.* but Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane have very different, and perhaps better founded, notions of its value—since they mark a copy in calf extra at 12*l.* 12*s.* The preceding may suffice to the ordinary collector, for GREEK FATHERS.

Let him, as Latin Fathers, purchase the works of *St. Jerom*, *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, *Gregory the Great*, and *St. Austin*. Of the first, the earliest, and most important publication relates to his *Epistles*, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, at Rome, in 1468 ; 2 vols. folio: of which a unique copy, UPON VELLUM, is in the Imperial Library at Vienna. See *Tour*, vol. iii. 488. The best edition of his *works* is that of *Vallarsius*, (after the Benedictin edition of 1693) in ten folio volumes, of the date of 1734-40. Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane have two desirable copies of this edition, of which the lowest is marked at 21*l.* neat in calf. Of *Tertullian*, the best edition of his *works* is that of Paris, 1544, folio : Of *Lactantius*, that of Rome, 1754, 8vo. 14 vols., or Paris, 1748, 4to. 2 vols., by Lenglet du Fresnoy, and worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of *Gregory the Great*, that of Paris, 1705, folio, 4 vols. worth 6*l.* 6*s.* Of *St. Austin*, the Paris edition of 1679, eleven vols. folio, worth about 14*l.* The foregoing,

pleton, and others, seemed to agitate the religious world to its very centre—advance with a more certain

for an ordinary theological collection, will be surely considered sufficient. Perhaps the *Appendix Augustiniana*, Antv. 1703, folio, may be a desirable supplement to the works of St. Austin. But as no performance of this Father has made half the noise in the world which his "CITY OF GOD" has done, possible it is that the admirers of that work might like to possess the *first edition* of it, (being the second book printed in Italy) executed at the press of the Soubiaco monastery in 1467. I doubt whether such another copy of it, as that in Lord Spencer's collection, be to be found in England. It is a miracle of the art of printing, considering it as the second essay of the printers. In the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. A.D. 1822, no. 5764, I observe a copy of it, in the "original binding," marked at the moderate sum of 12*l*.

Of COMMENTATORS and CRITICS, in the Latin language, the list is infinite. As a Body of these, procure the well known work entitled *Critici Sacri*, first published at London in 1660, in nine folio volumes, with a tenth vol. in 1661, of "*Tena's Commentaries upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.*" This voluminous work was reprinted at Amsterdam in 1698, in nine folio volumes. The latter edition is the favourite; and of this I remember to have seen, two or three years ago, a magnificent copy, ruled with red lines, in old red morocco binding, upon LARGE PAPER, in the possession of Mr. R. Triphook, and valued at about twenty guineas. This is not the only copy which I have seen, and described, in the same condition. And I beseech the theological collector not to let a fine copy of good old Matthew Poole's "*Synopsis Criticorum*," Lond. 1669, folio, five volumes—especially if it be such a one as Mr. Payne now possesses—Utr. 1684 ed. opt.—slip through his fingers without becoming master of it; for it is obtainable at a reasonable price. I say nothing of its reprints in 1694, Franc. five vols. 4to., and at Amst. in 1712, five vols. folio. It may be worth while to consult Granger (*Hist of Eng.* vol. iii. p. 311, edit. 1804) for a brief but good account of the merits of Poole's Synopsis; and from which, no person, in want of the work, can rise without running to some of our principal booksellers for a copy. What Granger says, in a note, bears rather hard upon the Commentators in the English language. "This book [Poole's Synopsis] is of late much sunk in its price, though intrin-

step through the seventeenth—when *Grotius* abroad, and *Taylor*, *Chillingworth*, *Mede*, *Barrow*, *Pearson*, and *Usher* at home—to mention no others—gave a softer tone to controversy, and struck out more brilliant truths (if I may so speak) from the oracles of God. Logic, fancy, eloquence, and persuasion are combined in the greater part of the writings of these incomparable Divines. There was more courtesy in the age; and in consequence, a more courteous strain is observable even in the vehemence of invective. The Divines of the sixteenth century, with perfect honesty of intention, frequently worked themselves up into a whirlwind of indignation in—what they conceived to be—the conscientious discharge of their duties. The very leaves of their pamphlets seemed to smell of fire. But the capacious intellect of *Grotius*, who was at once a lawyer, philosopher,

sically as good as ever. The truth is, Latin Commentaries on the Scripture are little regarded; but we have English ones as often as we have new almanacks. I have myself known about twenty published within the last twenty years.” Those, however, destined to be the ornaments of our church and the champions of our faith, should never lose sight of the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum* collected and published by *Blasius Ugolinus*, at Venice, in 1744-69, in thirty-four folio volumes—of which the contents are so temptingly set forth by Mr. Harris in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, from a copy in the same collection. Another copy is in the British Museum. What *Grævius* and *Gronovius* are to PROFANE, *Ugolinus* is to SACRED, history.

Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. who seem to have a peculiar predilection for dissenting divinity, have marshalled out some miscellaneous COMMENTATORS of this, their favourite, school, in twenty-two folio volumes, marked at 31*l.* 10*s.*—“very neat, and uniformly bound.” A set of Commentators in 4*to.* bring up the rear—in fifteen vol.—marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* “neat, in calf gilt,” of the same expression.

and divine, gave a different character to theological controversy;* and the heavenly-mindedness of Jeremy Taylor threw such a charm over his diction—exhibited such proofs of genius and of piety—that that great man may be considered as the founder of a school, (even of the opposite persuasion,†) in which

* In the first Law lecture delivered by Sir James Mackintosh at Lincoln's Inn, several years ago, and since published, a character is drawn of Grotius, which I wish every enlightened Englishman to peruse—more than once. Grotius has been accused of a *leaning* towards Socinianism; but I want a peculiarly-constructed pair of mental spectacles to discover this bias in his annotations upon Holy Writ.

† Among the chief, if not the very chief, of those writers of “an opposite persuasion,” was RICHARD BAXTER; a divine of a most capricious, yet powerful and original mind. What Prynne was in law and history, Baxter was in theology: as the similarity, in point of quaintness, of the titles of their respective works, testifies. To possess all the separate pieces, or tracts of each of these Writers, is I believe, equally hopeless. One or two of the *homely* titles of Baxter, would startle the unsuspecting and serious reader. But these were adopted rather in compliance with the fashion of the times: for Baxter was a man of great gravity of demeanor and great piety of soul. He was acute and learned withal, and an air of originality pervades most of his writings. He was a stubborn champion for non-conformity, although he had the honour (when young) of preaching before Charles II. in the first year of his reign; and in the year 1689 he published a Tract entitled “The English Non-conformity under Charles II. and James II. truly stated.” One of his chief antagonists—and one which proved more than a match for him—was Bishop Stillingfleet. Baxter's Works, consisting principally of his Discourses, were collected and published in 1707, folio, in four vols.—and I find a copy of them “new, in calf, gilt,” marked at 11l. 11s. in the catalogue of Mr. Laing of Edinburgh, for the year 1822: but in Mr. Baynes's Cat. of the same year, no. 52, I perceive “a very fine copy, in original binding, sides gilt,† very rare,”

† This is a “various reading” from Mr. Baynes's preceding catalogue of 1821,

enthusiasm was mistaken for inspiration, and where there was an equal glow of piety, but unsupported by such flights of genius and such demonstrations of learning. The school of HOOKER, CHILLINGWORTH, MEDE, and BARROW—is the school of acute perception and close reasoning.

Yet Barrow was perhaps the most able of the four writers just named; not only in the systematic division, and masterly elucidation, of the various subjects of which he treats, but in the copiousness of his ideas and of his language. There is a power and prodigality of expression in many of Barrow's discourses, as if the writer were conscious of the inefficacy of his vernacular tongue to convey precisely the views and bearings of his thesis. His sermon on the *Atonement* is one of the most astonishing instances, which present themselves to my memory, of an eloquence as powerful and persuasive as the ideas are original and sublime. Of the illustrious HOOKER—whose memory is embalmed in the beautiful biography of him by Isaac

to be marked at 14l. 14s. This is the way to get OLD BAXTER upon our shelves. He comes "in no questionable shape" when arrayed in the goodly garb of primitive binding.

When young, I remember to have read Baxter's "*Concordant Discord of a broken healed heart, sorrowing, rejoicing, fearing, hoping, dying, living*," 1681—and his "*Cure of Melancholy and over much sorrow, by faith and physic*," 1683—but thought them, as I should probably yet think them, desultory and unargumentative performances. Gleams of piety, and flashes of an ardent spirit, are discoverable in almost every thing which he wrote; but he wanted that sweetness of temper which is the charm of the practical works of HAMMOND, and that brilliancy of imagery which stamps the effusions of JEREMY TAYLOR with the mark of an original, excursive, and powerful mind.

no. 6332; there, the copy is described to be "rolled with a border of gold." Each description has its peculiar temptation.

Walton—it is sufficient to say, that his *Ecclesiastical Polity** is, of all works of that description, one of the most masterly and convincing. Never was logic more successfully employed to combat error and establish truth; and the vein of common sense, as well as of spiritual comfort, which pervades the pages of that Work, will render it, to the latest posterity, a popular as well as instructive performance.

It were of course unpardonable to omit the mention of LIGHTFOOT; who is said by Gibbon “by constant reading of the Rabbies, to have almost become a Rabbin himself.”† No divine, anxious to become versed in a knowledge of Jewish rites and ceremonies, can view his theological library with “comfort,” without a copy of the works of John Lightfoot. The Rev. Mr. Pitman is now occupied in putting forth a commodious and complete edition of these works, in twelve octavo volumes: purchaseable for about 6l. 6s. in boards.

PEARSON and USHER were profound Scholars. The “*Exposition of the Creed*” of the former has nothing superior to it in any language. Metaphysics, logic, classical and theological erudition, are all brought to bear upon that momentous subject—in a manner so happy and so natural, that the depth of research and variety of knowledge are most concealed by the felicitous manner of their adaptation. Well might the great Bentley say of this yet greater man—that his “VERY DUST WAS GOLD.” The Annals of Usher are admirable for sobriety of investigation and profoundness of learning. His *Body of Divinity* may be sup-

* First published in 1593, folio. They have recently (1820) put forth a handsome reprint of it, with Walton's biography, at Oxford, in 3 8vo. volumes.

† *Misc. Works*, vol. v. p 226.

posed to be tinged with his peculiar (and somewhat Calvinistic) bias, but it is full of profound thought and pious feeling. His *Antiquities of the British Church* are purely historical; while his notes upon the *Epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp* (Fathers of the first century) prove the extensiveness of his reading, and the depth of his theological knowledge.

A word, now, as to *Editions* of the foregoing luminaries.* I own, I am for the ancient and genuine

* The names of these and of other THEOLOGICAL WORTHIES, are thus hooked into hexameters and pentameters, by Master William Nicols, A. M. in his *Libri VI. De Literis Inventis*, Lond. 1711, 8vo. :

Occubuit FELLUS, fato concessit acerbo
 LAUDUS, et HAMMONDUM flebilis urna tenet.
 Et CHILLINGWORTHUS, Babylonis maximus horror.
 BARLOVIUSQUE senex, hi potuere mori.
 Non tua te doctrina, O SANDERSONE, nec illa
 Te potuit pietas eripuisse neci.
 Ante diem nobis ereptus et ille BAROUS,
 Cui grates multas dia Mathesis habet.
 Atque valedixit mundo PEARSONIUS ingens,
 (Ille animata quidem Bibliotheca fuit :)
 Et STILLINGFLEETUS patrium repetivit Olympum,
 &c. &c. &c.

Beveridge, Dodwell, Tenison, and More, (with respectable mention of the library of the latter, now in the Public Library at Cambridge) follow in the same strain.

† The best edition of *Grotius's* theological works is that of Amst. 1679, four vol. folio. of which a copy, bound in russia, is marked at 4l. 4s. in Mr. Payne's last catalogue; and a fine copy, upon large paper, in vellum binding, at 8l. 8s. in the same catalogue. The best edition of *Chillingworth's* works is that of 1742, folio, worth about 1l. 8s. in good condition; of Mede's that of 1672, folio, worth about the same sum: of Barrow's, 1741, folio, two vols., running hard upon 4l. But the young Collector will lose no opportunity of securing the Glasgow edition of Barrow's work, by Foulis, 1757, 12mo., six vols. : which forms an admirable companion to Tonson's edition of Tillotson's works, 1748, twelve vols. 12mo. Or he may rest well con-

impressions: the good old folios: published, either during the lives, or at no long period after the deaths, of the authors. During the seventeenth century, the Art of Printing was making rapid improvements in our country; and though inferior, upon the whole, to what it produced during the first half of the eighteenth century, it cannot be denied that we sometimes meet with sets, or copies of JEREMY TAYLOR, and his Contemporaries, which delight us by the beauty of their condition within and without. In such a state, their pecuniary value rises in a double ratio; nor was it without sensations of considerable bibliographical happiness, that on entering the third and principal room of the Royal Library at Paris, I recognised the *Ductor Dubitantium* or the *Polemical*

tented with the Oxford reprint, recently put forth: but with a portrait prefixed, which is scarcely worthy of being attached to the first edition of Tom Hickathrift. The University owes it to itself not to continue the propagation of such unworthy resemblances of such glorious Originals. They are liberal, but their liberality has not met with a kindred return. *Pearson on the Creed* is in every form, from folio to duodecimo. The late Dr. C. Burney made an abridgement of it in small octavo. Among the folio editions, that of 1715 may be as good as any. As there is no uniform edition of *Archbishop Usher's Works*, I give the following list of the principal portions of them: *Body of Divinity*, 1677, folio: *Chronology*, (in Latin) with a Life of the Author, by Smith, Geneva, 1722, folio: *Annals*, 1678, folio: *Sermons*, 1677, folio: *Letters*, 1688, folio: *Antiquities of the British Church*, (in Latin) 1687, folio. These volumes may be had from twelve shillings to a pound a piece: according to their condition. I am aware that, for old and choice copies, in morocco, or calf bindings, covered with rich gilt tooling, double the foregoing prices, for every work here enumerated, are frequently and cheerfully given. It is on the dispersion of old family libraries that treasures of this kind must be sought for: and, when found, gallantly contended for. Who would not give 14*l.* 14*s.* for the copy of "Old Baxter," mentioned in the note at page 55?

Discourses of our Jeremy, clad in the genuine morocco garment of nearly the time of the author. On the other hand, it must be allowed that, however assiduous either the Young or the Old Collector may be, in the pursuit of fine and genuine copies of this same author, he must not dare to hope for the acquisition of such copies as those which grace the shelves of the CRACHERODE COLLECTION.* Meanwhile, it may be consolation sufficient to know, that baffled in all his attempts for choice folio copies, the "Young Man" may possess himself of the octavo reprint, which has the advantage of exhibiting many references verified, many errors corrected, and several lacunæ supplied; together with a Life of the Author, written with all the glow of poetical feeling, and all the elegance of refined scholarship. The uniform appearance of this respectably printed, and carefully superintended edition, of which not fewer than 800 copies were subscribed for, has probably already rendered it a scarce work. As Taylor has been long called "the SHAKSPEARE OF DIVINES," this impression will not want buyers of more classes than one.†

* The copies in question are of the *Church of England Defended*, 1674, folio; *Polemical Discourses*, 1674, folio; *Ductor Dubitantium*, 1696, folio; *Life of Christ*, 1703, folio. In this latter work, great stress is laid upon possessing fine impressions of the *Plates*. In my poor judgment, the best impressions exhibit but very secondary specimens of art. I observe that Mr. Baynes marks "a fine tall set" of these four folios, "very neat," at 8*l.* 8*s.*; but not in all probability coated à la Cracherode. Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. affix 12*l.* 12*s.* to four similar volumes, "best editions, elegantly bound in russia."

† Critically and soberly speaking, it is the only edition worth possessing for the purpose of careful reading or frequent consultation. My neighbour and friend the Rev. Mr. Pitman, who superintended

Why have I travelled thus far on the road of DIVINITY without mentioning the *Contemplations of Bishop Hall*? a prelate and poet of very distinguished attainments. A vein of piety, and even of an original cast of observation, runs through the greater part of his performances: and his “Contemplations,” in particular, breathe the fire of poetry as well as of devotion. His works have been long and justly held in very general esteem; and we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Pratt for a reprint of them in ten octavo volumes, in 1808.*

the correction of the press, and detected the errors of the old editions, throughout, informs us, at p. ccclxx. of the first volume, that “former editions of Taylor swarm with mistakes: the punctuation and state of the text are very defective: verse is printed without any regard to metre, and prose often assumes the appearance of verse.” *The Life of Jeremy Taylor* prefixed to this modern edition is by the Reverend Reginald Heber, now Bishop of Calcutta: and has been recently published in a separate form, at a moderate price. This charming and instructive piece of biography will be reprinted, in a good handsome octavo form, and with a larger and more legible type. In regard to the genuineness of the work called “*A Discourse of Artificial Beauty*,” &c. as being a production of Jeremy Taylor—(see pp. lix—and cccxxvii of Mr. Heber’s Life)—having before (*More’s Utopia*, vol. ii. 152-3) noticed the preface of it as “in every respect worthy of his high reputation,” may I not ask whether the Preface *only* be not the composition of Taylor? Whoever be the author, it appears to have been written as a Supplement to “*The Loathsomnesse of Long Hair*, &c. by Thomas Hall, B. D. 1654, 12mo.; see p. 288 of the work last referred to.

* Joseph Hall was Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, successively; and died in 1656. His Satires were published quite at the end of the xvth century, and reprinted in 1753: but there has been recently a fac-simile reprint (by Constable) of the earlier edition. I recommend “the Young Man” of taste and talent to read the masterly analysis of, and criticism upon, Bishop Hall’s Satires, in the 4th volume (alas, only a fragment!) of Warton’s History of English

We approach the eighteenth century ; omitting the mention of the thousand strange publications, in the department of divinity, which issued from the fertile and capricious brains of the authors of the preceding century—but which, appearing to be now forgotten by the great bulk of readers, are picked up and preserved only by the curious and persevering. *Prynne* alone would afford bibliographical gamboling for half a score of years. *Penn* however is worthy of a place in every theological collection. *

Poetry. It is incomparable of its kind. The best edition of Hall's works, in folio, is in three volumes, without date—at least, so it appears in Baynes's Cat. of 1821, no. 6426, where a copy is marked at 3*l.* 10*s.* I once possessed a goodly copy of this edition, in old red morocco binding, with a delicate sprinkling of gilt tooling—which I have reason to think is now in the library of Hartlebury Palace in Worcestershire the seat of the Bishops of Worcester ; left, with his library as an heir-loom, by the late Bishop, Dr. Hurd. The Contemplations of Hall were separately published, in an abridged and modernised form, by the late Dr. Glasse, in 4 duodecimo vols. in 1793. Doddridge has pronounced these Contemplations to be “ incomparably valuable for language, criticism, and devotion.”

* The name of PENN is known and respected chiefly as that of the founder of the Pensylvanian colony, or author of the Pensylvanian charter. It has indeed, on this score, lasting claims upon the gratitude of posterity ; but Penn was a pious man, and a lover of theological authorship. He wrote much and variously ; and always with a benevolent feeling. His works were first collected and published in 1726, in two folio volumes. I select, almost at random, from his “ *No Cross, No Crown*,” (written in 1668, and lately reprinted in 1806, 8vo.) the following characteristic passages : First—of Christ's Example of Suffering. “ And therefore it was that he was pleased to give us, in his own example, a taste of what his disciples must expect to drink deeply of : namely, the cup of self denial, cruel tryals, and most bitter afflictions. He came not to consecrate a way to the eternal rest, through gold and silver, ribbons, laces, points, perfumes, costly cloaths, curious trims, exact dresses, rich jewels, pleasant recreations.—Plays, treats, balls, masques, revels,

There was great cant about this time, (a cant not *peculiar* to the period) respecting the luxury and indolence of the CLERGY. The poorer part of them were treated with contempt: because poverty and worthlessness seemed to be synonymous terms. In 1670 appeared an octavo volume, under the title of *The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into*. "In a Letter

romances, love songs, and the like pastimes of the world: No, no:" *Penn's Works*, vol. i. p. 360.

A little before, (p. 355,) Penn is thus speaking of the fashionable habits and amusements of the times—A. D. 1668—when the work was written:—"Their thoughts are otherwise employed: their mornings are too short for them to wash, to smooth, to paint, to patch, to braid, to curl, to gum, to powder, and otherwise to attire and adorn themselves; whilst their afternoons are as commonly bespoke for visits and for plays—where their usual entertainment is, some stories fetched from the more approved Romances; some strange adventures, some passionate amours, unkind refuses, grand impediments, importunate addresses, miserable disappointments, wonderful surprises, unexpected encounters, castles surprised, imprisoned lovers rescued, and meetings of supposed dead ones: bloody duels, languishing voices echoing from solitary groves,* over heard mournful complaints, deep fetcht sighs sent from wild deserts, intrigues managed with unheard of subtilty: and whilst all things seem at the greatest distance, then are dead people alive, enemies friends, despair turned to enjoyment, and all their impossibilities reconciled," &c. Further on, he talks about their "giddy fancies" being "intoxicated with swelling nothings and airy fictions."

It should seem from a portion of the first extract, that Penn had had his eye upon the paraphernalia of a toilet as set forth by Anthony

* This reminds us of the following passage in Thomson's Autumn:

"And voices, through the void deep sounding, seize
"Th' enthusiastic ear."

But it is perhaps still more poetical. The "deep-fetcht sighs sent from wild deserts," is a yet more daring conceit. If Penn would have buckled himself in the strait-laced vestment of metre, he might have been a poet of the second order.

written to R. L." of which work, Echard is the reputed author. It exhibits so fair and honest a view of the *principles* of a Church Establishment, and such a lively picture of "the poor country Parson" in those days—(no very unfaithful portrait, by the by, of some few in our days) that I make no apology to the reader for the subjoined extract from it*—long as it may appear.

Brewer, in his Play called *Lingua*, 1607 : and reprinted in Dodsley's collection of Old Plays.

* " I come now, Sir, to the second part, that was designed, *viz.* the poverty of some of the clergy ; by whose mean condition, their sacred profession is much disparaged, and their doctrine undervalued. What large provisions of old, God was pleased to make for the priesthood, and upon what reason, is easily seen to any one that looks but into the Bible. The Levites, it is true, were left out in the division of the inheritance, not to their loss, but to their great temporal advantage : for whereas, had they been common sharers with the rest, a twelfth part only would have been their just allowance, God was pleased to settle upon them a tenth, and that without any trouble or charge of tillage : which made their portion much more considerable than the rest.

" And as this provision was very bountiful, so the reasons, no question, were very divine and substantial : which seem chiefly to be these two :

" First, that the priesthood might be altogether at leisure for the service of God, and that they of that holy order might not be distracted with the cares of the world, and interrupted by every neighbour's horse or cow, that breaks their hedges, or shackles their corn : But that living a kind of spiritual life, and being removed a little from all worldly affairs, they might always be fit to receive holy inspirations, and always ready to search out the mind of God, and to advise and direct the people therein. Not, as if this divine exemption of them from the common troubles and cares of this life, was intended as an opportunity of *luxury* and *laziness* ; for certainly there is a labour besides digging ; and there is a true carefulness without following the plough, and looking after their cattle. And such was the employment of those holy men of old ; their care and business

is brighten as we step over the threshold—eventeenth—or rather gain due admission

ease God, and to charge themselves with the welfare of all people : which thing he that does with a good and satisfied conscience, I'll assure you he has a task upon him much beyond them that have for their care, their hundreds of oxen, and five hundreds of sheep.

“ Another reason for this large allowance was made to the Priests, was, that they might be enabled to relieve the poor, to entertain strangers, and thereby to encourage people in the ways of godliness ; for they being in a peculiar manner the servants of God, God was pleased to entrust in their hands a portion more than ordinary of the good things of the land, as the safest storehouse and treasury for such as were in need. That in all ages, therefore, there should be a continued tollerable maintenance for the Clergy ; the same reason, as well as many others, make us think to be very necessary. Unless they'll count money, and victuals to be only types and shadows, and so to cease with the Ceremonial Law. For, where the minister is pinch'd, as to the tollerable conveniences of this life, the chief of his care and time must be spent not in an impertinent enquiry considering what Text of Scriptures will be most useful for his parish, what instructions most seasonable, and what authors best to be consulted ; but the chief of his thoughts, and his main business must be to study how to live that week : where he shall have bread for his family ? whose sow has lately pigg'd ? Whence will come the next rejoicing goose, or the next cheerful basket of apples ? How far to Lammas, or offerings ? When shall we have another christening, and cakes, and who is likely to marry or die ? These are very seasonable considerations, and worthy of a man's thoughts. For, a family cannot be maintained by texts and contexts : and the child that lies crying in the cradle, will not be satisfied without a little milk, and perhaps sugar, though perhaps there be a small *German System** in the house.

“ But suppose he does get into a little hole over the oven, with a lock to it, called a study, towards the latter end of the week, (for you must know, Sir, there is very few texts of Scripture that can be divided, at soonest, before Friday night ; and some there be that

* Qu. The making of sugar candy ?

into the eighteenth century ; for we are then struck with the resplendent names of BOYLE, TILLOTSON,

will never be divided but upon Sunday morning, and that not very early ; but either a little before they go, or in the going to church) I say, suppose the gentleman gets thus into his study, one may very near guess what is his first thought when he comes there, viz. that the last kilderkin of drink is near departed ; and that he has but one poor single groat in the house, and there is judgment and execution ready to come out against it, for milk, and eggs. Now, Sir, can any man think that one thus racked and tortured, can be seriously intent half an hour to contrive any thing that might be of real advantage to his people ? Besides, perhaps that week he has met with some dismal crosses and most undoing misfortunes. There was a scurvy-conditioned mole, that broke up his pasture, and ploughed up the best part of his glebe : and a little after that, came a couple spightful ill-favoured crows, and trampled down the little remaining grass. Another day, having but four chickens, sweep comes the kite, and carries away the fattest and hopefulest of all the brood. Then, after all this, came the Jack-daws, and starlings, (idle birds that they are!) and they scattered and carried away from his thin thatched house forty or fifty of the best straws : and to make him compleatly unhappy, after all these afflictions, another day, that he had a pair of breeches on, coming over a perverse stile, he suffered very much in carelessly lifting over his leg.

“ Now what parish can be so inconsiderate and unreasonable, as to look for any thing from one, whose phansie is thus checked, and whose understanding is thus ruffled and disordered ? They may as soon expect comfort and consolation from him that lies racked with the gout and stone, as from a Divine thus broken and shattered in his fortunes. But we'll grant that he meets not with any of these such frightful disasters, but that he goes into his study with a mind as calm as the evening : for, all that, upon Sunday, we must be content even with what God shall please to send us. For, as for books, he is (for want of money) so moderately furnished, that except it be a small *Geneva Bible*, so small, as it will not be desired to lie open of itself, together with a certain concordance thereunto belonging ; as also a book for all kind of Latin sentences, called *POLYANTHEM* ; with some exposition upon the Catechism (a portion of which is to be got by heart, and to be put off for his own,) and perhaps *Mr. Caryl*

STILLINGFLEET, BULL, WATERLAND, and CLARKE; followed by those of **SHERLOCK, WARBURTON, SECKER, JORTIN, and LOWTH** ;* nor should the name of

upon Pineda, Mr. Dod upon the Commandments, and Mr. Clark's Lives of Famous Men, both in Church and State: such as Mr. Carter of Norwich, that uses to eat such abundance of pudden; besides, I say, these, there is scarce any thing to be found but a boudget of old sticthed Sermons, hung up behind the door, with a few broken girts, two or three yards of whipcord, and perhaps a saw and a hammer, to prevent dilapidations.

“ Now, what may not a Divine do, though but of ordinary parts, and unhappy education, with such learned helps and assistances as these? No vice surely durst stand before him, nor heresie affront him. And furthermore, Sir, it is to be considered, that he that is but thus meanly provided for, it is not his own infelicity that he has neither time, mind, nor books, to improve himself for the inward benefit and satisfaction of his people, but also that he is not capable of doing that outward good amongst the needy, which is a great ornament to that holy profession, and a considerable advantage towards the having his doctrine believed and practiced in a degenerate world. And that which augments the misery, whether he be able or not, it is expected from him. If there comes a brief to town, for the minister to cast in his mite, will not satisfie, unless he can create sixpence or a shilling to put into the box, for a state to decoy in the best of the parish: nay, he that has but twenty or thirty pounds per annum, if he bids not up as high as the best of the parish in all acts of charity, he is counted carnal, and earthly minded, only because he durst not coin, and cannot work miracles. And let there come never so many beggars, half of these I'll secure you, shall presently enquire for the minister's house. For God, say they, certainly dwells there, and has laid up a sufficient relief.” This work was followed by some observations upon the “ *Answer to an Enquiry into the Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy, with some Additions.*” In a second Letter, to R. C.. 1671, 8vo.

* It were useless to particularise editions of works of authors so well known and so frequently reprinted: but I recommend the earlier editions generally, and especially those which were first published after the deaths of the authors. In Boyle's works (edit. 1778, 4to. vol. i. p. 274) I exhort the pious reader to a perusal of the Treas-

LESLIE be omitted ; since it is most conspicuous upon the rolls of Christianity. A contemporary of Tillotson,

tise of "*Seraphic Love*,"—as being one of the most eloquent and heavenly minded productions of its author. There is scarcely any thing more poetical in Jeremy Taylor, or more logical in Isaac Barrow. No one can read it seriously, without rising from the perusal a wiser and a better man. The line between a frantic enthusiast and a cold-blooded sceptic is most happily drawn. Boyle was the founder of a set of **LECTURES**, or Sermons, first published in 1739, folio, in three volumes—comprising the labours of some of our greatest Divines. Bentley, Clarke, Allestree, Woodward, and others : and of which, the late Bishop Watson has observed, that, " if all other defences of religion were lost, there is solid reasoning enough in these volumes, to remove the scruples of most unbelievers." The work in question has also the merit of being charmingly printed by Knapton, upon excellent paper. A good copy is worth **2l. 12s. 6d.** It is a pleasure to see Dr. Samuel Clarke's works, alone in four folio volumes, 1738, printed by the same printer, selling at from four to five guineas. It is not quite twenty years ago, since I remember them *drooping* beneath the hammer, for somewhere about eighteen to twenty-five shillings. Clarke's Sermons were separately published in thirteen octavo volumes, and in eleven volumes, small duodecimo, 1749, published by Knapton. I possess a copy of the latter beautiful little edition, " companion meet" for those of Tillotson and Barrow of the same size. There be those who talk of, and who recommend, "**POST CHAISE COMPANIONS**" in the form of **BOOKS**. Let *these* volumes be of the number—for they are both exhilarating and instructive. I would be understood to speak of that " sober mirth" which makes us wise without gloom, and cheerful without frivolity. The Sermons of Clarke, Sherlock, and Jortin, contain a rich fund of exposition of Scriptural texts.

Of the works of Bishop Bull, one of the soundest and shrewdest of our older Divines, it is impossible to speak too highly of his *Harmonia, Apostolica, Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, Vindication of the Church of England*, and his works concerning the Trinity. The life and labours of this able man were published by the well known Mr. Nelson in the English tongue,—and are found in four octavo volumes, but with some little difficulty. See *Mem. of Literature*, vol. vi. p. 206, 221, 246. The Life of Bull first appeared, by the same

but possessed of greater acumen, and exhibiting a more condensed, and logical style, he was perhaps the

pious editor, in 1713, 8vo. in one octavo vol.; and it is not very unusual to find copies of it in goodly old blue morocco binding:—such as comforts the heart of a tasteful Bibliomaniac. Grabe published Bishop Bull's Latin works, in 1703, folio,—to which, as well as to portions of his English works, the late Bishop Horsley was more indebted than he was willing to confess.

The various and learned works of WATERLAND—learned, but not without some admixture of fancy and enthusiasm, were collected and handsomely published at the University press at Oxford in 1823, in 10 volumes—under the editorial care of, and with a life of the author by, Dr. VAN-MILDEBT, the present Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Landaff:—an editor, capable in all respects, from his deep theological learning, and general knowledge of the contemporaneous learning of the day, to give the work a full measure of solid and substantial justice.

But there would be no moderate limits to a note which should give even a brief detail of the peculiar excellences of all the *ensuing* Divines particularised in the text. Let me say a word only respecting the *last*; one of the greatest and one of the wisest of those who ever filled the See of London. His “Prelections on the Sacred poetry of the Hebrews,” together with his version of Isaiah, and the preliminary Dissertation, are the principal monuments which his pen has raised; but though few, these monuments are at once solid, beautiful, and perfect. The Church of England, may with just pride, number LOWTH among the most profound of her scholars, and the most exemplary of her Bishops. If I were called upon to mention six of the greatest works of our Divines, each contained in one octavo volume, I should unhesitatingly pronounce the following; *Butler's Analogy*, *Douglas's Criterion*, *Lowth's Prelections*, *Watson's Apology for the Bible*, *Paley's Natural Theology*, and *Prettyman's Refutation of Calvinism*. I entreat “the Young Collector,” especially if he be destined for holy orders, to lose no opportunity of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of these books. They are as snow-white, speckless, and brilliant diamonds in the episcopal mitre.*

* Paley is here (erroneously) classed among Bishops;

[“Why hangs the mitre still o'er Paley's head”]

ablest defender of orthodoxy at the close of the seventeenth century. Ever ardent and active in what he conceived to be the cause of vital religion, his heart and head were constantly excited to the bringing forth of those admirable works which appear to bear the stamp of immortality. No single theological work has perhaps received so much applause as his "*Short and Easy Method with the Deists*," first published in a small 8vo. volume in 1697, and of which the reprints are innumerable. Leslie's theological works were collected about a year before his death, and published in 1721, in two folio volumes.* And again, wishing to possess works of equal piety, but of less learning, and with a leaning to the opposite faith of that of the Church of England, we may be well satisfied with the degree of instruction to be derived from those volumes to which the names of OWEN, LELAND, LARDNER, DODDRIDGE, and WATTS (not to mention others) are attached. Of the three

* A good copy may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Baynes, in his catalogue of 1822, not only holds out to us a copy upon large paper, marked at 4*l.* 4*s.*: but another, in imperial folio, EXTRA LARGE PAPER, marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* "very neat." Mr. Baynes adds that "it is believed that Leslie's works have converted more individuals to the communion of the church of England, than the writings of all others on the same subject;" no. 207. Yet Leslie is not free from the *alliterative* foppery of the age, in some of his titles, as thus: "*Two Sticks made one; or the Devil upon Dun: a parallel between the Jessuits and Dissenters.*" It may be however essential to remark, that of the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham's abridgement of Leslie's "*Short and easy Method*," &c. not fewer than twelve editions have been printed, with 10,000 copies in each edition!

said the author of the Pursuits of Literature]. Let me hope this error is venial. In the group where he is above placed, it were difficult (except by an awkward periphrasis) to make an exception.

latter, and especially Doddridge, it is impossible to rise from a careful perusal of their labours, without a conviction of being benefited by their research, and comforted by their piety. Lardner's works contain a mine of theological learning ; in which the Student may toil till he is weary—and from which he cannot fail to bring away much that is curious and edifying. The *Family Expositor* of Doddridge, should find a place upon the shelf, and upon the table of every mansion where the moral duties of a christian are enjoined. Doddridge's heart was made up of all the kindlier affections of our nature ; and was wholly devoted to the salvation of men's souls. Whatever he did, he appears to have done “ to the glory of God.” He read, he wrote, he preached—with a zeal, which knew of no abatement, and with an earnestness, which left no doubt of the sincerity of his motives. He was snatched from his flock and the world—both of which had been enlightened, and benefited by his labours—in the prime of his life, and in the full possession of his faculties : but HE, who has left such fruits behind him, cannot be said to have immaturely perished.*

Of WATTS, the companion of our younger and later

* It is well observed by Kippis, in his *Biographia Britannica*, vol. v. p. 303, that “ of all our author's writings, the FAMILY EXPOSITOR is the most important and valuable.” In the Leeds edition of Dr. Doddridge's Works, vol. i. p. 90, the testimony of Dr. Francis Hunt, Regius Hebrew Professor at Oxford, is adduced in strong corroboration of the excellence of the author's “ *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*,”—and my friend Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham's *Thirteen Practical Sermons*, founded upon that work, also bear evidence of its excellence and worth ; but, having expunged a passage which appeared in the previous edition, and which was thought to speak somewhat irreverently of it, I must be allowed to retain an opinion that it has received more than its due share of reputation.

years, it is impossible to speak without reverence and respect. His *Hymns* are the charm of our early youth ; his *Logic*, the well-known theme of schoolboy study ; and his Sermons, Essays, and other theological compositions, are a source of never failing gratification, in the advance, maturity, and decline of life. The man at fourscore may remember, with gratitude, the advantage of having committed the Hymns of this pious man to his infantine memory. What Dr. Johnson has said of him*—merits an inscription in letters of gold.

Nor let the name of MACKNIGHT be forgotten. His works are indeed the more exclusive property of the disciplined theological student ; but the *general* reader will do well to secure his inviting quartos upon the *Gospels* and *Epistles* of the New Testament. In these, he will find learning without pedantry, and piety without enthusiasm. In short, no theological collection can be perfect without them. If any man may be said to have exhausted his subject, it is Mac-knight.

SERMONS.

Ere I descend to more modern times, it may be

* “ Happy will be that reader, whose mind is disposed, by his verses or his prose, to imitate him in all but his non-conformity : to copy his benevolence to man, and his reverence to God.” *Life of Watts*. I do not particularise any editions of the works of the six authors last above mentioned ; inasmuch as every five or six years, new editions, mere reprints, are put forth. I only recommend the plan, noticed at page 58, ante, upon this and every similar occasion ; but it may be as well to say of MACKNIGHT, that a complete set of the first 4to. editions of his works, in five vols. may be worth 10*l.* 10*s.* in fine condition. The Epistles have been recently printed with the Greek text, in six octavo volumes.

expected that I should go back a little, and say a word or two about SERMONS. Whatever may be my attachment to those of the *Old School*,* from the

* It was my original intention to have given a list of our principal preachers and Sermon-writers, from the time of Henry VIII. downwards ; but the execution of such a task, as it *ought* to be executed, would alone furnish materials for a moderately sized octavo volume. Indeed, the collection of OLD SERMONS has been long a favourite pursuit with me—desultorily carried on, I admit—and not likely to be brought to any satisfactory conclusion. Were it so, I should be induced to offer the public a small duodecimo volume or two, entitled *Specimens of the Sermons of our Ancient Divines*, which, with brief biographies of the Authors, might be placed upon the same shelf with specimens of our old Poets and Prose Writers. In the mean time, let the reader have some notion of the probable contents of such a publication, and of the probability, or improbability of its success, by what he is about to peruse.

There are three old English Protestant Divines who have long been the favourite inmates of my study : LATIMER, FOX, and DRANT. The Sermons of Latimer are indeed familiar to most readers. They were frequently reprinted in the sixteenth century ; and lately (1788 I think) an octavo edition of them appeared in a very amputated and imperfect state—liberties being taken, not only with the words, but with the construction of the sentences. There are also omissions without number. I happen to possess, if not the first, undoubtedly very nearly the first, impression of any portion of Latimer's Sermons, in a small 8vo., or duodecimo volume, of the date of 1548 : and of which Mr. Hibbert possesses probably the finest copy in existence ; which came from the library of Mr. Bindley. It contains the famous Sermon of *The Plough*, “ preached in y^e Shrouds at paules church in London,”—but which was afterwards much enlarged by the author. These are followed by seven Sermons “ preached before the Kynges Maiestie wythin his gracious palayce at Westmynster, 1549.† From some of these latter I select a few specimens—cha-

† The curious in old English Divinity, and especially in the lucubrations of Latimer, are divided about the existence of an edition of the Sermons of the latter in which there is supposed to be a wood-cut portrait of him, in a pulpit, either shuffling a pack of cards, or shewing the ace of trumps : by way of illustrⁿion, in

reign of Henry VIII., to that of Queen Elizabeth,—each reign included—I am well aware that, in a work

racteristic of the blunt, bold, intrepid, and forcible style of the preacher—and, to the uninitiated in *Latimer lore*, calculated perhaps to startle and provoke a smile. For the better understanding thereof, I have modernised the orthography, preserving most religiously the original words. The words between brackets thus, [] are *added*, for the better understanding of the passage : but these occur very rarely.

“ Thus, God conditioned with the Jews that their King should be such a one as he himself would chuse them. And [this] was not much unlike the bargain that I heard of late should be betwixt two friends for a horse : the owner promised the other should have the horse if he would : the other axed the price : he said xx nobles. The other would give him but iiii pound. The owner said he should not have him then. The other claimed the horse, because he said he should have him if he would. Thus, this bargain became a *Westminster matter*. The Lawyers got twice the value of the horse, and when all came to all, two fools made an end of the matter. Howbeit the Israelites could not go to law with God, for chusing their king ; for would they, *nyl* they, their king should be of his chusing, lest they should walk inordinately, in a deceivable way, unto their utter loss and destruction.” *B. iiii.*

Edward the Sixth was then upon the throne of England :—and, a little further, Latimer (somewhat strangely, if not ungraciously) adds : “ Well, the King’s grace hath sisters, my Lady Mary, and my Lady Elizabeth, which by succession and course are inheritors to the crown. Who, if they should marry with strangers, what should ensue God knoweth. But God grant they never come unto coursing nor succeeding,” &c. What follows, a page or two onwards, is

his peculiar manner. This is said to have been mentioned by Mr. Hone upon his trial for a parody of a portion of the Liturgy, and the copy was said to be in the library of Red Cross-street, belonging to the body of Dissenters. I have examined that library, and particularly the two editions of Latimer’s Sermons, 1562, 1583, which it contains. These are fine and genuine copies ; and of the former, there are two parts ; but in NEITHER does there appear to be a PORTRAIT of LATIMER. I have a strong suspicion, not only that no such cut exists, but that the portrait of him upon copper, in the reprint of 1635, 4to. may be *fictitious*. It should be here observed, in reference to Mr. Hibbert’s copy abovementioned, that it contains two additional Sermons of Latimer, of the date of 1550.

of this nature, it will be my duty to notice and recommend those discourses which are useful and popular,

not a little curious and characteristic. “ In a King, God requireth faith, not excess of horses. Horses for a King be good and necessary, if they be well used ; but horses are not to be preferred above poor men. I was once offended with the King’s horses, and therefore took occasion to speak in the presence of the King’s Majesty, that dead is, when Abbeyes stood. Abbeyes were ordained for the comfort of the poor. Wherefore, I said, it was not decent that the King’s horses should be kept in them, as many were at that time, the living of poor men thereby minished and taken away. But afterward, a certain nobleman said to me, “ what hast thou to do with the King’s horses ? ” I answered and said “ I speak my conscience as God’s word directeth me.” He said horses be the maintenances and part of a King’s honour, and also of his realm ; wherefore, in speaking against them, ye are against the King’s honour. I answered, “ God teacheth what honour is decent for the King, and for all other men, according unto their vocations. God appointeth every king a sufficient living for his state and degree, both by lands and other customs : and it is lawful for every King to enjoy the same goods and possessions. But to extort and take away the right of the poor, is against the honour of the king. And you do move the King to do after that manner, then you speak against the honour of the king : for I full certify you, extortioners, violent oppressors, ingrossers of tenements and lands, through whose covetousness villages decay and fall down [and] the king’s liege people, for lack of sustenance, are famished and decayed. THEY be those which speak against the honour of the King.” C. ii. iii.

In this same sermon, Latimer shews his zeal and anxiety about the YOUNG KING’S taking a suitable WIFE. “ Let us not impute sin unto the Jews because they had many wives : for they had a dispensation so to do. Christ limiteth one wife unto us only ; and it is a great thing for a man to rule one wife rightly and ordinally. For a woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils : a woman is a very weak vessel, and may soon deceive a man, and bring him unto evil. Many examples we have in Holy Scripture. Adam had but one wife, called Eve ; and how soon had she brought him to consent unto evil, and to come to destruction. How did wicked Jesabel prevent king Hacad’s heart from God and all godliness, and finally unto de-

rather than those which are merely curious and uncommon. But let us not be ungrateful to our fore-

struction ! It is a very hard thing for a man to rule well one woman. Therefore, let our King, what time his Grace shall be so minded to take a wife, to chose him one which is of God, that is, which is of the household of faith." The way in which he introduces the subject, as connected with the King's shilling, just coined, is ingenious enough. " We have now (says he) a pretty little shilling : indeed a very pretty one. I have but one, I think, in my purse : and the last day I had put it away, almost for an old groat, and so I trust some will take them.* The fineness of the silver I cannot see : but therein is printed a fine sentence—that is, "*Timor dei fons vite vel sapientie.*" *The Fear of the Lord is the fountain of life or wisdom.* I would God this sentence were always printed in the heart of the King in choosing his wife, and in all his officers." " Let the King, therefore, choose unto him a godly wife, whereby he shall the better live chaste, and in so living all godliness shall increase and righteousness be maintained. I know hereafter some will come and move your Grace towards wantonness and to the inclination of the flesh and vain affections," &c. *Sign. C. v.*

In another part of the Sermon, the worthy Bishop maintains a very stiff and severe opinion respecting the frequency and lightness of marriages in England, as in the following passage :—" There was never such marrying in England, as is now. I hear tell of stealing of wards to marry their children to. This is a strange kind of stealing, but it is not the wards, it is the lands that they steal. And some there be that knit up marriages together not for any love or godliness in the parties, but to get friendship, and make them strong in the realm, to encrease their possessions and to join land to land. And other there be that inveigle men's daughters, in the contempt of their fathers,

* It should seem that Latimer got a little into disgrace by this familiar mention of King Edward's shilling ; for, in a subsequent sermon, he thus observes upon it : " Thus they burdened me ever with *sedition*. So this gentleman cometh up now with *sedition*. And wot ye what ? I chanced, in my last sermon, to speak a merry word of the NEW SHILLING—to refresh my auditory—how I was like to put away my new shilling for an old groat : I was herein noted to speak seditiously. Yet comfort myself in one thing, that I am not alone, and that I have a fellow : for, it is *consolatio miserorum*. It is the comfort of the wretched to have company." *Sign. F. viij.*

fathers. Let us remember the good old *stock* upon which many a comparatively modern *graft* has been

and go about to marry them without their consent. This marrying is ungodly. And many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compelled. And they that marry thus, marry in a forgetfulness and obliviousness of God's commandments." *Sign. N viij.*

In the foregoing extracts, those specimens have been selected which may be thought to exhibit the peculiarities of Latimer as connected rather with *temporal* subjects, or even *personal anecdote*. I shall now select a few specimens as exhibiting his opinions rather upon *spiritual* subjects: but in which all the quaintness and originality of the preacher are not less discernible. First of PRAYER.

"What should it mean that God would have us so diligent and earnest in prayer? Hath he such pleasure in our works? Many talk of prayer, and make it a lip labouring. Praying is not babling, nor praying is not *monkery*." "When we pray, we come unto him in the confidence of Christ's merits, and thus offering up our prayers, they shall be heard for Christ's sake. Yea, Christ will offer them up for us, that offered up once his sacrifice to God, which was acceptable, and he that cometh with any other mean than this, God knoweth him not. This is not the *Missal sacrifice*, the Popish sacrifice to stand at the altar and offer up Christ again. Out upon it that ever it was used!" *Sign. N. iiii.*

Secondly, of the SACRAMENT; or, the fitness of the Poor as well as of the Higher Classes to receive it:

"The sign of a thing hath often times the name of a thing that it signifieth. As the Supper of the Lord is the sacrament of another thing, it is a commemoration of his death which suffered once for us, and because it is a sign of Christ's offering up, therefore he bears the name thereof. And this sacrifice a woman can offer as well as a man. Yea, a poor woman in the belfrey hath as good authority to offer up this sacrifice, as hath the Bishop in his pontificalibus, with his mitre on his head, his rings on his fingers, and sandals on his feet. And whosoever cometh, asking the Father remedy in his necessity for Christ's sake, he offereth up as acceptable a sacrifice as any Bishop can do. And so to make an end." *Sign. N iiii. rev.*

Thirdly, of FAITH: "This faith, is a great state, a lady, a Duchess, a great woman, and she hath ever a great company and train about

made. The days of *Paul's Cross*, and of stone pulpits, are past, never to be recalled; but "the divinity which

her, as a noble estate ought to have. First, she hath a gentleman usher that goeth before her, and where he is not there is not **LADY FAITH**.

"This gentleman Usher is called *Agnitio Peccatorum*: "knowledge of sin:" when we enter into our hearts and acknowledge our faults, and stand not about to defend them. He is none of these winkers, he kicks not when he hears his fault. Now, as the Gentleman Usher goeth before her, so she hath a train that cometh behind her, and yet though they come behind, they be all of Faith's company; they are all with her; as Christ, when he counterfeited a state going to Jerusalem, some went before him, and some after: yet all were of his company. So, all these wait upon Faith. She hath a great train after her, besides her Gentleman Usher, her whole household; and those be the works of our vocation, when every man considereth what vocation he is in, what calling he is in, and doeth the works of the same: as to be good to his neighbour, to obey God," &c.

"Lady Faith is never without her Gentleman Usher, nor without her train; she is no *anckres*, [anchoress, or anchorite] ; she dwells not alone; she is never a private woman; she is never alone, and yet many there be that boast themselves that they have faith, and that when Christ shall come, they shall do well enough. Nay, nay, these that be faithful shall be so few, that Christ shall scarcely see them. "Many there be that run," saith Paul, but there is but one that receiveth the reward; it shall be with the multitude when he shall come, as it was in the time of Noah, and as it was in the time of Lot." *N. yj.* &c.

The fourth touches upon the state of *Divinity-Studies*: and shall here speak for itself:

"I told you before of *Scala celi*, the ladder of heaven: I would you should not forget it. The steps thereof are set forth in the tenth to the Romans. The first is preaching, then hearing, then believing, and last of all salvation. *Scala celi* is a preaching matter I tell you, and not a *massying* matter. God's instrument of salvation is preaching."

"Here I move you my Lords, not to be greedy, and outrageous in enhancing and raising of your rents, to the minishing of the office

stirred within" them, is yet felt, and will long animate the meanest of the true sons of our Church.

of salvation. It would pity a man's heart to hear that, that I hear, of the state of Cambridge: what it is in Oxford I cannot tell. There be few do study divinity, but so many as of necessity must furnish the Colleges. For their livings be so small, and victuals so dear, that they tarry not there, but go elsewhere to seek livings, and so they go about. Now, there be a few gentlemen and they study a little divinity. Alas! what is that? It will come to pass that we shall have nothing but a little English divinity: that will bring the realm into a very barbarousness, and utter decay of learning. It is not *that* I wis, that will keep out the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome." *Sign. P vj. rev.*

But there must be an end of these extracts, and of such unconscionable demands upon the reader's patience. It is, however, impossible not to feel, and to acknowledge, in the **SERMONS** of **LATIMER**, a familiarity, and yet force of style, upon which Swift, if not Sterne, in after days, but with occasionally greater coarseness of expression, might have formed their own. There is, throughout Latimer, a purity, ease, and perfection of English idiom—to say nothing of the curious personal and historical anecdotes with which they are mixed up, and which render his discourses invaluable to the lexicographer and philologist. At the same time there is, frequently a good deal of what may be called *gossiping*—in the sermons of this worthy old Bishop; for he not only seems to have spoken, more than any other divine with whom I am acquainted, from the impulses excited by the evidence of the outward senses, but he also seems to have always spoken **THE TRUTH**, even in its most unpalatable form,—although the Court, with the King at its head, were frequently his auditors. Latimer possessed the bold spirit of a martyr with the simplicity of a child. If ever a man mingled among his fellow creatures, with the desire and with a constant effort to do them good—having, at the same time, his best thoughts fixed upon a happy eternity—it was **HE**. His dying words, at the stake, breathed of heavenly inspiration. While they cheered his fellow sufferer, Ridley, they "lighted up such a flame" as I trust in God will never be extinguished in this country. One of the finest bursts of modern classical eloquence, in a Latin speech, was in the convocation house at Oxford, in reference to the last moments of Latimer

Of the Sermons which have survived the earlier part of the Reformation, the greater portion are those

and Ridley—by the present Mr. Archdeacon Churton, author of the *Life of Dean Nowell*. His appeal to their ashes was an humble but not wholly unhappy imitation of that of Demosthenes to the manes of the heroes of Marathon and Salamis.

The length of the preceding extracts necessarily contracts the limits to be assigned to the notice of JOHN FOX—who published his *Sermon of Christ Crucified*, at Paules Crosse, on Good Friday, in 1575, in order, amongst other things, “to awake the hearts of Christians in these drowsy days of carnal security, to the contemplation of the glorious kingdom of Christ.” The following is quite in the characteristic style of the Preacher:—

“Now, take a man in all his abundance of riches, treasures, and pleasures, flourishing in his most felicity, bravery and prosperity: let him be, if ye will, an other *Polycrates* of this world—what is he of himself but a carcass, a caitiff, a subject of Satan, a prey to death! rejoicing and laughing in this world, but yet as one that laugheth in his dream, and waketh in sorrow!—fraught full of fears and cares of mind, blind in soul, not knowing to day what will happen to-morrow: void of all inward rest, and peace of conscience; mortal, mutable, miserable; wrapped in wretchedness, prone to all wickedness, whose beginning is in travail, his standing uncertain, his end is corruption: briefly as one living in death, and dead, being alive.” *B vj. rev.*

I shall next present a more powerful and touching piece of pulpit eloquence to the earnest perusal of the reader. After the description of Christ's trial, and that of nailing him to the cross, are the following bold apostrophes of the crucified Redeemer to Satan and Death. The first address is to the DEVIL:

“First, after my birth thou diddest set Herod to persecute me: thou temptedst me in the desert. What means afterward diddest thou seek to trip and snare me: yet my time was not come. At length when the hour came of darkness, thou diddest take and bind me, and set thy bandogs to bait me, false witnesses to accuse me, unjust judges to condemn me, thy ministers to scourge me, thy soldiers with this sharp garland to crown me, thy sycophants to scorn me, and after thou laiddest this heavy cross upon my shoulders: yet not content with that, thou hast strained also my poor body upon the same, and nailed me fast both hand and foot. In these my tor-

which were preached by the *Protestants* ; and among these, none (as the subjoined running note may tes-

ments, and bleeding pains, I was dry, requiring a little drink, and thou gavest me vinegar. All this I take to be thy doing and no man's else. For this people are but thy instruments, and workmen. Thou art he that settest them on. Thou art the master of these revels, the ringleader of this dance, the captain of this crew. And as thou art the arch'enemy to all mankind, so because thou seest me come in similitude of sinful flesh, thou art mine enemy also, and hast wrought me all this villainy, bringing me to this cross, and making me a spectacle here to all the world : and yet not satisfied with all this, after thou hast thus hailed and nailed me to this contumelious gibbet, now, to make amends in mockery, thou biddest me come down if I can, and save myself. Yes, Satan, I can come down, and will come down, and save myself. For that power have I, both to lay down myself, and to take it again, and therefore, I will save myself, but so as I may also save all mankind with me : and not at thy pleasure I will do it, but in such order as the Scriptures require: For, I come, therefore, to fulfil the Scriptures." *Sign. I. viii. rev. ; K. i. rect.*

“ After this effect of speech, when Jesus had spoken to the devil, speaking likewise unto DEATH, he saith to him : and thou terrible tyranny, thou dreadful death, armed with the justice of God, the mortal enemy to all flesh, whom no man was ever able to resist, and which art so ready here and so saucy, set up by Satan, to seek my life, neither shalt thou escape my hands ; for, as thou art the destruction of all other, so will I be thy destruction, thy death. Oh ! Death, thy sting ! Oh Hell ; and as I have overthrown the devil thy master, and expulsed him from his kingdom, and spoiled him of all his munitions : so will I also swallow thee up in victory, and throw thee down headlong for ever. And albeit I need not suffer thy force, unless I list, for mine own part, because thou hast no power upon me, and might, therefore, save myself from thy cruel danger if I would—yet, for my love to mankind, because their life shall not perish, whom my death may save, and because I will not save myself without them, but will deliver them out of thy hands—for their sakes, to pay their debt, and that by my cross undeserved, I may cross them out of the book of death, which have deserved death, I am content. Come death, therefore, and do thine office. I willingly here yield my life to thee. And yet neither will I yield it to thy hands, nor give it

tify) were more popular than those of LATIMER. Fox had also a high name; but there was a Catholic, of

over at thy pleasure. And although thou come here with thine iron coultter, or brazen maul, to break my bones, as thou doest to these here by me, yet will I not suffer thee so to do to me: neither shalt thou break one bone of me. To fulfil the Scripture, I give over my life: yet not at thy will, but at mine own pleasure; for be it known to thee, O death, that I have power to lay down my life, and to resume it again at mine own will. And thus Jesus, speaking, bowed down his head, and gave up his spirit to the hands of his Father, and so departed." *Sign. K. v. rev.*

A word now for Dr. THOMAS DRANT—better known as the first English metrical translator of Horace, in 1567: a work of excessive rarity, when found in a perfect state. Drant is equally bold and familiar with Latimer—but more quaint, with greater affectation of learning; and with less warmth of eloquence than Fox.

We have, however, a bold and powerful effort of Drant's pulpit eloquence in the two Sermons preached by him at *St. Mary's Spittle*, upon the text of *Cant. c. 6*—"Fairest of all women, whither is thy Beloved gone? whither is he gone aside? Tell us, and we will seek him with thee. My beloved is gone down into his garden, to the beds of his spicery, to be fed in gardens, and gather up Lilies." This Sermon is levelled chiefly against the Roman Catholics,* and

* These sermons were preached in 1569-70: when the bitterness against the Roman Catholic had not, as is pretty evident, diminished one jot. Drant thus speaks of Sir Thomas More: "Sir Tho. More is always wrangling and jangling, harping, and carping, about No and Nay, Yea and Yes; this word and that word; an Elder, and an Elder stick: and as Rachell mourned for her children, because she had them not, so Sir Thomas More might mourn for more divinity, because he had it not." *D v. Edit. Day.* Some attacks against Bp. Fisher and Eckius follow. Again, he thus satirizes the several orders of Doctors in the Catholic Universities. "Should we not now strike down, and sacrifice a great huge forfatted bul to those worthies of learning? Or, should we not take a shrill trumpet and blow up from a lofty theatre, "All hail! learned Doctors, venerable Doctors, reverend Doctors, Doctoral Doctors, docterly Doctors, irrefragable Doctors, impregnable Doctors, seraphical Doctors, angelical Doctors, magistral Doctors, illuminate Doctors, authentical Doctors! But see the learning of these Doctors, in *the Epistles of Obscure Men*, and in a dialogue between Reuchlin and Erasmus." *E. vij.* And yet more pointed and pitiless is the preacher, in what follows:—"The Church of the Beloved is fair, and fairest of all women: Idolatrous churches are foul and evil favoured women; and of all foul and evil

the name of **EDGEWORTH**, whose Discourses are not only worth possessing, from being very uncommon, but

treats much of the fruits of **AN HOLY LIFE**. “The good life of a Christian man is spice to God’s mouth, and spice to God’s nose. The odour of a sweet field, which is commended in *Genesis*—the odour of incense in *Numery* [Numbers]—the odour of fragrant waters in *Job*—the odour of that oil that ran down Aaron’s beard—of that oil that Mary shed upon Christ’s head—the odour of spike and vine flowers, commended in the *Canticles*—the sweet balm in *Ecclesiasticus*, and the smell of Libanus that *Ose* [Hosea] speaketh of—the smell of Noah’s sacrifice—the smell of best burnt sacrifices—is not like the good smell to God’s nose, as the smell of a **GOOD LIFE** rising from a **GOOD BELIEF**; for that is “*Hostia Deo in odorem suavitatis* ;” “a sacrifice to God, unto a sweet savour.” Whole grocers shops of spicery—all the flowers in Priapus garden, all the flowers that Naiads, and Driads, and Satyrs; that is, all the flowers in hills, and flowers in dales, and flowers in many a green forest, are not so delightful and smelling. The violet hath not the like savour, the rose hath not the like savour, the lily the like smell, the gilliflower the like scent, as **GOOD LIFE** through **GOOD FAITH** yieldeth to God’s nostrils.” *Sign. G. iii.*

The following is perfectly original, and has great strength; “If the whole world, if the whole realm ask me, what sin? I tell them that the whole realm and the world trembleth, like the leaf of a tree of wood, at every war, and buzzing of war, as though God’s arm had

favoured, I think the **CHURCH OF ROME** to be one of the **FOULEST** of women. The evil favouredness of Mahomet’s woman, or church, is in this evil favoured Romish woman. That evil favoured Mahomet’s woman, or church, defendeth many wives: this Romish Church defendeth stews and strumpets, courtesans, concubines, and boy-harlots. Mahomet’s woman dreameth heaven to be a place goodly of rivers, pleasant apples, young delicate women, and fair fruit. The Pope’s woman doth say and hold, that St. Dorothy made baskets of apples that came down from heaven.” *E ij.* This strain continues in an equally coarse and unsparring manner; and a little onward we have the following specimen; “If we ask her [the Romish Church] of **GOOD WORKS**, she answereth just like St. Luke’s pharisee; then again, she deviseth good works to be thus:—to hire certain men for money, to pray and to mumble up much quantity of Psalms in a covert tongue; to keep huge troughs of ling and salt-fish many years; to wax hoarse with much chaunting; to wax speechless with seldom speaking; to wax lame with much sitting; to use many knots in their girdles, and many windows in their shows; to be buried in monkish weeds and nunnish cowls,” &c. *F. viij.*

from containing much curious and interesting intelligence; delivered, upon the whole, with considerable

lost the length and strength. That sin! ? There is much idleness: that sin! There is a sleepy oblivion of all God's benefits, and a great Noah's flood of manifold vanities: that sin, and that sin. There is cut throat usury, fulness of bread, and drunkenness in the day time: that sin, that sin, and that sin. There is flesh lust, eye lust, life pride, and no bowels of pity: that sin, that sin, that sin, and that sin. Ask me not, ask me not, Oh, what Sin? I lack wit and memory, sides and strength: I die, I faint, I should famish to stand still, and hold out in telling the world their particular sins by that sin, and that sin. *Sign. G. vj.*

The reader will smile at the following—as it is a confirmation that “*the sin of gluttony*,” once imputed to the good CITY OF LONDON as the cause of the dreadful fire in 1666, was not peculiar to the times of Charles II.—for thus discourseth Drant, in his famous Spittle Sermon: “Howbeit, I am not ignorant that many a poor minister of these times, is like Elizas. He had not pen, nor ink, nor table, nor candlestick, but as his hosts allowed him: and these poor God's men must be helped by their host or hosts, or one friend or other, with coat and cap, and cup and candle, and study and table, or else they shall be altogether harbourless and helpless. And needs must I further yet say, that in many a poor scholar of the Universities, Christ himself is full of hunger and necessity. These be the noble sons of the prophets, and most apt of all others to be builders of God's temple: yet have I seen many a good wit, many a long day kept low and lean, to be made broken with hunger, and abject with poverty. I do not now know the liberality of THIS CITY towards both those places; only this I can say, that, *less than the tenth part* of that, which is nothing but surfeit and sickness to the GREAT EXCESSIVE EATERS OF THIS TOWN, would cherish and cheer up hungry and thirsty Christ, in those his hunger starved members, right well.” *H. i.* The good citizens of London are treated with still less curtesy in the following passage: “Havoc in their own apparel, their wives, children's, and servants apparel, outrageous havoc in their diets, yea too much havoc too many ways. Their horses chew and spew upon gold and silver, and their mules go under rich velvet. Dogs are dear unto them, and feed much daintily. Courses and kites cost them many a round pound . . . Specially, good Lord, O good Lord, THIS LONDON

caution, but with the decisive tone of Catholic zeal. Edgeworth, who died at the commencement of Eliza-

PEOPLE, though it draw near thee with lips, and have a name to live, yet hath it a most flinty and uncircumcised heart, and is indeed a people of no bowels. Lord, here is the rich glutton to be seen, up and down, and round about, the town. Here is scarce any thing in the upper sort, but many a foolish *Nabal* scraping and scratching, eating and drinking, and suddenly and unworthily dying. The eyes of Judah are said to be red with drinking, but much of this people have their whole faces fire red with continual quaffing and carousing. Sodom and Gomorra were said to be full of bread, but these LONDONERS are more than full—for they are even bursten with banquetting, and sore and sick with surfeiting. Lord, thou whistlest to them, and they hear thee not; thou sendest thy plague amongst them, and they mind thee not. Lord, we are lean; Lord, we are faint; Lord, we are miserable; Lord, we are thy members. Lord, therefore, *thou* art lean; Lord, thou art faint; Lord, thou art miserable; rise good Lord, arise, and judge thine own cause." *H. ii. ij.*

One more, and the last—from this Sermon: although in the original it precede both the foregoing. The preacher is describing the beauty of the church. "*All the beauty of the daughter of Sion is from within her.*" This is that woman that is clad with the son Christ, and therefore must needs shine, and shew trim. This is she that is married to Christ, in mercies and pities, in faith and justice. Faith purified the heart; the mercy of God, working by his bloodshed, scowereth all filth, and reformeth all the deformities by sin in this woman. This woman, therefore, must needs be fair, and fairest of all women. Oh, fairness of man's face; of woman's face! Oh, treasure for a time! Oh, fair, foolish vanity! A little cold doth pinch thee; a little heat doth parch thee: a little sickness doth match thee, and a little of sores doth mar thee! But the fairness of CHRIST in this woman, or in his Elect, may be soiled, but it will be washed; it may be black, but it will keep a good favour; may be made red as scarlet, but it will be renewed wool-white, and snow white," &c. *E. ij.*

In a sermon preached before the queen and her court at Windsor, on the 8th of January, 1569, Drant chose the following text:—"They were both naked, Adam and Eve, and blushed not." Singular as such a text may now appear, before such an audience, it was

beth's reign, had a delicate and difficult part to act. He had witnessed, with no small pain, the demolition

in perfect accordance with the bold simplicity of the age ; and, upon this text, Drant has engrafted some very bosom-searching doctrine, clothed in language at once striking and original. He thus observes in the outset of his discourse, "as Adam and Eve were man and wife together, so shall they be one together for me in this treatise. Or else, if I should talk both of Adam and of Eve, and be but so large as I well mought, it would not be very well ; for the season is very cold, and I most sickly to speak ; and, besides that, our scantling to preach in the court, is a most short scantling." The frailty and nothingness, as it were, of human nature, are thus powerfully delineated. "Such base dust, as is driven before the face of the wind, which the ungodly do lick, which the serpent doth eat, even such DUST IS ADAM : such dust is man, such dust are all men :—and hearken to it, all men ! Rich men are rich dust, wise men wise dust ; worshipful men worshipful dust ; honourable men honourable dust ; majesty's dust, excellent majesty's excellent dust. Serah, that had a thousand thousand men, and Xerxes, that made the sea, land—with ships—are both of them dust. Alexander that called himself God's son, was dust ; Senacherib, that wrote himself the great king, was dust. The bishops of Rome, that write themselves *Ευλαβέστοι, ευσεβέστατοι, θεοφιλαστάτοι, θεοσεβέστατοι, άγιοτάτοι, όσιοτάτοι*, all these be dust. The Latin doctors, that call themselves authenticall doctors, magistrall doctors, seraphical doctors, and irrefragable doctors,* DUST. He of Rome, that called himself most holy, most blessed, God's vicar, Christ's pewfellow, more than a mere man, and many great names, . . . DUST. Man is dust : all men are dust. *Sign. i. ij.*

The same train of thinking is visible in the following, which succeeds an elaborate explanation of the word Adam. "And do not think that, because I say Adam is red earth, and it is said that Adam is ashes, and shall return into ashes, therefore, none but red earth and red men shall die. Of a truth it is so, that Adam (that is red earth) Melancthon (that is, black earth), and Leucthon (that is, white earth) must die too. They must all learn to tread the way of all earths : yea, Madams, think it to be so as I say. Red earth, black earth, and white earth, must go David's way ; yea, verily,

* See page 81, ante.

of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., and had maintained a prudent silence during that of

rosiall colours, and crimson cheeks, must go David's way ; must go the way of all earths. Think upon your death, and upon the next life, for ye must die, ye must die, there is no remedy." *I. v. rev.*

There is something rather poetical in what here ensues. " Saint Paul saith, God made meats, and God made the belly ; and that God will destroy both the meats and the belly. So say I. God made apparel*, and God made the back ; and he will destroy both the one and the other ; yea, those heads, that are now to be seen for their tall and bushy plumes,—and that other sex, that have fine fresh golden caules so sheen and glosing—give me but a hundred years, nay, half an hundred years, and the earth will cover all these heads before me, and mine own too." *K. viij.* A little before, Drant describes what he calls " the condition of all preachers that speak the truth." " And generally, in kings houses, of the preachers, this is true which Martial, the poet, said of his friends : " My friends, ye will me to speak the truth, and embolden me to speak the truth : the truth is this, that you cannot abide to hear the truth."

" In King Herod's house, my lady Herodiada could command half a realm, for footing and frisking. Amos spake of those in kings houses, in his 6th chapter, when he spake thus : " ye that sleep in beds of ivory, and play the wantons on your couches : ye that warble to the tune of the viol, and quaff of wine by whole goblets full : ye that supple your joints with the best kind of oil, and have no cark upon the smart of Joseph," &c.

Such are the specimens of the pulpit compositions of DRANT ; specimens, which may convince us that increase of civilization does not always bring a proportionate increase of sound sense, close reasoning, masculine eloquence, and unaffected piety. Of the man, whose head and heart could urge him to such effusions, it is a pity that all memorials have well nigh perished.

Long, almost beyond precedent, as is this note, it must yet be

* The preacher is most elaborate respecting apparel, both of men and women. In one place, he describes the latter thus : " Now, in women's apparel, there is much vanity. The prophet Isaiah reckoneth up their bracelets, and their mufflers, and their headbands, their tablets, their bonnets, their ear-rings, their nose-jewels, their veils, their wimples, their crisping pins, their stomachers, their cambrics, their heads, and their lawns." *K vij.*

Edward VI.: but on the accession of Queen Mary, he took courage, triumphantly avowed his ancient prin-

lengthened. The name of EDGEWORTH, as that of a *Catholic divine*, has been mentioned in the text; and, pursuing the plan adopted in the immediately preceding pages, it is necessary that such name be *illustrated* with a few specimens of his sermons. Referring, therefore, in the first place, to Dr. Bliss's edition of *Wood's Athena Oxon.*, vol. i. col. 315, for a brief account of the author, and noticing that Wood was indebted to the choice collection of books in Baliol college library for a peep at the volume containing these sermons, I must observe, in the second place, that I am indebted to the not less "choice collection" of my neighbour and friend, Mr. Douce, for an inspection of the volume in question:—which is so rare as to have been unknown to Herbert, and is superficially described by Ames. Nor will it diminish the pleasure, in noticing the contents of it, to inform the reader, that Mr. Douce's copy once belonged to *Bishop Burnet*: and that it is not only perfect, but in a clean, crackling, and legitimate condition throughout.

This volume was published in 1557, 4to., during the reign of Mary. In his preface, Edgeworth (whose christian name was Roger, and who at the time, was "canon of the cathedral churches of Salisbury, Wells, and Bristol, residentiary in the cathedral church of Wells, and chancellor of the same church,"—according to the title-page,) tells us, that "because these sermons were made in English, and touched sometimes among such heresies as had troubled English folk, he thought it best to set them forth in such language as might presently best edify the multitude. Moreover, pleaseth you to be advertised, (continues he,) that when I should preach in any solemn and learned audience, I, even fearing the liability of my remembrance, used to pen my sermons much like as I intended to utter them to the audience: others I scribbled up not so perfectly; yet sufficiently for me to perceive my matter and my process. And of these two sorts I have kept (as grace was) a great multitude, which now helpeth me in this my enterprise of imprinting a book of my said exhortations. Moreover, I have made innumerable exhortations at my cures, and in other places where I have dwelled, and in the countries thereabout, and in my journies, where it hath chanced me to be on Sunday, or other holy days, of which I have no signs remaining in writing, although I think, verily, some of them were as fruitful as others in

ciples, and obtained rapid and substantial preferment. His sermons are among the very few which I have

which I took more labours. I pray God they may be written and registered in the book of life everlasting." Towards the conclusion of the preface, he complains of being "interrupted many years" while he was preaching at Redcliffe-cross, at Bristol, by the confederacy of HUGH LATIMER, then aspiring to a bishopric, and after, being bishop of Worcester, and ordinary of the greatest part of the said Bristol, and infecting the whole."

Beneath "the contents of this book," on the opposite page, the author observes thus: "I have, beside these many sermons, made to very many solemn audiences, on the dominical epistles and gospels, some in the university of Oxford, some at Paul's-cross, in London, some in the court afore my most honourable lord and master, King Henry the Eighth, some in the cathedral church of Wells, where hath been, ever *sith* I knew it, a solemn and a well learned audience: which I purpose (God willing,) to set forth hereafter, as I may have opportunity." Edgeworth, I believe, never had this opportunity; for these sermons are all that are known to have been published by him. I now proceed to gratify (as I hope) the reader with a few short specimens from this rare and not incurious volume.

Upon the *translation of the Scriptures into the English language*, he thus artfully observes—liking it not in his heart: "But what sayest thou? Is not the study of Scripture good? Is not the knowledge of the Gospels and of the New Testament, godly, good, and profitable, for a Christian man or woman? I shall tell you what I think in this matter. I have ever been of this mind, that I have thought it no harm, but rather good and profitable, that holy scripture should be had in the mother tongue, and withholden from no man that were apt and meet to take it in hand, specially if we could get it well and truly translated, which will be very hard to be had. But who be meet and able to take it in hand—**THERE IS THE DOUBT.**" *Fol. xxxii.* I do not know the date of this (the third) sermon, but conclude that it was preached before the English version of the New Testament (1526), the Pentateuch (1530) of Tindale, and the Bible of Coverdale in 1535. It is clear that no notice is taken of the comparative excellence of these versions, either in or out of the pulpit—although Edgeworth's book was published twenty years after the Bible of Coverdale.

seen from a catholic minister, of the sixteenth century, in the English language.

In the fourth sermon, Edgeworth is wrathful respecting the *maltreatment of images*. “ And, because (says he,) I spoke even now of IMAGES and IDOLS, I would you should not ignorantly confound and abuse those terms, taking an image for an idol, and an idol for an image,* as I have heard many do in this city, as well of the fathers and mothers (that should be wise), as of their babies and children that have learnt foolishness of their parents. Now, at the dissolution of monasteries and friars’ houses, many images have been carried abroad, and given to children to play withal, and when the children have them in their hands, dancing them after their childish manner, cometh the father, or the mother, and saith, “ What, *nasse*, what hast thou there ?” the child answereth (as she is taught), “ I have here mine doll. The father laugheth, and maketh a gay game at it. So saith the mother to another, “ *Jugge*, or *Tommy*, where hadst thou that pretty idol ?” “ John, our parish clerk, gave it me,” saith the child. And for that, the clerk must have thanks, and shall lack no good cheer. But, if this folly were only in the insolent youth, and in the fond, unlearned fathers and mothers, it might soon be redressed. But your preachers, that you so obstinately follow, more leaning to the vulgar noise and common error of the people, than to profound learning, they *babble in the pulpits* that [what] they hear the people rejoice in.” *Fol. xl.* When this sermon was preached, it is therefore but reasonable to suppose that the doctrine of the Reformation was pretty boldly inculcated.

In the 5th Sermon (fol. liiii.) occurs a bold and coarse translation of Matth. c. xxv. v. 33. “ *He shall set the shep on his righte hande, and the rancke and stinckinge goates on the lift hande.*” In the homily on the “ Articles of our Christian Faith,” fol. lxxviii, is a very singular exposition of the “ Immaculate Conception” founded upon the doctrine of St. Austin. In the eleventh Sermon “ on St. Peter’s First Epistle,” the dress and ornament of the Ladies are (as usual, in these periods—even before Majesty) described and condemned in rather unsparing terms. “ This adulteration, and changing of God’s handy work, by painting woman’s hair to make it seem fair and

* At folio ccxxxv, the distinction between an idol and an image is fully and accurately gone into.

MODERN SERMONS.

In coming at once to the notice of Sermons in the eighteenth century, I shall not be accused of an

yellow, or of their *leers* of their cheeks to make them look ruddy, or of their forehead, to hide the wrinkles, and to make them look smooth, is of the devil's invention, and never of God's teaching," fol. cc. A little onward he thus notices the luxurious living of the age: "diversity of exquisite dishes, dashed with spices and delicate wines, and used for kindred and friends, and such as can requite [the] like again. If poor people have any thing, it is those scraps that be next the dog's meat." Fol. cciii.

In the same sermon occurs the following very curious illustration of CONJUGAL CONCORD. "Saint Ambrose, *Exameron libro v. cap. vii.*, reciteth a notable example to move all married folks, as well men as women, to concord and to agree together. The example is of the *lamprey* and a serpent called *Vipera*, *nequissimum genus bestie*, a serpent most mischievous and venemous. If there be any of them with us, it is the adder. The property of this serpent, is this. When he list to gender, specially where he breedeth nigh the sea coast, he cometh to the water side, and there he hisseth after his manner, calling to him his *make*, the lamprey, with his continual hissing. The lamprey, as soon as she perceiveth him there, draweth to the shore, and shallow water; and when the adder spieth her coming, he vomiteth and breaketh away out of himself all his poison and venom," &c. &c. "Here may THE MAN and THE WOMAN learn to bear and suffer every one the manners of the other. Here may the man learn to order his wife with soberness, and the wife to be gentle and obedient. What thing is worse than the venom of a serpent? And yet, the lamprey feareth not that in her make, the adder. She cometh gently at his calling, and lovingly embraceth him. Therefore, good wives, if your husbands be venemous, crabbed, and cumbersome, or (as you call it) *shrew-shaken*, you must come at his calling: do as he biddeth you: be gentle unto him; and so, though his venom hurt others, it shall not hurt you." Fol. ccv-vi. A modern congregation would be a little *surprised* at such an exposition of the Apostle's text of "obeying husbands!" But the preacher does not

unhappy choice in the recommendation of those of *Clarke, Seed, South, Sherlock, Jortin, Porteus, Horsley, Paley*, and *Gisborne*. I admit there are some slight shades of difference, both doctrinal and practical, in these excellent performances: but I am sure there is enough "OF CHRIST," in all of them, to make us better men, and to bring us nearer to salvation. In this department of Divinity, I am aware that every man will choose according to his particular bias or favourite views of Scriptural doctrine; and he will find this doctrine more distinctly developed or illustrated in the Reviews in which such sermons are criticised.* In the *Monthly Review*, the Dissenter will

spare the husband in what follows; when he tells him "he must always lay away his poison, so that he use none towards his wife. He must always lay down, as well as his churlish swelling, as all his lordly and proud fashion: let her perceive none such in him: remember (concludes he) you be not her *Lord*, ye be but her *Husband* and her *Make*."

But one more extract. The following is an artful, and not unhappy illustration of the supposed paramount purity and influence of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The preacher has been speaking of the *Flood*. "And that the water of the said flood saved none that were out of the ship, signifieth that all *Heretics*, that be out of the common received faith of the church, although they were in the water, although they be christened, and glorieth to be called christen men, yet by the same water, they shall be drowned into hell, by which the ship, the *Catholic Church*, was lift and borne up into heaven, and saved; as the material ship of Noah was lift up into she air, above ground, and saved by water." *Fol.* ccxxvi. rev. I had purposed to add the account of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, at folio ccxliii. but it is a picture too much in the Hemskirk style: too minutely coarse and disgusting. Upon the whole, Edgeworth is less nervous and familiar than Latimer: less eloquent than Fox; and less learned and logical than Drant. He is, however, a writer of a fine fancy and an easy and flowing diction.

* The name of GIBBORNE, the last above mentioned, and the only

seek for the exposition and recommendation of his own favourite opinions; in the *British Critic*, the

one of those Divines so mentioned who are living, shall not be introduced without the commendations of one of the most able and most popular of our critical Journals. “Of Mr. Gisborne it is impossible to speak without reverence as a man, or without respect as a writer: a long life and ample fortune devoted to the best interests of mankind—a series of writings on moral and theological subjects, calm, rational, intelligent and impressive, contribute to place him in the number of the best Christians, if not of the best writers of the age.” *Quarterly Review*, No. XLI. p. 41.

I am aware that in treading upon this kind of ground—the notice of LIVING preachers and publishers of Sermons—there is great necessity to walk with caution and circumspection. Yet, as all the preceding authors, dead and alive, have been exclusively *English*, I will not close this department of the “Library Companion,” without the distinct and commendatory notice of a few who are *Scotch*. Let me begin with BLAIR; whose Sermons, about forty years, were the object equally of the perusal and admiration of the public. To doubt the worth of a performance, of which the popularity was without precedent, might be at once arrogant and vain; nor will I dispute the designation of the author as the ADDISON of Sermon writers. He has doubtless given good “Milk for Children;” but Men require meat; and strong men, strong meat. Paley, Gilpin, and Gisborne, have, among other popular divines, occupied much of the space formerly filled by Blair. When I mention the names of MONCRIEFF, ALISON, and MUIRHEAD, I hope to give no offence to any pious reader on either side of the Tweed. The truth is, these authors form a sort of theological triumvirate, of which Scotland has just reason to be proud. The strong good sense and unaffected piety of the first, the beautiful and refined fancy and melodious style of the second, with the tenderness, simplicity, and sweetness of the third, render their respective works deserving of a good coat, and a conspicuous place, in every well chosen collection. In the preceding edition of this work, I had (as indeed was the case of *Blair*) inserted a notice of the BAMPTON LECTURES in the “Supplement:” which notice will necessarily have a more natural order here. These Lectures imply a set of Sermons preached in the pulpit of the University Church (St. Mary) by Cler-

Church of England man will find the strong rays of orthodoxy concentrated : in the *British Review*, will be oft-times found much that is eloquent, and much that is ingenious, in the exposition of saintly doctrines; in the *Eclectic*, a frequent flow of fine reasoning and pious persuasion. The principles of the latter are called those of the Evangelical kind : but obtuse must be that man's vision, and petrified his heart, who shall deny ingenuity, strength, and eloquence to the effusions of Hall, Forster, and Jay.* I put the countless tribe of minor religious Reviews quite out of the

gymen, selected from various colleges, according to the Will of Mr. BAMPTON. They commence with the year 1780, and continue to the present year. A complete set, in 46 vols. octavo is valued at 26*l.* 5*s.* in handsome condition and binding, by Messrs, Rivington and Cochrane : who have not fewer than *three* complete sets; one in an *uncut* state. The third is sold in detached articles; and among them, *Dr. Tatham's Sermons*, 1789, 8vo. 2 vols. are valued at 1*l.* 4*s.* They are the scarcest of the whole. For other bodies of hortatory divinity, the ordinary reader will do well to procure the last edition of Dr. KNOX's *Family Lectures*.

* I must here be understood to speak of the works of these gentlemen which are purely and exclusively confined to the exposition of Holy Writ. When Mr. ROBERT HALL of Leicester talks about contrasting the *Little Head* which the Church of England has invented, with the *Great Head* of the General Church, meaning Christ—me-thinks he talks as if he would sacrifice alike logic and candour to the clinquant of an antithesis. See *Mr. Norris's Letter to the Earl of Liverpool*, 1822, 8vo. p. 91, note, b. Mr. Hall is a powerful and eloquent writer, and his Sermon upon Infidelity has justly won him many admirers—even among the Benchers of our “ Little Church.” In that most surprising catalogue of Theology, recently put forth by Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. in an octavo volume of nearly 500 pages—but without a date—there is the following note, or criticism, subjoined to a volume of Mr Hall's “ *Sermons on various Occasions*” —“ There now exists in this country a man, who, with the lofty tone of Bossuet and the rich fluency of Massillon, unites the graceful-

question :—as sometimes leading to results, too ludicrous, or too fatal, to describe ; and as only confirming the admirable sagacity of Hogarth, when he designed his well-known picture of **ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED**.

The two popular and more portly Reviews—called the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*—take but incidental notice of Sermons, or of theological publications ; yet when they *do* take up the consideration of them, they evince frequently all the spirit and eloquence which usually characterise their other productions. The reviews of the Sermons of *Horsley* and *Alison* are masterly exhibitions of critical talent—in the former. But while, in the *latter*, the estimation of *Paley's* talents seems to me to be a little unworthy of that great man's name,* the review of *Warburton's Works*

ness and tenderness of Fenelon, and the brilliance of Poulle." All this may be very well ; but one wishes to know who it is that deals out such an " oratio parainetica." The Abbé Poulle's Sermons were first printed in 1778, in two duodecimo volumes : and the style of them justifies the eulogy of Barbier :—"abondant, élevé, magnifique, coulant comme un fleuve majestueux." Let Mr. Hall assure himself that I have no disposition to under-rate his intellectual powers : but the " Little Church" has, I think, nearly—" as good as he." He shall himself (if it so please him) fill up this hiatus. Mr. FORSTER's Essays are full of ingenuity and original remark. The style of them is at once terse and elegant. Mr. JAY's Sermons, although a little too warmly coloured, have upon the whole great merit, as honest and impassioned expositions of the several texts which are handled.

* See No. III, in the Review of his posthumous Sermons : but at the commencement of the article whence the notice of Mr. Gisborne is taken (see p. 86). Paley is justly called an " admirable writer"—" wherever he turned his eyes, the prospect was illuminated by bright skies and cloudless sunshine." Paley's *HORÆ PAULINÆ* is perhaps the most original and ingenious of his productions which may be called

(supposed to have been written by the late Rev. Dr. Whittaker)—is perhaps one of the most perfect specimens of acute analysis, and impassioned eloquence, that the pages of modern criticism record. Nor can I omit to make honourable mention of the admirable notice of Dr. Coplestone's recent work upon *Necessity and Predestination*, which adorns the pages of the *British Critic*.

These points are touched upon incidentally, without partaking of any thing of an invidious spirit, or with a wish to institute uncharitable comparisons. They are noticed merely as they present themselves from memory. In the mean time, let neither the diffident, nor the uninstructed, feel anxiety or alarm—in these frequently opposite views, or discrepancies, among those works which explain the WORD OF GOD. It is the nature of MAN to become frequently agitated with passion and prejudice, in the treatment even of the most sacred cause: but that “CAUSE” itself remains pure and unsullied—having for its object the salvation of immortal souls. If, in some instances, the labours of frail mortals necessarily partake of the fallible source whence they flow, in other instances they seem to be almost purified from earthly grossness, and to be incorporated with the imperishable elements which they strive to explain. Hence, those flights of genius, those effusions of piety, that depth of research, and that soundness of doctrine, which distinguish the great Divines of the later centuries—whose names have been but imperfectly registered in the foregoing pages. Hence, that suavity of manner, and heavenly-mindedness of temper, which throw such strictly professional; but his *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Theology*, will probably make his name longer known to posterity.

a charm about the pages of Taylor, Hammond, Tillotson, Boyle, and Doddridge; men, who seem to have disentangled themselves from the strait-laced discipline of the older schools, and to have had the salvation of men's souls, rather than their own exclusive gratification, steadily in view: who, laying aside the asperity of disputants, and the ferocity of persecutors, appear to have sought the "PRAISE and GLORY of God," rather than the applause and patronage of MAN.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN DIVINES.

In *foreign schools* of Divinity, the same great lights have appeared to check the fury of human rashness, and to "shew forth" the cause of Christian redemption. Who does not love the amenity of Erasmus, and the philanthropy of Melanchthon?—each of whom, in turn, seemed to hold the scales of moderation and Christian charity, in order to prevent Luther and Eckius from engaging in *more* than a "war of words."*

* Most strenuously do I recommend "the Young Man's" intimate acquaintance with the writings of ERASMUS: full of sweetness of temper, of playfulness of wit, liberality of sentiment, and variety and importance of information—clothed, withal, in a style of pure and fluent latinity such as has never been surpassed by later writers. Among the more popular and instructive of his minor works, are his *Querela Pacis*, *Moriæ Encomium*, and *Colloquia*—the latter to be read again and again. We learn from *Jortin's Life of Erasmus*, vol. i. p. 274, 8vo. edit. 1808, that one bookseller at Paris, sold above 24,000 copies of one impression of the Colloquies. But then he gave it out that the work was *prohibited*! To the great joy of the literary world, Le Clerc put forth an edition of the *Entire Works of Erasmus*, at Leyden, in 1703, folio, in ten vols., sometimes bound as eleven. This edition is executed with particular attention to

FRENCH DIVINES.

And thus, in the later schools of French Divinity, we cling to the gentle FENELON; and look, rather with admiration than affection, upon his doughty opponent BOSSUET.* Massillon stirs up all the gentle cha-

accuracy and external beauty? and a copy of it should doubtless be found in the library of every man of letters. A good one (but they are all good copies, usually bound in green sprinkled calf, with spotted edges to the leaves) is worth about 16*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Copies on LARGE PAPER, in white vellum binding, are by no means rare; and should always adorn the shelves of a magnificent collection. They may be worth 21*l.* a copy. I have a strong suspicion that there are copies, in sheets, yet in existence at the warehouse of the original publisher—if such building have not perished.† As to the editions of *portions* of the works of Erasmus, they are without number and without end. You may load a vessel of 250 tons burden with them.

Perhaps, on the whole, no name was ever so popular in the sixteenth century: a theologian, a scholar, a philologist, a wit, a great Epistolographer—in correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters in Europe, and in amity with all) his works meet us in every form and in every library, monastic, secular, and theological. To have set down to a “dinner of herbs” with More, Melanchthon, and Erasmus, were a festival infinitely beyond a banquet of golden cups between Charles V., Henry VIII., and Francis I. I strongly recommend the perusal of the translation of Erasmus’s “Character of More” (from his letters) which appeared in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. V. part. II. But there is no end to this theme.

* Bossuet is considered as the glory of the Church and Episcopacy of France. He was doubtless a very great man: an acute disputant,

† Such was the rarity, and consequent price, of the anterior edition of Erasmus’s Works, published at Basil in 1540, in 8 vols. folio, that a copy of it was purchased by Francis St. John, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, for 11*l.* 16*s.*; but then it was a NON PAREIL of a copy!—in stamped calf binding, gilt leaves, and most delicately ruled. On the sides, “THOMÆ WOTTONI ET AMICORUM.” This beautiful set of volumes graces the shelves of the old family library at Worlingham, in Suffolk.

rities of our nature—which he treats with the skill of a consummate spiritual physician. He makes our

an accomplished scholar, a deeply read divine, and a powerful and eloquent writer. In declamation of the highest order, and in stirring up the passions (as in his **FUNERAL ORATIONS**) he has never perhaps had his equal in any pulpit in Christendom. The Jesuits adored his person while alive, and his memory when he died. They put forth an edition of his works in twenty quarto volumes, in 1743-53; which Brunet tells us are daily getting scarcer, and of which there are some few copies of the first seventeen volumes upon very large paper; one of them selling at the sale of the Soubise library for 300 francs. A new edition of Bossuet was published in 1772-88, in nineteen vols. 4to. but in an incomplete state, as it was to have extended to thirty-six vols. Yet it contains pieces which are not found in the edition of the Jesuits. A new edition of the entire works of Bossuet has just appeared at Versailles, in forty-seven thick 8vo volumes, marked at 21l. in boards, in the recent catalogue of Bossange and Co. A good edition of the sermons and **Funeral Orations** appeared in 1772, in nineteen vols. 12mo. It is not without justice that Brunet notices the first volume of a selection from Bossuet's works, printed by Bulmer in 1802, 8vo. as a beautiful book. It was followed by a second volume in 1804; but the work, which was entitled "*Le Vêritable Génie du Christianisme*," &c. was never completed. The most popular work of Bossuet, was his *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*,† first published in 1681, 4to.; of

† A very popular work, but more exclusively theological, was Bossuet's *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*, to be found in the third vol. of the 4to. edition of his works, in 1743, and republished separately in 1791, 12mo. 5 vols.—now become rare. This work was held out by the Catholics, as "a very crabbed bone for the Calvinists and Protestants to pick." It was preceded by the *Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique*, in which the author was said to have converted Turenne to catholicism. However, there were not wanting Protestants, Calvinistic or otherwise, to pick most completely the catholical "bone," thrown out to them by Bossuet: and among these the famous BASNAGE took a very successful lead. His *Histoire de la Religion des Eglises Reformées*, &c., republished again and again, first appeared in 1690, 8vo.—and Bossuet answered it 1701. 12mo. But the best edition of Basnage's work, is that of 1725. 4to. two volumes published after his death. Consult Walchius *Bibl. Theolog.*, vol. iii. p. 205, 640, 646,—and for a good account of the entire works of Basnage, consult the *New Mem. of Literature*, vol. v. p. 22-32.

hearts reprove, admonish, and comfort us. This is indeed one of the peculiar charms of his writings: his style being the most eloquent and mellifluous imaginable. In his *Petit-Carême*, in which he seems to have outdone himself—there is such a tone of tenderness—united with such sublimity of sentiment, clearness of reasoning, and eloquence of expression—that one hardly knows what to compare with it, exactly, in the whole compass of hortatory divinity.*

The style and imagery of BOURDALOUE seem to rush upon us with the force of a mountain-torrent: he is the Demosthenes of French divines; but it cannot be denied that his *art* is too apparent; and that all the subordinate parts of his composition seem to be purposely *kept down*, in order to sharpen the force of his logic, and to aggravate the terror of his invective. In the higher departments of sermon composition, he is,

which the reprints, in all forms and languages, are almost innumerable. I observe, in the catalogue just referred to, a copy of the original edition, in old French red morocco binding, gilt leaves, marked at 11. 16s. The reader will do well to consult the *Reflections of Cardinal Maury upon Bossuet*, in the Cardinal's collection of *Select Discourses*, and to procure Mr. Butler's pleasing biographical memoir of Bossuet, published in 1812. 8vo.

* The editions of Massillon's sermons, in whole or in part, are almost innumerable. Those who have not got the well printed duodecimo edition of 1745-9, in fifteen volumes, will, of course, not hesitate about the acquisition of M. Renouard's recent, and beautifully printed edition, in thirteen octavo volumes, 1810: of which there were *only four* copies printed upon LARGE PAPER. One of these copies is in M. Renouard's own collection; a second is in that of the Royal Library at Paris; a third in Lord Spencer's library at Althorp, beautifully bound in blue morocco: and the fourth is the property of—any one who chooses to purchase it. See Renouard's catalogue of his own library, under the title of *Cat. de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 89. The ordinary copy is worth about 6l. 6s.

doubtless, without a rival; and our Horsley seems to have had much in common with that eminent divine—as, in the deeper scenes of Christ's sufferings, and in the delineations of the day of judgment—there was much about both these preachers which exhibited all the sublimity of which such subjects are capable. It was for Bourdaloue* to frighten the reprobate, and

* The best edition of Bourdaloue's Sermons is that of 1707-34, in 16 vols. 8vo., published under the care of Father Bretonneau. It was printed by Rigaud, at the royal press. Brunet mentions a magnificent copy, upon fine paper, selling at the sale of Le Gendre's library for 300 francs; and Renouard notices a similar copy (in his own collection) which the late M. Anison picked out of all the copies which remained at the same press. The binding of M. Renouard's copy, by the elder Bozerian, is described as at once appropriate and magnificent. It should seem that, in the numerous re-impressions of Bourdaloue, by provincial publishers, those of Lyons, Rouen, Toulouse, and Amsterdam, were formed upon the Parisian edition of 1709, in 18 duodecimo volumes: an edition always deserving of being secured, whenever found in good binding. A copy of the reprint at Versailles, in 1812, 16 vols. 8vo. is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Bossange and Co., 1821, no. 94. Mons. Barbier, in his *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. ii. p. 451, notices the testimony of admiration bestowed by Bishop Burnet upon Bourdaloue, when he heard him preach in France:—"il fût étonné de l'éloquence de ses sermons, et que ce Jésuite réforma les prédicateurs

† In a diverting and instructive little work—not of common occurrence—called "*Lettres curieuses sur divers sujets.*" Paris, 1725. 12mo. 2 vols.; there is an animated and vigorously drawn character of Bourdaloue's preaching. I know of few things better written, and yet I owe my knowledge of it to the English translation in the *New Mem. of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 417; necessarily inferior to the original. In the same French work, notice is taken of Burnet's testimony to Bourdaloue's great talents; adding, that "Bourdaloue believed that all honest protestants would be saved. Many other Jesuits are, doubtless, of the same opinion, but they dare not own it. A foreign protestant gentleman told me (says the author of these Memoirs,) that a very learned monk laid his hand upon his shoulder, and said to him—"Let us give over talking of religion: WE SHALL ALL BE SAVED." *Ibid.*

for Massillon to comfort the "desolate and oppressed." They are both among the most shining luminaries of the French school of divinity.

But SAURIN must not be forgotten. He was a protestant preacher; and is said to have been gifted with one of the finest voices and persons that were ever heard and seen in the pulpit. His prayer before his sermon kept his congregation in breathless admiration. It could never be forgotten. Nor was it weakened by the discourse which followed; for there was a solidity, justness, moderation, and earnestness throughout the whole, that equally charmed and convinced his auditory.* But it is his noble-mindedness—his christian charity—his goodness of heart—his thoroughly social feelings—which form the magic of his life and of his compositions. With a leaning towards *Calvinism*, he did not go one-half the lengths which the *gentle* Sectarians, of that persuasion, wished him to go. Preaching in a Catholic country, he did not choose to call the Pope, Antichrist; or his church the * * * * of Babylon. His sermons will be always read with pleasure and instruction.†

d'Angleterre comme ceux de France." Bourdaloue was called the Corneille of pulpit composition, as Massillon was called the Racine. This only confirms the comparison between these two great men instituted in the text.

* It is said that, the first time the famous ABBADIE heard him, he cried out "Is it an angel or a man who speaks?"

† My friend, M. Barbier, gently designates them, "as not exempt from the venom of heresy, and says that they might have been written with greater purity;" *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. ii. p. 468. A part of M. Barbier's brief account of Saurin is taken from the well known *Dictionnaire Historique*, from which the above account is also taken. The Sermons of Saurin were published complete at Rotterdam, in 1749, 8vo. in 12 volumes: but there were five volumes

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

I now come to touch briefly upon a few of the more celebrated and useful writers in the department of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY; choosing to introduce them *here*, (as rendering the theological department more complete,) rather than to incorporate them in the *general* department of history. I am, indeed, sufficiently aware, that in this department alone, a very copious library may be formed, and that *ecclesiastical* history may be said, in a great degree, to be *civil* history also—inasmuch as the church and state are, in all countries, pretty closely and inseparably united; but, having devoted so large a portion of these pages to *practical* divinity, it were unfair, and might be judged unsatisfactory, to dismiss that subject, without

published during his life, from 1708 to 1725. Note:—it was the same Saurin who published the two first volumes, in folio, of “*Discours historiques, critiques, théologiques et moraux &c. sur l’Ancien Testament*,”—of which the remaining four folio volumes were continued and completed by BEAUSOBRE and ROQUES, in 1728-39. This costly work is full of fine engravings, and usually finds a place in our more complete libraries. Brunet may be said to riot in his description of this magnificent publication, of which he notices sundry varieties of forms and conditions. The better taste seems to be, the acquisition of the *plates*, separately published in one large folio volume, which exhibit the earlier and finer impressions of them. These plates were engraved between the years 1705 and 1720, during the life time of Saurin, and are 212 in number. They have sometimes a Dutch title, and are sometimes found in three folio volumes without the text, with short descriptions in the Dutch language. The rage for ILLUSTRATION is sometimes applied, with tremendous force, to the pages of holy writ: but I will venture to affirm, with no more confidence, I trust, than the event will warrant, that where a tasteful collector shall see one good *illustrated Bible*, he will witness more than a dozen BAD.

something more than an *intimation* where the histories of those churches, from which so many brilliant and distinguished characters have risen for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, may be found and consulted; but in which it cannot be dissembled, very much is to be received with caution, from a consideration of particular tenets and prejudices (and what prejudices are stronger than those called *religious*?) which are inevitably mixed up with the text. Still the sagacious and the candid reader may exercise his own ingenuity to advantage; and gather, at all events, and in all seasons, a rich harvest of various and useful information.

It cannot, however, fail to be remarked—and remarked with more than transient regret—that, at the very outset of our enquiries, the British nation has less to boast of in the department of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, than its neighbours—and especially the French. Leaving out of the question what the great Mabillon hath done for the *Benedictins*,* let us only consider the *Gallia Christiana*, in thirteen folio volumes, and the Histories of the French Church by *Longueval* and *Le Cointe*.† And to these, we may

* The *Annales Ordinis Sti. Benedicti*, which extend only to the middle of the twelfth century, were published in six folio volumes at Paris, between the years 1703 and 1739. The Acts of the Saints of the same order, were published at the same place in 1668, in nine folio volumes; but D'Acher was here a considerable coadjutor with Mabillon. These Acts were reprinted at Venice in 1733, in nine folio volumes. The French edition, which Brunet values at little more than 3*l.* 3*s.*, is dearer, because more desirable, than the reprint. The *Annals* are still much beneath the *Acts* in price; and both works are briefly noticed and coldly dismissed by Brunet. I learn, however, that a much livelier interest is taken in them, at the present day, on both sides the channel.

† I will briefly notice these works in the above order. The first

add the invaluable labours of *Fleury* and *Tillemont*,

is called *Sammarthanorum fratrum Gallia Christiana*, &c., which was published at Paris, in 1715, &c. in thirteen folio volumes, under the care of *Scevola* and *Louis de Sainte Marthe*, and other monks of the Benedictine order.† It contains a series or catalogue of all the archbishops, bishops, and abbots of France, and is full of erudition, research, and the most curious details; but this work is yet incomplete, three more volumes being necessary to render it perfect. There are copies on large paper: yet both large and small rarely occur for purchase in this country, owing to the heavy duty attending the importation of such bulky volumes. *Longueval* published his *Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane*, in conjunction with *De Fontenay*, *Brumoy*, and *Berthier* (all four being learned Jesuits), in 1730, in 18 vols. 4to.: and such was the labour attending the work, that they each, in succession fell victims to it. *Longueval* lived to see the first 8 volumes complete, and *Fontenay* the ninth and tenth, with a great part of the eleventh volume. The end of the eleventh, and the whole of the twelfth, were the achievement of *Brumoy*. The rest are the production of Father *Berthier*—"the worthy successor of *Longueval*, of whom he possessed the spirit, the erudition, and the good taste."

"The style of *Berthier* is everywhere careful without affectation and elegant without antithesis." *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iii. 397-8. After this tempting description, I suspect and hope that

† The first and principal projector of this new edition of the *Gallia Christiana*, was Father *Denys de Sainte-Marthe*, superior-general of the congregation of St. Maur, and editor of the works of Pope Gregory the Great, in 1699, folio. He died in his seventy-fifth year, on Good Friday, in 1725; after having witnessed the publication of the first three volumes of the *Gallia Christiana*, and having secured the aid of several other religious of the same order, towards the publication of the seven following volumes. His death, which took place at the abbey of St. Germain des Prez, was very generally lamented: and yet this same father published a book in 1688 (on the revocation of the edict of Nantes), "to justify the persecution of the French protestants; one of the most horrid persecutions that ever was exercised, a persecution, which has made thousands of people unhappy; a persecution advised by some clergymen, who, perhaps, were atheists, and carried on by mere political views, without any fear of God, without any respect for the Deity. How could Father *Denys de Ste. Marthe* justify such a persecution with a good conscience? Was he a political priest?" *New Memoirs of Literature*, 1725, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 148-9.

upon general ecclesiastical history* — through the pages of which Gibbon so assiduously toiled. While,

some efforts will be made, both by the young and old collector, to get possession of this work—so creditable to France, and securing such an immortality to its authors. To the best of my recollection, I never met with a copy of it on sale. It was reprinted at Nismes in 1782, in 18 vols. 8vo.,—but “commend me” to the goodly and original quarto impression! The *Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum* of Charles Le Cointe, published at Paris in 1665, &c., in eight folio volumes, comprehend a period of time from the middle of the third, to that of the ninth century. It is a work rarely seen, and still more rarely consulted: but that is not the fault of the author.

While upon the subject of *French* ecclesiastical history, I ought, perhaps, to mention the *GESTA DEI PER FRANCOS*, a large folio volume, published by the *Wechels* at *Hanover*, in 1611; having a thin second volume (sometimes wanting) bound with the first. Bongars was the editor of this work—aided by Pithoeus and Petavius, &c., “quos nominare sufficit,”—says the former. Jortin has sacrificed his usual good sense and candour, when he says, “the title of this book would have been better chosen, if it had been “*Gesta Diaboli per Francos*.” *Remarks on Eccl. Hist.* vol. i. p. 300. He also says, that “Guibertus, or Gilbertus, a French abbot, wrote the account of this holy war:” but he is mistaken. It is the production of several authors; of whom Robert, a monk, is the first—who wrote it “in a cell of a monastery of St. Remigius, in the bishopric of Rheims, at the command of Bernard the Abbot.” See the preface, Sec. II. Brunet tells us, that copies of this work upon *large paper* are uncommon. In all forms it is a sorrily executed volume. A copy upon large paper is at Althorp. The small may be worth about £2. 12s. 6d; but, during the late war, I have known it pushed to £4. 14s. 6d.

* What Buffon was in natural history, and Bossuet in polemics and dogmatical divinity, the Abbé Fleury was in ecclesiastical history. He is the just and enviable boast of the French nation: and it grieves one to think that, on the authority of Brunet, his history “is less sought after than it used to be.” But, whoever chooses to read Barbier’s animated and excellent account of it, will not hesitate to become a purchaser upon any reasonable terms. Fleury lived to execute only *twenty*, out of the *thirty-six* volumes, of which this his-

casting our eyes upon *Italy*, (so rich in historical publications of another description) we cannot fail to re-

tory is composed: the Father Fabre having written the remaining sixteen—and he would have published more, but was forbidden, on account of the inelegance of his style, and the want of judgment in the selection of his materials. The first volume of Fleury's own labours appeared in 1690, and the last in 1719—but it is usually dated 1722-1737. It is the *Discourses* of Fleury which throw such a charm about his work; and which are prefixed to most of his volumes—especially those which accompany the eighth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth volumes. In some of these, are disquisitions upon the fall of literature from the eruption of the Vandals, the establishment of universities, the progress of the crusades, the history of indulgences, and of several religious orders in the fourteenth century, &c.†

In these discourses, Fleury has united the qualities of an historian and a philosopher, in a style of great neatness and perspicuity, and with a judgment free from all ignoble prejudices. These discourses were collected and published by Boucher d'Argis, in 1763, with several additional ones, and notes, by Fleury; together with a discourse of Goujet, upon the re-establishment of ecclesiastical studies; but it should seem from M. Emery, editor of the *Nouveaux Opuscles* of Fleury, in five octavo volumes, 1807, that one of Fleury's discourses, upon the Gallican church, has been interpolated in this edition of 1763. M. Emery founds his criticism upon an inspection of the author's autograph. Jortin has honoured Fleury by constant references to his history, in his own *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*; and has yet further honoured him by translating his “Discourse on the Ecclesiastical History from the year 600 to the year 1100”—“on

† It should seem from *Rawlinson's New Method of Studying History*, vol. ii. p. 39, that a part of Fleury's work was “translated, and in March 1727, published by the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who, it was to be hoped, would give the world a faithful and honest translation of his author, without castrations of what is heterodox, but rather apply by his notes an antidote to the poison.” I learn from the Rev. Mr. Curteis of Hunton, near Maidstone, that the work was rendered complete as far as the viith century, in four quarto volumes, 1727-1730, the first two volumes were translated by Herbert, the latter two by G. Adams. There are indexes and vignettes to each volume; and highly respectable but scanty lists of Subscribers. The chronological tables of Tillemont seem not to have been continued beyond the three first centuries. The translation is almost destitute of notes.

cognize, in the *Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius*, a work of such stupendous labour, and of such general account (says Jortin,) of the ingenious and useful remarks, besides the historical narrations, which it contains. It is drawn up (continues the same authority), for the most part, with a decency and moderation rarely to be found in the ecclesiastical writers of his church, except Du Pin. Fleury, like Du Pin, was a zealous assertor of the temporal rights of kings; and hath not scrupled to expose the crimes and encroachments of the Popes, for which, doubtless, he was held in execration by the Jesuits and by the See of Rome, *Remarks*, &c. vol. i. p. 296. But Jortin's brief analysis, and as brief remarks upon this discourse of Fleury, are admirable of their kind, and quite in the terse and pertinent manner of their author. Jortin is generally "admirable." He was a ready, off-hand, and dexterous scholar; yet his style, even in his sermons, wants what the French call "onction." Once, and rarely more than once, he rose to eloquence; and that was in the preface to his *Remarks*, &c., which the late Dr. Gosset told me he regularly read through, every year, with undiminished delight. In his *Life of Erasmus*, Jortin shewed himself to be little more than a translator of Le Clerc. A subject of the greatest, is made by him one of comparatively small interest. The work is little better than a dry journal of facts, stitched together. Above all things, the purchaser of Fleury will not forget the learned Rondet's *Table Générale et Raisonnée des Matières*, contained in the thirty-six volumes of the history. This table was published in 1758, in a quarto and duodecimo form—the former in one volume, and the latter in four. This celebrated history has been reprinted at *Casa*, in twenty-five volumes in quarto: at *Paris*, in 1724-48,* forty volumes octavo: and at *Nismes*, in 1778-80, twenty-five volumes, octavo, but beautiful copies, in mellow old calf-gilt binding, of the first Paris edition, must be the object of the ambition of the Young Collector. ON LARGE PAPER, it has not been sold for more than one

* A copy of this edition is marked at 8l. 8s. in the catalogue of Messrs. Bossange and Co., 1821, no. 226. But "thrice and four times happy," does the Reverend Dr. Burney, of Greenwich, consider himself to be, in the acquisition of a most beautiful copy, coated in mellow-toned olive morocco, which had belonged to the famous Madame de Pompadour, and of which that pious lady might have turned over the first leaf of the first volume, once in her life. This copy was obtained from the richly-stored repository of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

and lasting utility, as to excite the envy, and almost despair, of other countries. I do not recommend the purchase of *all* these elaborate and costly works, though I would hardly dispense with a copy of Baronius.* I

hundred and seventy francs abroad—but, here, on small paper, let it not be hoped for under *double* that sum.

But if Fleury be entitled to such unqualified praise, TILLEMONT is deserving of scarcely less commendation. His two great labours are thus called; “*Mémoires pour servir à l’histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers Siècles. Paris, 1693-1712. 16 vols. 4to.: Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont régné durant les six premiers Siècles de l’église. Paris, 1700-38., 6 vols. in 4to.*” It is melancholy to read the following pithy notice of them by Brunet: “These two works, which usually go together, are esteemed by the learned, but they sell at a low price.” And then one hundred and forty francs are stated as the price for which they were bought at the sale of the President de Cotte! Mr. Payne, in his last catalogue, (no. 2334), marks a neat copy (in calf,) of the latter work, at 2*l.* 2*s.* Both works, and especially the former, are full of prodigious learning; but, after the labour of forty years, Tillemont has given us only the history of the first six centuries of the church. Gibbon’s obligations to him are constantly and gratefully expressed, and Jortin seems to have consulted *him* yet more than Fleury.

* “Joseph Scaliger, he, who once boasted that there was nothing for him to learn, confesses, that he never read BARONIUS without gaining some new light.” *Rawlinson’s New Method of studying History*, 1730. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 36. After this, who shall hesitate about the preference above given to Baronius? This work is a body of ecclesiastical history, comprising also the labours of Raynald, Laderchi, and Pagi, with one volume of Apparatus, 1646, &c. : folio in thirty-one volumes. This is considered to be the best edition; but, according to Brunet, the edition of *Lucca*, in thirty-eight folio volumes, 1738-57, ought to be preferred; inasmuch as the annotations of Pagi are inserted in their proper places, with notes of Mansi, and three volumes of an Index; the latter being wanting in the Roman edition of 1646. At the sale of the Soubise library, a copy of the *Lucca* edition, on large paper, was sold for two hundred and ninety francs. Rawlinson says that the first eight volumes of Raynaldus’s compilation, epitomised in one folio volume, and published

tremble about the mention of the *ACTA SANCTORUM*, lest my readers should imagine that I wish to plunge them in all the mysteries and marvels of monastic and saintly lore. And yet, I will be free to say that *that* Collector, be he young, or be he old, may thank his happy stars who shall possess the *fifty-three folios*, of which that still unfinished and gigantic work is composed, at the price of so many *sovereigns*.*

at Rome in 1668, "is very mean, yet wants it not buyers at a very high rate." It was cheering to see, at Messrs. Payne and Foss's, a fine copy of this Lucca edition of Baronius, just bound out of sheets, in white glossy vellum, (and sent from the good old house of Luchtmans, at Utrecht,) lying upon the floor of their spacious repository—tempting the curious visitor to become a purchaser. Nor was it less cheering to learn, a few days after my first sight of such a treasure, that the Lord Bishop of London had yielded to the temptation, and carried off the prize. It is now placed where it will be in every respect properly appreciated. I predict, with no small degree of confidence, that *Fulham* will, in the end, more than rival *Hartlebury*.

It may here be also observed, on the authority of Rawlinson, that the *Ecclesiastical Annals* of Bzovius, published at Colon. Agripp. in 1616, in nine folio volumes, as a continuation to those of Baronius, "are very inaccurate, and rather give a history of the order of *St. Dominic*, of which the author was a friar, than of the church." Nevertheless, I should desiderate, as a curious ecclesiastical antiquary, those Dominican Annals also: but only "as a curious ecclesiastical antiquary."

* So much has been already said (*Bibliograph. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 81-3) respecting the history of this work, and such an excellent specimen of the uses to be derived from it being to be found in Mr. Southey's famous article on the "*Spanish Inquisition*," in the twelfth number of the *Quarterly Review*, that I will here only observe, it may be doubtful whether there be more than four complete copies of it in private collections, and two in public, in England. Of the former, Lord Spencer, Archdeacon Jebb, Mr. Southey, and Mr. Petrie, (Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London,†) are pos-

† A whimsical anecdote is connected with the importation of one of the above

In regard to our own country, the earliest historians of any moment are *Bede*, *Fox*, *Parker*, and *Ebdoin*; and latterly, *Dugdale*, *Usher*, *Wharton*, *Darnet*, and *Strype*; although our most popular ecclesiastical history, is the version of the work of a foreigner, of the name of *Mosheim*. To these names, add *Fuller*, *Collier*, *Bingham*, *Cave*, and *Jortin*. I will be more particular in the account of the ecclesi-

sessors—of the latter, the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. I saw Mr. Archdeacon Jebb's copy lying at Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane's, booksellers, and a most choice and desirable copy it was—many of the volumes being in original bindings—and all of them in a good harmonising gilt tooled condition. It had been obtained of Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co., at the price of one hundred guineas; and the public will, in due time, become acquainted with its contents; the Archdeacon being a gentleman addicted to most curious and profound enquiries in theological lore—as his *Sacred Literature* alone attests. Messrs. Ogle and Duncan mark a copy, in fifty-six volumes, at 105*l*. The price of these “Acts” is daily increasing upon the continent, and the rarity of a complete set is in proportion becoming extreme. Although fifty-five volumes form, what is called, a complete set—yet fifty-three are not less complete—for the *original text*; and they are usually sold in this latter form. At Munich I found six sets of these Acts, in desirable white vellum coatings: and at Strasbourg, four sets, in good and even handsome calf binding; but notwithstanding the Munich copies might have been obtained at 18*l*. a set, yet the thought and fears of the expenses of carriage, and especially of duty, deterred me from the purchase of a single copy. In France, however, I learn that complete sets are daily becoming scarcer and of increased price. To the English historical antiquary, some portions of these volumes are invaluable. My friend Mr. Petrie, in his late journey upon the Continent, attempted to discover and secure the remaining portion of the MS. of this work; but he

mentioned sets of the *Acta Sanctorum*. They were *detained* at the custom-house as being PAPAL and SUPERSTITIOUS!—under an old statute of James I. A seasonable explanation, not unattended with a gentle rebuke, soon released the saints from their bondage.

astical works of these authors. And first for *Bede*; who, as he died at the beginning of the eighth century, could have written of the British church only in a dark and stormy period. The *first* edition of his *Church History* is so scarce, as at present to have escaped the researches of our most diligent collectors; but the only edition worth possessing, for safe reading or critical consultation, is that of Smith, in a handsome folio volume, published at Cambridge in 1722.*

could only trace it as having been conveyed, by its last Owner, across the Rhine into Germany—during the more recent agitation of French affairs.

* First, as to the *Editio Princeps*: for an account of which I am exclusively indebted to Panzer, vol. i. p. 83, No. 445. On the authority of Strauss, Denis, and Laire, Panzer says it is printed without date, at Strasbourg, in a small Gothic letter, (apparently that of *Eggesteyn*), and containing forty lines in a full column: having ninety-seven leaves in the whole. Laire had erroneously attributed the type to *Fyner*. This book is at present a desideratum in, perhaps, every public and private library in England; a copy is in the Royal Library at Paris. Smith's edition, above mentioned, is a very handsome folio volume, and not of uncommon occurrence. Nor are the copies on *large paper* very rare. Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co. mark a copy of the small paper, containing some mss. notes of Gale and Gough, at 3l. 3s. Mr. Payne affixes an additional guinea to the value of the work, in the same form.† The name of VENERABLE BEDE is justly dear to the English, even at this period. During the earlier part of the eighth century, it was as justly considered to be attached to the greatest living literary ornament in Europe. Dr. Henry considers Bede as a most wonderful man; and as exhibiting, in his works, “all the science with which the world

† Smith the father died before the work was completed, and it was finished by his son, who, according to the preface, was not more than twenty years of age, at the time. The son says that the father had examined every MS. in England. I believe that my friend Mr. Petrie (Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London) can “shew good cause” against that dictum being “made absolute.”

Fox comes next, but with an interval of eight centuries between. His *Book of Martyrs*—as it is called—was, and yet is, one of the most extraordinary and popular church histories in the world. The private history of this elaborate work might be worth knowing, but it is hopeless to enquire after it:—who were the author's chief authorities, and what artists he obtained to make the designs and engravings, are, now, I believe, points upon which no correct information is likely to be obtained. Fox lived to see *four* editions of his labours, himself dying in 1587. These editions were succeeded by *five* more, of which the latest was published almost within a century after the death of the author. The *first* edition, in 1563, is of very rare occurrence in a perfect state; and has also some particulars which are omitted in the subsequent editions.* The last, and perhaps the commonest in

was then acquainted." After telling us that it is rather a reproach to us to have published so *few* of his works, and that the *Paris* and *Basil* impressions of them are imperfect, he says, that the only complete edition is that put forth at *Cologne*, in eight folio volumes, in 1612; of which there is a copy in the library of the Royal Institution, but none in that of the British Museum.

* In the fourth volume of the *Typographical Antiquities*, pp. 82-94, the reader will find a full and particular account of this volume, together with references to other works, wherein further researches may be made relating to it. Consult also *Chalmers's General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xiv. p. 34, and *Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography*, preface. A perfect copy of this first edition was sold by Mr. Saunders in 1823, for the amazing sum of 56*l.* Mr. Douce has a copy approaching so near perfection, as to want only the last leaf. Fox was a sort of **LUTHER** in his way. His style is equally bold, and his enmity to the church of Rome equally bitter, with that of the great German reformer. His "Acts" are, indeed, an invaluable historical repertory: but, in some particulars, he seems to have gathered information too hastily, and to have detailed it too loosely.

the black letter, is that of 1641, in three comely folio volumes, of which copies upon *large paper* are by no means uncommon. The edition of 1684 is in a Roman letter, and some indifferent copper-plates are introduced. Perhaps the last edition (as well as the first) in the lifetime of the author, may be worth securing; but the impression of 1684, brings, I believe, the largest price.*

There is an anecdote recorded by Strype, in his Appendix to the Life of Archbishop Parker, or Cranmer, (upon which, at this moment, I am unable to lay my finger,) strongly confirmative of this remark. The earlier black letter editions of Fox were chained to almost every public desk, in libraries and places of worship, in the kingdom; where they were usually suffered to decay by piecemeal, from damp, ill usage, or frequent consultation. To the best of my recollection, one of the completest specimens of a *mutilated Fox*, is (or was) to be seen in the little parish church near Apethorpe (the seat of the Earl of Westmorland), in Northamptonshire. In some other rural parish churches, I have met with Fox, in an old vestry trunk of some three centuries ago manufacture, almost in a state of pulverisation, from the united attacks of mice and moths. They preserve at Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, a sound copy of the edition of 1583; but I know of no copy of an edition in the sixteenth century equal to that of 1596, in two volumes, which is in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth, in russia binding: A finer copy can be hardly conceived.

* A copy of this edition, in fair good binding, was purchased at the sale of the library of my late friend, Mr. Neunburgh, in the present year (1822), for 5*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Baynes marks it at 6*l.* 6*s.* on *large paper*, half-bound, affixing the date of 1686; and subjoins a copy, apparently on small paper, with the same date, "with upwards of fifty additional portraits, neatly bound in brown calf," valued at 12*l.* Messrs. Ogle and Co. value a copy, on small paper, (dated correctly, 1684,) at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; but as it is not upon large paper, I consider such price too high. The edition of 1610 is marked by them at 3*l.* 3*s.* :† and Messrs. Payne and Foss affix the price of 4*l.* 4*s.* to that

† In Mr. Triphook's catalogue of last year, No. 46, I find a copy of this edition

While Fox was watching, with a natural and pardonable exultation, the progress of the sales of the first and second editions of his "Acts," the famous ARCHBISHOP PARKER—a name, never to be pronounced without emotions of pious respect—was maturing (with the aid of his learned secretary, Joscelyne), his celebrated *History of the Antiquity of the British Church*, in the Latin language, and which he first published in the year 1572, in folio. Valuable as is this work, it is hopeless to expect to purchase it in a perfect state; and still more forlorn is the hope to become master of it with the *original* engraving of the Archbishop's PORTRAIT.* Such a *trouvaille* would

of 1641. The truth is, I believe, that these books are rising yearly in value; but I own that the edition of 1684 would be the *last* I should purchase. An abridgement of Fox's history appeared in 1589, in the black letter; and partial reprints of it, in a greater or lesser form, have continued to the present day. There are no cuts like those of the *older* editions; which "are preferred by collectors, some of them containing portraits," says Mr. Chalmers: but it seems to me that the countenances are rather generalised, than indicative of individual resemblances. I have possessed the edition of 1641, on large paper, uncut: which is not very rare.

* I may refer with confidence to the full and particular account of his exceedingly rare book in the *Typog. Antiq.*, vol. iv. p. 126-130, and may here further observe, that Mr. Bindley's copy, noticed in that account, was purchased at the sale of his library for 45*l*. It is also in my power to subjoin, if it were necessary, the minute description of *another* recently discovered copy, in the library of Mr. Coke, at Holkham, which Lord Spencer was so obliging as to furnish me; and which copy not only contains a fine impression of the ORIGINAL PORTRAIT, but appears, in other respects, to be in the most beautiful and perfect condition. Lord Spencer's own singular copy contains the portrait; and so does that of Mr. Grenville. Perhaps no

of 1610, upon "*large paper, very fine*," in two folio volumes, marked at 6*l*. 6*s*., but then it had been a "presentation copy from King James the First."

make the “ old ” Collector “ young ” again — in years — but not in experience. However, for the purposes of consultation, the beautiful and accurate

two copies are found in all respects alike ; nor does it appear that there are more than four or five copies which possess the portrait. Of these, one is in the library at Althorp. There are, at least, three copies of the book in Bene't College library, Cambridge ; two possessing the portrait : one having it *coloured*, and the other *uncoloured*. The coloured one was supposed to have been an original painting ; till the experienced eye of Mr. Douce detected the fallacy — shewing it to be only Hogenberg's print coloured.

In the archbishop's own library, at Lambeth, there is preserved the most precious copy of this book in the world : notwithstanding it wants the title-page, and the account of the halls and colleges is not printed upon vellum—as it is in some copies. The worth of this copy consists in the addition of deeds and instruments, with seals appended—and letters and memoranda (the greater part printed by Strype in his biography of Parker,) of some of the most eminent men of the day. Among these, is a letter from CECIL, and another from COVERDALE, (the latter dated March, 1566, and signed, “ quondam, Exon.”) for which more than *one* hungry autographiser of my acquaintance would give “ a good round sum.” This copy appears to have been made up by Ducarel, who has prefixed an account of the several MS. pieces contained in it. On turning over and perusing these pieces, one seems to be living at the period of their composition. The portrait of Parker, pasted at the end of his Life is a genuine impression of the old plate ; but I never look at it without believing that the ORIGINAL must have possessed a countenance of more intelligence and expression.

The curious must “ note well,” that there is a copy of Hogenberg's print which sometimes passes for the original ; besides Tyson's imitation of it in etching ; which latter is coarse and common enough. Some inadequate notion may be formed of the original, by the wood-cut fac-simile of it in the *Bibliomania*, p. 342. The portrait in the *Heroologia*, in Boissard, by Vanderwerf, and Vertue, are faithless and feeble performances. Let the handsome folio edition of *Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ*, Cantab. 1743, satisfy the ordinary Collector—for about 1*l.* 8*s.* : although I am always anxious to consult the first 4to edition, of 1601, in English.

reprint of it by Dr. Drake, in 1729, folio, and obtainable for about 1*l.* 5*s.*, is in every respect, as good a book.

It is impossible to mention the name of DUGDALE without reverence and respect. If that great man had published nothing more than his *Monasticon Anglicanum*,* he would be justly ranked among those higher authors whose productions have been long considered as an honour to our country. In this place, I have nothing to do with him as an Antiquary, Historian, and Topographer; but it may be fairly stated that, in almost each of these departments, he is considered as the safest model and the surest guide. His great work of the *Monasticon* is now under reprint; and no Englishman, who wishes well to national and splendid undertakings, can look upon this reprint—IMPROVED in every sense of the

* In De Bure's time, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* was considered to be a work of great rarity and price; and accordingly he devotes very many pages of his *Bibliographie Instructive* to a full and particular account of it. In our own time, it has brought great prices; but, for the cause mentioned in the following note, that price is gradually diminishing. The finest small paper copy I ever saw, was that in the Towneley collection. It had belonged to Pope Pius VI. Lord Spenser possesses a copy of the edition of 1655, on LARGE PAPER, which is of prodigious rarity. See *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 145.† It should be observed, more particularly for the sake of "the Young Collector," that the *Monasticon* was englisht and abridged by Wright in 1718, folio; and that Stevens published a Supplement to the Original Work in two folio volumes, 1722-3: these latter may be obtained for about 1*2l.* 12*s.*; and Wright's volume for 5*l.* 5*s.* Stevens and Wright are found on "large paper,"

† The first volume is not very uncommon, on large paper: and there is a most surprising copy of it, of this kind, in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk. The third volume was never yet, I believe, found upon large paper. In the Althorp copy it is, as usual, inlaid.

word—without a desire and an effort to promote its success.*

very rare, a fine copy,"—in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at 36l.

* The English are sometimes hardly pardonable for their caprices and aberrations from good taste. The day is not very far back, when **REPRINTS** (with barely fourscore lines of addition or *improvement*) were purchased with an avidity scarcely conceivable by those who had not witnessed it. When the Proposals for the new *Monasticon Anglicanum* were thrown out, they met with a warm and general reception. The subscription list was quickly filled; and those who wanted to become purchasers, were obliged to wait the will or the death of such who had been fortunate enough to precede them. There was sometimes even a struggle or competition to supply the vacuum occasioned by the removal of a Subscriber. The new edition appeared regularly in numbers, upon beautiful paper, with a beautiful type—executed by one of the most accurate and learned printers of the age—and with ornaments, or plates, so far **ECLIPSING** what had preceded them, that it is marvellous to me how Mons. Brunet could, with these plates before his eyes, have the temerity to call them "inferior to the originals!" The truth is, they are very much superior: first, on the score of accuracy of perspective; secondly, on that of the selection of *new* objects as well as the re-execution of the old; and, thirdly, as containing more artist-like *execution* in the several subjects selected. Hollar, with all his excellences, is far from being an infallible draftsman; and King is notoriously faithless. On the contrary, we have here, in the burin of **CONRY**, much that reminds us of the force and even the colouring of Piranesi, and much that unites the delicacy of Hollar with the freedom of Mechel. What should follow, therefore, but that on the score of **ART** alone, these new volumes should have a manifest superiority. Then again for **MATTER**. There is a great additional mass introduced, by Messrs. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, as well as the accompanying of Dugdale's text with numerous and pertinent notes; so that, to say nothing of the superior beauty of the paper and type, this **NEW EDITION** is the only one which can be hereafter consulted for information or quoted for authority, on subjects connected with Church History and Ecclesiastical Property. Of the *six volumes*, in which this truly splendid and incomparable work will be completed, nearly *five* are already in

The present may be the place to notice a work, of no very ordinary occurrence, and at the same time, of very considerable utility ; as treating fully of the Church History of this country from the earliest period, to the reign of Henry II. It also treats, but comparatively in a subordinate manner, of the general affairs of the country. The author was GRIFFITHS under the name of ALFORD ; and the title runs thus, *Fides Regia Britannica, sive Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ, auctore R. P. Michaeli Alfordo alias. Griffith, Leodii, 1663,* folio, 4 vols.*

The quaint, and yet clever, Fuller ; the grave Collier ; the erudite Bingham ; the pains-taking Cave ; and the acute and solid Jortin—may each and all, as connected with ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY — find places in an extensive library ; but, with those who wish to compress and consolidate, perhaps *Burnet, Strype, Mosheim, Milner, and Wordsworth*, may be sufficient. Of these four latter authors, I shall say something in the note below.* I am fully sensible that

the hands of the Subscribers ; and the regularity in the publication of the several Parts ensures the termination of it at no very distant period. It may be honestly avowed that the annals of the Press, in no country throughout Europe, can boast of a nobler performance ; whether on the score of accuracy and fullness of intelligence, or of splendour of paper, type, and graphic embellishments.

* I am indebted to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for the suggestion of the above work.

† Before these three latter writers are noticed, it may be as well briefly to dispatch their predecessors, according to the order in the text. Fuller's *Church History*, in 1655, folio, with the University of Cambridge, and Waltham Abbey, may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.* in good condition. The latter pieces are sometimes wanting. They contain plates by Hollar. Of course old Tom Fuller must be read "cum granis salis" in matters of ancient history. He was a loose chronicler, but an admirable and honest relater of what passed under his

this notice of authors who have enriched the literature, and promoted the religion, of our country, is abun-

own eyes. I never saw Fuller's Church History upon large paper. Collier's *Ecclesiastical History of England*, 1708, folio, two vols., may be now worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in good condition ; and Mr. Ogle marks a copy, on large paper, 2*l.* 6*s.* I have seen many a copy sold for little more than waste paper : but the age of book-vandalism is past. Most strongly and even vehemently do I recommend Bingham's *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, or *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, &c. published in two folio volumes, 1726 : of which a fine copy may be worth at least 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at a public sale. The account of the progress of this erudite labour, together with the anecdotes relating to its author, in Chalmers's *Gen. Biog. History*, vol. v. p. 268, makes one's heart almost bleed : so little does the world know of the pains and penance of the Study ! I was present, about twenty-two years ago, (at a book sale in Worcester) when two sets of these ecclesiastical antiquities were disposed of to Mr. Broster,—the spirited bookseller and book-auctioneer at Chester—for scarcely more than fifteen shillings. BINGHAM is now justly ranked among our brightest Church Luminaries. He, who was the early patron of Potter, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) and whose memory was almost idolized by Lowth, doubtless fared not in his profession as he *ought* to have fared : but his “better part” lives after him. Jortin knew the value of his labours, and confessed it. Gibbon has sometimes stolen from them without the integrity of confession. Bingham has been translated and revered all over the Continent. The testimony of Walchius, (*Bibl. Theol.* vol. iii. p. 671,) is enough to stimulate the theological student to leave no bookseller's shop unvisited till he have secured a copy of this “opus vere egregium.” I believe that a new edition of his antiquities, in an octavo form, is now in the press : if not published.

Cave's “*Historia Litteraria Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*,” 1740, folio, two vols., best edition—to which “Casimir Oudin's *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Antiquis Ecclesiæ*,” 1722, folio, three vols. has been thought to be a useful, if not necessary, Supplement—should doubtless have a place in the *professedly* theological library. A good copy of the first work may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; and, upon large paper, I find it “new and elegant, in calf,” marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Ogle and Co. The first edition of Cave was

dantly jejune and incomplete ; and that a very limited knowledge of this portion of Divinity may readily

in 1688; but this may be considered as entirely superseded by the second ; and yet he, who shall have the first, and not be able to procure the second, will find abundance of valuable information to satisfy his doubts and stimulate him to yet further researches. Oudin's work will scarcely exceed 2l. 2s. : even though it be in the first binding, with marble edged leaves. But Cave must not be thus briefly dispatched. He was greatly assisted in his labours by the famous HENRY WHARTON, known chiefly by his *Anglia Sacra*, 1692, folio, 2 vols.—a work, which, with all its inaccuracies, and in spite of Bishop Burnet's testy notice of some pages, containing as many errors as lines*—will transmit the author's name to posterity among the brightest of those of his countrymen. The truth is, Wharton, who died in 1694, at the premature age of thirty-one, was one of the most extraordinary men of the times : and after having read the account of the controversy between Cave and his young coadjutor, in *Mr. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.* vol. xxxi. p. 343, &c. and in Dr. D'Oyly's *Life of Archbishop Sancroft*,† vol. ii. p. 110, 126, &c. I incline to the opinion, that, however petulant and presuming Wharton might have been respecting the full share he had had in "the History," Cave treated him not only with ingratitude, but with a palpable want of integrity.

Mr. Chalmers seems to think, on the authority of Burnet, that Wharton's youth would imply impetuosity and a want of due preparation of materials ; but what can be said *against* this wonderful young man, who, on the Bishops of London and Rochester objecting to ordain him because he had not completed his TWENTY-THIRD YEAR, was, at the instigation of the Bishop of Peterborough, not only

* Burnet was smarting under a powerful, but probably coarsely penned, attack which Wharton had made upon his "*History of the Reformation*," under the assumed name of Anthony Harmer. It was a sort of heavy-dragoon charge which bore down every thing before it. See *Chalmers*, vol. xxxi. p. 341.

† From Wharton's own Diary : written in Latin, and preserved in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. This piece of auto-biography, judiciously republished by Dr. D'Oyly, at the end of the Archbishop's life, is exceedingly interesting—and even amusing. It is difficult to conceive how the growling between Cave and Wharton, described at page 126, did not end in a "battle royal"—which I apprehend Wharton would have described in very good latinity. The growling between Hudson and Hearne, in the Bodleian library, could scarcely have come up to it.

supply more ample and more valuable details. But, not only must there be limits, (“sunt certi denique

examined, but passed through his examination, “relating to the ancient Discipline of the church, the old errors, heresies, and writers, and especially concerning the opinions of Origen and Arius, with such success that all the Bishops resolved to give him orders ! *Life of Sancroft*, vol. ii. p. 116. There be geniuses, who, if they do not obtain knowledge intuitively, obtain as much in the application of a few *days*, as others would in that of *weeks* : and Wharton was one of them. He was an ecclesiastical antiquary, both by habit and by instinct. He could never keep his fingers from turning over the leaves of old MSS., and from noting down, with his pen, what struck him as novel, or curious, or instructive. Had he lived twenty years longer, England would not have envied France her Father Papebroch. Wharton died in consequence of attacking these “old MSS” before the effects of a severe illness had subsided. He thought the body was to keep pace with the mind. He is to be numbered with the most voracious, but most to be lamented, of *HELLUONES LIBRORUM*. I will just observe that his sensible countenance, or portrait, engraved by White, (I think) is prefixed to his Sermons, in 8vo.

So much has been said of the preceding works that I am compelled to be brief upon those which follow them in the text. Burnet’s *History of the Reformation** has been reprinted at Oxford in six handsome octavo volumes. Of a work, so long considered to be a standard book, it were perhaps equally vain to say any thing in disparagement or in praise : but I am free to confess, that a new and vigorously written history of *THE REFORMATION*, is as much wanted, as it would be certain of a success even beyond that of Burnet’s. Contemporaneous black letter publications, whether in the shape of Sermons or controversial Tracts, should be carefully examined ; and ms. records (of which several, before unknown, have been lately discovered)

* The original edition of Burnet was published in 1679-1715, three vols. folio. The third volume has plates, but it was reprinted in 1753 without them. Of this edition (which in the ordinary state may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.*) there were some very few copies struck off upon *LARGE PAPER*. A remarkably fine one, of this kind, is in the curious old library at Ham, near Richmond, the seat of Lady Dysart. Earl Spencer also possesses it, but not without having waited several years for it—and having paid 100 guineas for the copy of it which had belonged to the late Duke of Grafton. It had, however, some extra plates, by way of illustration.

finer") but a recollection that this work is not an **EXCLUSIVE** performance—either devoted entirely to

should be more faithfully looked into and copied than they appear to have been by Burnet—who, with all his talents and integrity, was sometimes rather hasty than wise.* A style of writing should be adopted, at once clear, simple, animated, and natural: and a *spirit*, or principle, evinced, equally free from the prejudices of party and of sectarianism. But where is the writer **THUS GIFTED**? And yet a work, upon such a momentous subject, and so executed, would be the glory of our church, and the admiration of posterity.†

* I will give an example. The pages of Hume have taught us to respect the name and memory of **JUDGE HALES**, during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. When the conspiracy was entered into to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne, in preference to Mary, Hales, although a staunch Protestant, declined entering into it, and refused to sign the patent for the elevation of Lady Jane. On the accession of Mary, and the suppression of the Protestant worship, (and while the Sees were filled by Catholics), Hales, in his judicial capacity, had pronounced judgment, in some matters relating to Divine worship, which was construed into a systematic hostility against the Catholics. When he was called upon to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, by Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor, he maintained the consistency of his character by a temperate but resolute refusal to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. He was in consequence committed to prison; and, as Hume says, "was treated with such severity that he fell into frenzy, and killed himself." Such was the bar-

† The mention of an *Ecclesiastical History*, under the feigned name of **DODD**, in three folio volumes, must not be omitted—although it is a book of rare occurrence, and interesting chiefly to the curious in biography. It was published as an *antidote* to Burnet, and is avowedly written as a defence of the Roman Catholics. The author was a caustic and not unqualified writer. His love of ridicule is very apparent; his reflections upon some of our early Reformers are sometimes both unfounded and severe. I learn from Mr. Charles Butler's *History of the Catholics*, that a new edition of this highly priced work is in the press. It will not want purchasers, even among the Protestants. "Fas est et AB HOSTE doceri." Meanwhile let the anxious collector peruse what Mr. D'Israeli hath written relating to this work in his *Quarrels of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 205, note. Is not this the proper place to notice *Lingard's Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, 1815, 8vo. The author is a Roman Catholic: and his work, although a heavy and destructive fire was opened upon it in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. vii. p. 92, is not to be consulted without advantage. It has learning and accuracy.

theology, or to such as have made great progress in their biblical studies and collections. I address my-

Jortin's "*Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*" were first published in 1731-4, and reprinted in 1767, in two octavo volumes. They are excellent: pithy, learned, candid, and acute; presenting us with the *marrow* of his predecessors. They have been recently republished, in three volumes.

barity of the Queen's treatment of the man who had been FAITHFUL to her against her Rival. But the secret key to the imprisonment, and subsequent wretched fate, of the Judge, have been made known to us in a very small brochure, of three leaves only, (exclusively of the title) which was published at *Roan*, at the very time of the transaction taking place: and the whole of which is given below: conceiving it to be not less important than curious, in contrasting the subtilty and baseness of Gardiner's character, with the simplicity and firmness of that of Judge Hales.

"The communication betwene my Lord Chauncelor and IUDGE HALES, being among other iudges to take his oth in Westminster Hall. Anno. M. D. Liii. vi. of October.

CHAUNCELOR.

HALES.

"Master Hales, ye shall understand that like as the quenes highnes hath hertofore receuid good opinion of you, especiallie, for that ye stode both faitfullie and lawfulli in hir cause of iust succession, refusing to set your hande to the booke amonge others that were against hir grace in that behalfe: so nowe through your owne late desertes, against certain hir highnes dooinges: ye stande not well in hir graces fauour. And therfor, before ye take anie other, it shall be necessarie for you to make your purgation."

HALES.

"I praie you my Lorde, what is the cause?"

CHAUNCELOR.

"Informatiō is geuen, that ye haue indicted certain priestes in Kent, for saiiing of Masse."

HALES.

"Mi Lorde, it is not so. I indicted none, but indede certain indictamentes of like matter were brought before me at the laste assises there holdē, and I gaue order therein as the lawe required. For I haue professed the law, against which, in cases of iustice wil I neur (God willinge), procede, nor in ani wise dissemble; but with the same shewe forth mi conscience, and if it were to do againe, I wolde doe no lesse than I did."

self in this, as in every ensuing department, to “the Young”—who cannot presume to be very competent

Of *Strype*, it would be impossible to speak too highly. His labours have supplied us with some of the most necessary, as well as instructive portions, of Church History. But I am here to consider chiefly his *Memorials and Annals*. The former were published in 1721, three

CHAUNCELOE.

“Yea, Master Hales, your cōscience is knowne wel inough. I know ye lacke no conscience.”

HALES.

“Mi Lord, ye mai do well to serch your owne conscience, for mine is better knowne to mie selfe then to you; and to be plaine, I did as well use iustice in your saide Masse case, bi mi cōscience, as bi the law; wherin I am fulli bent to stand in trial to the uttermost that can be objected. And if I have therein done ani iniuri or wrōg: let me be iudged by the lawe; for I will seeke no better defence, considering chieflī that it is mi profession.”

CHAUNCELOE.

“Whi, Master Hales, althoughe ye had the rigour of the law on your side, yet ye might haue hadde regard to the quenes highnes presēt doinges in that case. And further, although ye seme to be more then precise in the lawe, yet I thinke ye wolde be veri loth to yelde to the extremitie of such aduantage as mighte be gathered againste your proceedinges in the lawe, as ye haue some time taken uppon you in place of iustice. And if it were wele tried I belieue ye shuld not be wele able to stand honestli therto.”

HALES.

“Mi Lord, i am not so perfect but i mai erre for lacke of knowledge. But both in conscience and such knowledge of the law as God hath gene me, i wil do nothing but i wil maintain and abide in it. And if mi goodes and all that I haue be not able to counterpaise the case, my bodie shall be redie to serue the turne, for thei be all at the quenes highnesse pleasure.”

CHAUNCELOE.

“Ah Sir, ye be veri quicke and stoute in your answers. But as it shoulde seme, that which ye did was more of a wile, fauouring the opinion of your Religion against the seruice now used, then for ani occasiō or zeale of iustice, seeinge the quenes highnes dooth set it furthe, as yet wishinge all hir faithful subjectes to imbrace it accordingli: and where ye offer both bodie and goodes in your triall, there is no such matter required at your handes, and ye shall not haue your own will neither.”

judges; and to “the Old”—who have not made Divinity the exclusive object of their research. And

volumes folio; the latter in 1709-25, 4 vols., folio. These editions sell at high prices; and *once*, upon large paper, the former was considered to be worth about 25 guineas, and the latter about 40 guineas. Mr. Grenville has a fine copy of the latter. The Memorials have been reprinted, as well as Strype's *Lives of Archbishops Cranmer, Whitgift, Grindal, &c.* at Oxford; and we cannot make too low a bow of thanks to that University for the *absolute good* it hath done by exercising the Clarendon press on such subjects. We are looking for the *Annals*, and the other *episcopal biographies*, by the same excellent Antiquary, from the same quarter. And yet, let not the possessors of the good old folios of Strype's Works, throw up their ponderous volumes in despair.

HALES.

“My Lord, I seke not wilful wil, but to shew myself as I am bound in loue to God, and obedience to the quenes maiestie, in whose cause willingly for iustice sake (al other respectes set apart) i did of late (as your Lordship knoeth) aduenture as much as i had. And as for my religion, i trust it to be suche as pleaseth God, wherein i am redy to aduenture as well my life as my substance, if i be called thereunto. And so in lacke of mine owne power and wil, the Lordes will be fulfilled.”

CHAUNCELOER.

“Seeing ye be at this point, Master Hales, i will presently make an end with you. The quenes highnes shall be enfourmed of your opinion and declaration. And as hir Grace shall therupon determine, ye shall haue knoledge, until whiche tyme ye may depart, as ye came without your oth, for as it appeareth, ye are scarce worthi the place appointed.”

HALES.

“I thancke your Lordship, and as for my vocation being both a burthen and a charge, more than euer i desired to take upon me, when so euer it shall please the quenes highnes to ease me therof, i shall moost humbli with due contentation obei the same.” And so departed from the barre.”

This curious Tract was pointed out to me by Mr. Evans, among the books of the library of my late friend Mr. Neunburg, at the sale of which it produced the sum of 4*l.* 6*s.*—along with two other, but unimportant tracts. I apprehend it has escaped Burnet and Strype; and it appears to have been unknown to Herbert; who, vol. iii. p. 1573, mentions only the first treatise (“*de vera obedientia*”) with which it is bound.

yet, I should have a heavy score to clear with my conscience, if I suffered even this “ Guide,” and

Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History* was translated by Dr. Maclaine from the Latin original—(of which the first edition appeared in 1755—) and published in 1782, in six vols. 8vo. and recently, with valuable additions, by Doctors Coote and Gleig, in 1811, in the same number of volumes. This latter is very much the better edition. Of this truly excellent work, the least we can say of it is, that it is every where purchased and every where read : abroad in the Latin ; at home in our own language. It should be in every library which has any pretensions to a choice selection of books : and may be purchased in neat binding for about twelve shillings a volume. The author was one of the brightest ornaments of his age and country. He was a Lutheran, and a native of Lubeck. His Latin version of *Cudworth's Intellectual System* is a master piece of erudition in every respect. Few original Authors have been so fortunate as Cudworth in their translators. If Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History* have been, a little too epigrammatically, styled the *History of Sinners*, that of the late Dr. MILNER, Dean of Carlisle, has been as concisely called the *History of Saints*. But the latter is a learned and valuable work—dashed though it be with some little spice of Calvinism. The chapter on religious establishments (I think it is under the reign of Theodosius) has been mentioned to me as admirable. And the work has many particulars relating to our reformation, in which Mosheim is almost of necessity deficient. I cannot therefore dispense with the possession of this spiritedly executed performance. The author bequeathed the noble legacy of his library to his own college (Queen's) at Cambridge, of which he was master. His *History of the Church* is published in 5 octavo volumes.

Of Dr. WORDSWORTH'S *Ecclesiastical Biography*, it should be observed that it is not meant to be an elaborate, original work ; but only to supply a deficiency then, and even now, much felt and complained of in ecclesiastical literature.* The lives of Wolsey and More are among the most valuable in this performance ; but whatever may be my personal respect for the author (and that is not trivial) I cannot, in the conscientious discharge of a present duty, dis-

* “ It was no part of my original plan to go in quest of any thing new, but merely to revive the old :” says the author, in his Preface ; p. xv.

“ Comfort,” in theology, to go into the world without the strongest recommendations of the *Concilia Magnæ Britannicæ et Hibernicæ*, of which Spelman laid the foundation, and Wilkins completed the superstructure. ’Tis an excellent and invaluable work ;* but not, it must be confessed, the study of an every-day reader.

seem the disappointment with which I perused these anxiously expected volumes. The Rector of Lambeth, with an unlimited command over the treasures of the archiepiscopal library, taught me to anticipate much that was new, more that was generally interesting, and a good deal that betrayed an intimate acquaintance with the black-letter lore of the period of Henry and Elizabeth.† I may be singular in the avowal of my disappointment in these particulars ; but not in the wish that the learned author would speedily give us a new and a third edition, equally worthy of the subject, and of his own recently exalted situation. The MSS. of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he is the present MASTER, must surely be rich in ecclesiastical materials.

* “ We have here most decidedly an excellent and splendid work, exhibiting singular application in the author, in a diligent and careful investigation of the councils of his country. The first two volumes are the work of Spelman, but with many and various faults, corrected, &c. &c.” WALCHIUS : *Bibl. Theolog.* vol. iii. p. 835. This work was published in 1737, in 4 vols. folio ; and a good sound copy is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* I am aware that the *Collectio Maxima Conciliorum* of Labbe, 1672, folio, 15 vols. must find a place only in very extensive collections—and chiefly in public libraries. A copy is in the library of the Royal Institution.

† Dr. Wordsworth’s obligations to *Fox’s Acts and Monuments* are unreservedly and handsomely expressed : p. xvii-xviii. : and his Defence of that work, against Dr. John Milner’s very sweeping and damnatory opinion, is as spirited as it is just. See page xxi.

MANUALS OF DEVOTION.

A word, and scarcely more than a word, about that species of the theological literature which relates to MANUALS OF DEVOTION—to those unaffected and comforting effusions, written in all the glow of piety, and with all the warmth of benevolence, which are meant to be the companions of our pillow in illness, and of our more private retreats in health: which teach us the value of occasional abstraction from an ever-agitated world, and which lead us to more frequent communion with our hearts, and with HIM who hath endowed them with motion.

In the following list, I do not wish to be considered as submitting the works contained in it, to the *exclusion* of every other. Far from it. It is frequently with books as with individuals: we admit some to an intimacy, not so much for any peculiar display of superior ability, as from a favourite feeling or fondness, from causes which it were difficult to explain. As is the fashion of a countenance, or the character of the conversation, or the peculiar principles, of one friend—compared with another—so are the style, the sentiment, the truths, of one religious Manual compared with another. There be those who love highly-wrought compositions, consisting of rich and luxuriant imagery, expressed in impassioned and even tumultuous language:—there be others, on the contrary, who love a calm and an even style;—exhibiting ideas gently conceived, as it were, and gently expressed: and betraying all the accuracy of logic with all the emotion of piety. With

Desires composed, affections ever even,

the latter content themselves with those **MANUALS** of devotion, which convince their judgments as scholars, and comfort their hearts as Christians : and such latter, in my humble estimation, are the wiser and the happier of the two classes of pious readers.

But for the list. More than three centuries have elapsed, since the *Imitation of Christ* by **THOMAS A KEMPIS** has been considered as the most popular Manual of Devotion. Fontenelle and Leibnitz, indeed, have extolled it as the most edifying piece of morality since the publication of the Gospels. On the continent, not only has the original Latin text been translated into a diversity of tongues, but a sharp controversy has been instituted respecting the *true* author of the work—whether it were Thomas a Kempis or *John Gerson*.* The point is here of no consequence ; only let the rare and beautiful *Elzevir edition* of the work in question find a place in the cabinet of both “ the Young” and “ the Old.”† Among our

* The more recent, and the better founded opinion seems to be, that **Gerson** was absolutely the author. The reader may notice the titles of *eighteen* works relating to this controversy, in the catalogue of Ogle and Co. : and if he possess the *Dissertation sur soixante traductions Françaises*, of the work itself, of which M. Barbier is the author, (Paris, 1812, 8vo.) he will have some notion of its popularity in France. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the *first* edition of it, in the original Latin tongue, was printed between the year 1473 and 1478, as described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 405. In England we had a printed translation as early as the year 1504, by W. de Worde : see the *Typog. Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 112, &c. where some interesting authorities are referred to. I conceive that the edition of 1502 is doubtful ; and do not indeed remember to have seen that of 1504. In our earlier translations, Gerson is called the original author. The present received English translation is that of Dean Stanhope.

† It is necessary to observe, that “ the rare and beautiful edition,”

own authors, we shall not discover many earlier, or many more ardent, strains of private devotion, than those which are to be found in a collection of prayers, better known by the name of the "*Monument of Matrons, containing seven several Lamps of Virginity*,"*

above mentioned, is *without date*; containing two hundred and fifty-seven pages. The two other Elzevir editions, the one of 1658, and the other of 1679, contains, each, two hundred and sixty-one pages. As to the dateless edition, it was probably executed between the year 1652 and 1655: for it was printed by John and Daniel Elzevir—who commenced partnership in 1652, and who dissolved it in 1655. This edition is thought to be among the rarest volumes in the Elzevir set—and is probably the chef-d'œuvre of the printers. In France, where, at this moment, the ELZEVIR MANIA is running very high, they have pushed the price of this book to an excessive pitch. Mr. Payne marks a fine copy, "in blue morocco, with joints," (what would "the young man" desire better?) at 11. 5s. Messrs. Ogle and Co., more courageously, put on another five shillings, although their copy, apparently, be not attired in so costly a garb: but, in France, a fine copy, about five inches high, was sold at a public sale for one hundred and fifty francs:—about fourteen years ago; consult the *Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévir*, 1822, 8vo. p. 93-4.

In one of the obscurest booksellers shops at Caen, I was asked two Napoleons for a very second-rate copy. Mr. Berard, at Paris, who is a Member of the Club of the Bibliophiles, and who justly boasts of his probably unrivalled *Collection of Elzevirs*, seemed to sigh as he shewed me his *Thomas à Kempis*, a full *eighth* of an inch SHORTER than it ought to be! And my friend, Mr. John Arthur Lloyd, of our Roxburghe Club, has yet to traverse many a capital in Europe (for dare we hope to meet with such a thing in the three other quarters of the globe?) ere he becomes the fortunate owner of an UNCUT copy—that object at once of his affection and ambition! I am not sure whether the Elzevir edition of the *French* translation of *one book only*, of the original, in 1653, be not full as rare as the preceding Latin edition.

* The bibliographical account of this volume has been so fully executed by Herbert (*Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 954-6), that I must refer the reader to it, in order that he may satisfy himself about the pos-

which were published in a thick and handsome quarto volume, in the year 1582, when our VIRGIN QUEEN

session of a perfect copy. Here, I shall bring forward a brief specimen or two of its CONTENTS. The first three Lamps contain, more especially, the effusions of our Queens and of other learned ladies of rank and distinction. The fourth Lamp contains "the most pure sacrifice of *evangelical devotion*, or an exercise of holie prayers, &c. : being a collection from approved authors, by Bentley, the editor or compiler. The fifth Lamp relates to "all degrees of women in their several ages and callings," &c. : the sixth, of the duties and offices of these women ; and the seventh, "of the acts and histories, lives and deaths, of all manner of women," &c. In the FIRST LAMP, is "the prayer which Judith made secretly, or mentally in her heart, when she struck off the head of the proud Holifernes."

"O Lord God of all power, behold at this present, and have respect unto the works of my hands in this hour, for the exaltation of Jerusalem, that thou mayest set up thy city like as thou hast promised. Strengthen me, O Lord God of Israel, and grant that I may perform the thing, which, in hope that it may be done by thee, I have devised. For now is the time to help thine inheritance, and to execute mine enterprises to the destruction of the enemies which are risen against us. Strengthen me therefore this day, O Lord God of Israel, now strengthen me [I say] O Lord God, [even] in this hour." The song of praise and 'thanksgiving,' follows. I select a portion beginning at the seventh verse. "For the mighty [Holophernes] did not fall, nor was destroyed, by the young men. It was not the sons of Titan that slew him, neither have the great giants invaded him, or set themselves against him : but JUDITH, the daughter of Mesari, with her fair beauty and comely countenance hath discomfited and brought him to nought. For she put off and laid away the garment of her widowhood and put on the apparel of Gladness, for the exaltation and rejoicing of those that were oppressed in Israel. She anointed her face with ointment, and bound up her hair in a coif, and took a new stole or linnen garment to beguile him. Her slippers ravished his eyes, her beauty captivated and took his mind prisoner, with the sword or faulchion smote she off his head. The Persians were astonished at her boldness, and the Medes were troubled with her hardiness." Page 44-5.

This is followed by a prayer of Queen Esther, "to be delivered

was in the very zenith of her glory. Perhaps no country could boast of a more extraordinary publica-

out of the bloody hands of Haman." It is full of the most unfeigned prostration and humility: and perhaps its simplicity is not exceeded by any similar effusions "Thou knowest all things, O Lord; thou wottest that I hate the glory and worship of the unrighteous, and that I abhor the bed of the uncircumcised, and of all the heathen. Thou knowest my necessity, and that I hate this token of my pre-eminence, worship, and dignity, which I bear upon mine head, what time as I must shew myself and be seen; and that I abhor it as an unclean or menstruous cloth, and that I wear it not when I am quiet and alone by myself. Thou knowest also, that I, thine handmaid, have not eaten at Haman's table, and that I have had no pleasure nor delight in the king's feast, nor drunk the wine of the drink offerings." Page 47. The preceding are from the **FIRST LAMP**.

The **SECOND LAMP** contains, among other things, the "Godly Meditation of the inward love of the soul towards Christ our Lord; composed first in French by the virtuous Lady Margaret, *Queen of Navarre*: aptly, exactly, and fruitfully translated by our most gracious Sovereign Lady *Queen Elizabeth*, in the tender and maidenly years of her youth and virginity, to the great benefit of God's church, and comfort of the Godly." The beginning is rather *strong*, and a little terrific: but the recollections of the *Heptameron*† might have rendered the author's secret moments uneasy. "Where is the Hell, full of travail, pain, mischief, and torment? Where is the pit of

† Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, and sister of Francis I., was probably the most winning, brilliant, and celebrated woman of her day. I forgive her relapse into *Catholicism*, from a consideration of the good she did when a favourer of the Protestants: but the commonest impulses of Christian benevolence induce us to doubt whether she could have *really* written the obscenities and ribaldry which are to be found in the *Heptameron*. The authors of the *Nouveau Dict. Historique* well say of this, and of similar performances, such as the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* and *Contes de Bocace*, when they observe thus:—"Des aventures galantes, des séductions de filles encore novices, des stratagèmes plaisans, employés pour tromper les tuteurs et les jaloux: voilà les pivots sur lesquels roulent tous ces contes d'autant plus dangereux pour la jeunesse, que les images obscènes y sont cachées sous un air de simplicité et de naïveté fréquentes." And because the *Heptameron* was not sufficiently piquant, onc Jean de la Haye, the valet de chambre of Marguerite, followed it up with another highly-seasoned dish, called *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*; of which, however, the absurdity prevails over the immorality.

tion at the time of its appearance. It is not only, in part, a collection of the compositions of several royal,

cursedness, out of which doth spring all desperation? Is there any hell so profound, that is sufficient to punish the tenth part of my sins, which in number are so many, that the infinite swarm of them so shadoweth my darkened senses, that I cannot account them, neither yet well see them?" In this Lamp also appear the devotional effusions of *Lady Mary Dudley*, *Lady Frances Abergavenny*, and *Queen Catherine*: of the latter of which, however, I find an edition printed in the year 1545, by Berthelet and Wayland: *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 329. Among the effusions of Lady Abergavenny, is "*A necessary prayer in metre against vice*:"—beginning thus:

O Lord my God, make thou my heart repentant for to be,
The spirit of contrition, do thou ingraffe in me,
Unto mine eies let there be given abundant teares of weeping,
And let mine hands be occupied with often almes giving.
 &c. &c.

At page 207, we observe a specimen of the common conceit of the age: eight short prayers are printed, headed by one of the eight letters, in consecutive order, of her ladyship's name: **MARY FANE**. It concludes with the following acrostic.

F From sinfulnessse preserue me Lord,
R Renew thy spirit in my hart,
A And let my tonge therewith accord,
V Vttering all goodnesse for his part.
N No thought let there arise in me,
C Contrary to thy statutes ten,
E Ever let me most mindful be,
S Still for to praise thy name: Amen.

A As of my soule, so of my bodie,
B Be thou my guider, O my God
V Vnto thee onlie I do crie,
R Remove from me thy furious rod,
G Graunt that my head may still devise,
A All things that pleasing be to thee,
V Vnto mine eares, and to mine eies,
E Ever let there a watch set bee,
N None ill that they may heare and see,
N No wicked deede let my hands do,
Y Yn the good paths let my feete go.

This is sufficiently dull and feeble. A little onward, another set

noble, and canonised, authors, but it contains many prosaical and poetical effusions, and forms of prayer, upon the duties and occupations of man, in all situations of life, and at every period of the day : from the moment of his “ beholding himself naked ” on quitting his bed, (fol. 370,) to that of his “ hearing the clock strike,” (fol. 365,) after he has got comfortably into bed for the night. Among the *royal* contributors to this cornucopia of family devotion, are our Queens Catherine, Mary, and Elizabeth ; while, among those of *noble* designation, we read the names of the Lady Jane Dudley, and Lady Frances Abergavenny. Fo-

of prayers, fifteen in number, occurs under the initials ELIZABETH REGINA. But at page 307, we have a very bold figure in the assumption of an address of the Deity to the same Queen, beginning thus, “ Elizabeth, thou virgin mine, the king’s daughter, and fairest among women : most full of beauty and majesty : attend a little to my *heast*, and mark what I shall say. Thou art my daughter indeed, this day have I begotten thee, and espoused thee to thy King Christ, my son, crowned thee with my gifts, and appointed thee queen to reign upon my holy Mount Zion.” Among Bentley’s collections, which begin with the *fourth Lamp*, there is a prayer to Christ crucified, which glows with the occasional warmth of catholic devotion : as thus—“ Thou, O our Saviour, hast bowed down thy head at thy death, to receive the kisses of thy beloved, and so often do we kiss thee, O Lord, as we be thoroughly touched with the love of thee, who for love to mankind, being God, camest to man, camest into man, and becamest man,” &c. But there must be a limit to these extracts ; and, I conclude this account of the SEVEN LAMPS of VIRGINITY, by requesting the curious, in such lore, to let no opportunity slip of securing a fine, and above all, a *perfect* copy of it. This book is sometimes found with only five lamps ; but the additional two lamps will bring an additional five guineas to the value of the work. A very fine copy of it, collated and perfect, was sold at the sale of Brand’s library (Part I. no. 1326), for 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, such copy is now worth double the sum. The paper, printing, and decorative title pages are worthy of the intrinsic curiosity of the volume.

reign saints and heroines are enlisted into the service: and amongst them we notice Deborah the Prophetess, Dorcas Marten, Eulalia, Ann Askew, Queen Hester, Rosweyd, and SAPPHO THE POET ! The book is beautifully printed: and now scarce. It is yet interesting; and was once, doubtless, an indispensable volume in the library of every accomplished gentlewoman.

Descending to a much later period, and exhibiting specimens of a much better regulated piety, the Young Collector will not scruple to secure the *Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor*, *Private Thoughts of Bishop Beveridge*, *Reflections on the Holy Spirit* by Allix, *Scott's Christian Life*, *Nelson's Fasts and Festivals*, the *Whole Duty of Man*, the *Ladies' Calling*, and the *Companions to the Prayer Book* (including those *to the Altar*) by Comber, Wheatley, and Sparrow. Nor will the perusal of Bishop Kenn's *Practice of Divine Love* be unattended with good fruit. But by modern and LIVING Divines, a copious list of Manuals of Devotion may be mentioned. The names of Jenks, Bean, Cotteril, Blomfield, (the present Bishop of Chester), Hicks, Donington, Jay, and others, are attached to small, cheap, and excellent publications, which have each their peculiar merits. Of course, I do not consider the *whole* of this small, but powerful phalanx, necessary for every studious man or diligent Collector; but some *two* or *three* of the treatises, just mentioned, would occupy little space upon the table, and furnish the understanding with much that is valuable and useful.* They would, peradventure, occasionally operate as wholesome

* Let the diligent, but patient, Collector, endeavour to get possession of copies of the OLDER MANUALS in their *original* bindings—usually of morocco. I know more than one bibliomaniacal friend

drastics, to keep in compact and efficient order the otherwise loose thoughts and unsettled principles of frail human beings.

Such is the outline of a THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY which I have submitted to the well disposed and well-informed student and collector. I am aware that much may be added to, and a little detracted from, the foregoing details : but it will be conceded, I trust, upon the whole, that here is a BODY of DIVINITY, which may serve to guide “ the Young ” into the paths of piety and virtue, and to secure to the Aged, “ peace at the last.”

who will not admit copies of any other description—even if it be in the very best coating of Charles Lewis. Now this is *bordering* upon heresy, if it be not heresy itself. While I am upon the topic of old bindings of Manuals of devotion, I cannot forego the pleasure of noticing an extraordinary copy, which Lord Spencer possesses—of a French volume, of Catholic Devotion—evidently, from the style of the prefixed MS. memoranda, the original property of a French Princess. It is cased in fish skin, studded with various-coloured pebbles, and worked all over, within, in very minute, Persian-fashioned, gilt ornaments. But the cabinets of the curious, doubtless, abound with many similar specimens.

HISTORY.

He may be pronounced to be a bold man who shall venture upon giving a *Catalogue of Historical Works*, fit for every Library, within the limits of a publication like the present—when Struvius, Buder, and Meusel have occupied eleven goodly octavo volumes in a similar composition ;* and when Le Long and Fontette have filled five folio volumes with a list of Histories exclusively belonging to FRANCE.† What therefore is to be done? Is the “ Young Man ” to despair of slaking his thirst for historical information, merely because, if he live till the age of Methusalem, he will not have read one half of the works which are enumerated in the publications of the forementioned Bibliographers? And if the Catalogue be followed up, by works which have been published since the labours of

* Between the years 1782 and 1785. A copy of this excellent work, which may be said to have well nigh superseded all preceding similar works, may be had for about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in boards. A beautiful copy of it, bound in white calf, was sold for 3*l.* 10*s.* only—at a public sale at Mr. Evans's in 1817—which, having been obtained in time of *war*, had cost the owner 11*l.* 11*s.* in boards. There have been more disheartening depreciations in property, even than this !

† This publication appeared in 1719, in one folio volume ; but the labours of Fontette, Herissant, Rondet, and others, have augmented it to four additional ones, 1768, folio : so that the first edition is superseded. Brunet well observes that “ this is one of the most essential performances in bibliography, and should be found in all large libraries.” But I beseech the prudent Collector *not* to buy it on large paper. Works of this description should never be bought in such a form. A copy on small paper is worth from 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

Meuselius—how interminable the toil, and how repulsive the attempt ?!

Let him not however despair. HISTORY, which may be considered as the mother both of fiction and of truth, is mastered with less difficulty than may be at first imagined. Among the most delightful of her associates, may be designated *Biography, Voyages, and Travels*. Of these in their proper order. I shall not lose a minute, or waste a line, in the recommendation of various Introductory Treatises “on *the Study and Use of History*.” The feeling of the reader must be natural: his appetite strong: his digestion good: and the nourishment cannot fail to be salutary. The reading of “Introductions” is like the having recourse to stimulants to provoke an appetite—and food, thus procured, is rarely digestive or nutritious. We do not want such works as those of Du Fresnoy, Du Pin, or even Lord Bolingbroke,* to tell us that Herodotus and

* DU FRESNOY: *Methode pour Etudier l'Histoire, par Drouet. Paris, 1772, 12mo. 15 vols.* See the *Bibliomania*, p. 70. This is the best edition of Du Fresnoy—which is rather a work of historical bibliography, than an Introduction to the Study of History. It was translated and abridged in a useful manner by Rawlinson, 1738, 8vo. 2 vols. DU PIN's *Universal Library of Historians*, 1709, 8vo. two vols.: is dull and superficial. BOLINGBROKE's *Letters on the Study of History*, in one 8vo. volume, have been frequently reprinted. The work is chiefly remarkable for a certain lofty elegance of style, in which that writer excelled. I have not however seen some letters written upon this work, by Lord Walpole of Wolterton, in which, as I learn, it is treated with some severity. The fact however is, that scarcely any body now a days reads Bolingbroke in any form. To these works may be added those of MABLY, LARCHER, and FERRAND, to be found in most catalogues of French booksellers. But I am most unwilling to dismiss this branch of our enquiries, without the notice and recommendation of a spirited and luminous *Essay on the Study of Modern History*, 1821, 8vo. by Mr. J. S. Boone, student of Christ

Thucydides are the great luminaries among the Grecian—Sallust, Tacitus, and Livy, among the Roman—and Rapin, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, among the English—historians. We have known this from the lips of our parents and instructors; and therefore it is that we fasten with such avidity upon choice copies of the works of these great writers: that we seek them in chaste morocco or full-gilded calf: in their first and unsophisticated bindings—when ink was black and paper white.*

Small therefore is the space here allotted to works upon the Study and Use of History. Let the “Young Man” prepare himself with certain BODIES of Ancient and Modern History†—in the English, French, or Latin languages—and go at once to the best editions of the choicer writers in each. To begin with the

HISTORY OF GREECE.

or with those authors whose works are supposed to take the lead in Grecian History. Where the *Bipont*

Church, Oxford: a gentleman, full of academic honours, and likely to be equally an ornament to his University and the country. I hope he will adhere almost exclusively to History.

* *when ink was black and paper white.*]—The notes in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 5-7; vol. ii. 338-340, will justify me in this language—however quaint or paradoxical.

† *Universal History Ancient and Modern—with maps and additions* 1736, folio, twenty-six volumes. This useful work, incorporating a great portion of Sacred History, was reprinted in 8vo. in sixty-seven volumes: and again in sixty vols., with omissions and additions. The first 8vo. edit. is called the best, but each of them is worth 26l. 6s. Of the *folio* edition, there is, at this moment, a copy just bound out of sheets, by C. Lewis, in white calf, with marble edges, and full charged gilt backs—lying at Mr. Triphook's for the not unconscion-

Editions can be procured, let them be so. Of **HERODOTUS**, the Collector may content himself with the edition of *Wesseling*, Gr. and Lat. 1763, folio, which is worth about £7. 7s. ; or with those of *Reitzius* and *Schweighæuser*, in octavo; the former in two volumes, recently reprinted at Oxford, and worth about £1. 10s.: the latter, at *Strasbourg*, in 1816, Greek and Latin, six volumes—valued at about £6. 6s.* and reprinted in the following year by Mr. Priestley, at London, in four volumes, 8vo. at about one half the price, but without the various readings. He who has got this Father of historians, illustrated by the labours of *Wesseling* and *Schweighæuser*, need not distress himself about possessing the preceding editions of *Gale* and *Gronovius*:† but I should be wanting in all

able sum of 52l. 10s. To this work, add **CALMET**'s *Histoire Universelle*, *Strasb.* 1735, 4to. 17 vols. Calmet was a very extraordinary man; and his labours are equally an honour to the age and to the French nation. His *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, in four folio volumes, with cuts, of which the edition of 1730 is the best, might have found a place in the previous chapter. **MILLOT**'s *Elémens d'Histoire générale, Ancienne et Moderne*, *Paris*, 1779, 12mo. nine vols.: and **ANQUETIL**'s *Précis de l'Hist. Univ. Anc. et Mod.* 1807. 12mo. twelve volumes, may be also advantageously consulted.

* There are copies of this edition upon LARGE PAPER; of which one, bound in olive-colour morocco, gilt leaves, is marked at 12l. 12s. in Mr. Payne's Cat. of 1822, no. 3668. This learned and splendid performance reflects infinite credit upon the Editor and Printer. Mr. *Schweighæuser* is now busied in the compilation of a *Lexicon Herodoteum*. His ardour abates not with his age. He is the classical Swan who sings to the last.

† A good copy of the folio edition of *Gale* or *Gronovius* may be worth about 1l. 10s. Of the TRANSLATIONS of *Herodotus*, that of *Larcher* (1802, 9 vols. 8vo. edit. opt. 3l. 13s. 6d. bds) is by much the best. In our own language, Mr. *Beloe*'s is the most popular: but an improved version is an acknowledged desideratum. We

correct bibliographical feeling, if I omitted strongly to recommend the beautiful and correct edition published by the *Foulises* at Glasgow, in 1761, in 9 duodecimo vols. Gr. and Lat. of which copies, in nearly coeval morocco binding, rejoice the heart of the young and tasteful Collector.

From Herodotus, let us descend to Thucydides, Pausanias, Xenophon, and Diodorus Siculus. Of THUCYDIDES, the *Bipont Edition*, 1788, 8vo. six vols.,—comprehending the labours of Wasse and Duker, (from the folio of 1731) is assuredly the best; although each edition be pretty much about the same price, namely 6*l.* 6*s.* If this sum be considered too high, let the Young Collector be well content with the labours of Hudson, in his splendid folio volume of 1696, Gr. and Lat. which may be obtained at one third of such price. From the increasing scarcity and high price of the Bipont edition, I could wish to see it reprinted at the Clarendon Press; where it will lose nothing of its elegance or correctness: although the recent edition of *Bekker*,* published at the same place, almost renders this wish void. But let me not be forgetful of the edition printed at Glasgow, by *Foulis*, in 1759, eight vols. 12mo.—“companion meet” for the Herodotus, just described, and printed at the same place. Yet more estimable for its emendations—and

have many admirable living scholars and geographers for such a task. The labours of *Major Rennell* are alone a tower of strength. His *Geography of Herodotus*, 1800, 4to., evinces the extent of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment.

* Bekker's edition is in four vols.: 1821, 8vo. The last volume contains the Latin version of Wasse. It is in some few respects an editio princeps. For an account of this edition, and the excessive rarity of copies upon large paper, consult the *Ædes Althorpiandæ*, vol. i. p. 135.

not much inferior on the score of typographical beauty—is the *Edinburgh Edition* of 1803, 12mo. Gr. and Lat. six vols—recently reprinted, 1812—of which the Rev. P. Elmsley is the reputed Editor.*

The Gr. and Lat. edition of PAUSANIAS, by *Kuhnus*, 1696, folio†—or the octavo edition, Gr. and Lat. by *Facius*, 1794, 4 vols., may well satisfy any Collector; although for critical utility, as well as for commodiousness of form, I should recommend the *latter*. XENOPHON comes upon us in so many tempting forms—in such variety of shapes—and fraught with so much wisdom, in every department of which he treats—that I am puzzled in the selection of what may more fully satisfy the anxious or the ambitious Collector. If the *entire works* only be sought for, I should recommend the edition of *Wells* or *Weiske*: *Schneider* and *Zeunius*; the first in 1703, Gr. and Lat. seven parts, in five vols. 8vo.‡ the second, in the same number and form of volumes, in 1798-1802;

* Of the English TRANSLATIONS of Thucydides, those by *Hobbes* and *Smith*, frequently reprinted, are the best. They are obtainable at moderate prices.

† Lord Spencer is supposed to possess the *only* copy of this edition UPON LARGE PAPER: see the *Æd Althorp*. vol. i. p. 133.

‡ *Perfect* copies of this edition, upon LARGE PAPER, are of the rarest possible occurrence. The possession of the *first* volume in this condition, is almost the *ne plus ultra* of bibliographical felicity. A copy of this kind, however, in pristine Oxford red morocco binding, was sold among the books of the late and last Viscount Hampden, for 158*l.* 11*s.* Keen and spirited was the bidding. In short, the first vol. of Wells's Xenophon on l. p. (that volume, for which my late lamented friend, Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. used so ardently to sigh!) produces as strong and general a sensation among resolute Bibliomaniacs, as the throwing of a frog into a pond well stocked with pike. The devoted animal has scarcely made his first *strike*, ere a half

and the third, preferable to either of the two preceding, in 1812, Gr. and Lat. at Oxford, in six volumes, 8vo.* Perhaps, upon the whole, Schneider is the ablest of the editors upon Xenophon. Yet I must not omit informing my reader that a good edition of the entire works of Xenophon, comprehending the labours of *Wells* and *Ernesti*, was published in four octavo volumes at Leipsic, in 1801. Either of these latter editions may be had in boards from two to three guineas. Again, I am unwilling to omit a brief notice of the beautiful little edition of Xenophon's works put forth by the *Foulises* at Glasgow, in 1762, 1767, Gr. and Lat. 12 vols:—"companion meet" of the Thucydides described in the preceding page.

As to the works of this instructive writer, *separately* published, he who shall possess the editions of Hutchinson,† or Schneider, or Schæfer, (to say nothing of dozen elongated muzzles are protruded to cut him in two, and swallow him without mercy !

Mr. Evans sold this covetable set of books; but some *previous* inspector and catalogue-maker had classed it among *WELCH BOOKS* ! I remember a portion of the *first Aldine Homer* being called, in a country bookseller's catalogue, "a beautiful copy of the *Koraun* !" But anecdotes of this kind—thick and bright as stars in the *via lactea*, on a frosty January night—might be easily threaded together to an unconscionable length.

* There are copies of this edition, upon *LARGE PAPER*—of elegant execution: for about 6*l.* 6*s.* in boards. This Oxford edition was preceded by a very neat one, containing the emendations of the same editors, at Edinburgh, in 1811, in ten volumes, 12mo.: of which there are also copies upon large paper.

† The "Young Man" will necessarily be anxious to possess fine copies of the *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis* of Xenophon, by our Hutchinson: the former published in 1727, the latter in 1735, 4to. They are by no means rare: but, upon the *LARGEST PAPER*, of a scarcity almost amounting to desperation. The principal translations of Xenophon, in our own language, are by *Smith* and *Spelman*. Of

those by Simpson and Benwell), will do well to rest contented with such specimens of editorial sagacity. Nor let the *Lexicon Xenophonticum* of Thieme and Sturzius, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo. be wanting to render the Xenophonian department complete.

Of DIODORUS SICULUS, I shall unhesitatingly and exclusively recommend the *Bipont* edition of 1793-1807—Gr. and Lat.—in eleven 8vo. volumes—containing the annotations of Heyne and others. A good copy of it may be worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Of modern publications, relating to the HISTORY OF ANCIENT GREECE—secure the highly interesting and not less original work entitled *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce, par I. I. Barthélémy*, An VII. (1799) seven vols. 8vo. in eight: with a quarto Atlas: the best edition: but frequently reprinted. Didot published a magnificent 4to. edition of it, in seven volumes in the same year, with an Atlas, in folio. To these add the later editions of Histories of Greece by our *Gillies* and *Mitford*. But never let *Potter's Antiquities* of the same country be wanting in your historical collections of Greece. I believe that none of the later editions of this profound, and yet unpretending work, contain improvements. But I hear the “Young Man”—ambitious of possessing almost every thing which can throw light upon that most interesting of all countries—exclaim, “am I to be debarred of the TREASURE OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES,” by *Gronovius*? Are so many dull and dreary nights of winter to pass, or rather creep, away, when the possession of such a

the latter, indeed, Gibbon has said that it is “one of the most accurate and elegant prose translations that any language has produced.” Let the reader examine a copious list of English Translations of the Greek and Latin Classics, in the Cat. of Messrs. Arch, 1821, p. 116.

“treasure may serve to enliven and improve them.” Be it so, therefore. Let him get a copy of this most elaborate, learned, and desirable work—printed at *Leyden* in 1697—in thirteen folio volumes; of which the thirteenth furnishes him with an admirably copious Index of the contents of the twelve preceding tomes. He may see the *Heads* or *Titles* of the tracts, contained in each volume, in Mr. Harris’s judiciously compiled *Catalogue of the Royal Institution*.

HISTORY OF ROME.

I come to ROMAN HISTORY; which may occupy even less space than Grecian; as in the selection of original texts, less care is necessary. He who has the DION CASSIUS of *Fabricius* and *Reimar*, 1750, Gr. and Latin, folio—the DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS of *Reiske*, 1784, 8vo. Gr. and Lat. six vols. the LIVY of *Drakenborch*, 1738, 4to. seven vols.*—the APPIAN and the POLYBIUS of *Schweighæuser*, 1785-1789, Gr. and Lat. the first in three, and the second in nine vols.—the TACITUS of *Brotier*, 1771, 4to. four vols.†—the CÆSAR of *Oudendorp*, 1737, 4to., or of *Oberlin*, 1805,

* If minor editions of Livy be rather sought after, obtain the beautifully executed one of the late learned Mr. Homer, 1794, in eight octavo volumes; or the yet smaller one of *Ruddiman*, *Edinb.* 1751, 12mo. four vols. But he who has the *Variorum* impression of 1679, 8vo. three vols., need not feel comfortless in the absence of any other edition.

† Again, as to minor editions—let the *Barbou* impression of 1776, edited by *Lallemand*, in seven 12mo volumes, be your elbow companion; for it hath never yet been eclipsed for beauty and accuracy united.

8vo. and the *SALLUST* of *Havercamp*, 1742, 2 vols.* — together with almost any respectable impression of *VELLEIUS PATERCULUS* and *FLORUS*—he, I say, who shall possess sound and fair copies of these ancient historians, may be said to possess a full and complete *Body of Roman History*. Or, if he prefer a *Collection* of the whole, in a sort of *Corpus Historicum*, let him rest well contented with that published by Haurisius, in 1743, in three folio volumes, containing the Latin authors only. And if to the foregoing, he add the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum* of Grævius (the companion of the collection of Grecian Antiquities by Gronovius) published in 12 folio volumes, in 1694,† the Young Collector's historical library will be sufficiently complete.

* Among the smaller editions, that of *Edinb.* 1755, 12mo, has been long and highly prized; but of equal, if not higher, estimation, is that of *Homer*, 1789, 8vo.—now become a very scarce book. Among our *VERSIONS* of *Sallust*, none approach, for quantity and quality of research, that of *Dr. H. Steuart*, in two 4to. volumes, 1806. It is replete with useful collateral aids. *Murphy's* version, both of *Tacitus* and *Sallust*, is in more general requisition.

† But even *BORN* treasures—the one by Gronovius, and the other by Grævius—are not perfect without the following supplemental volumes, “*Novus Thes. Antiq. Romanar. ab A. H. de Sallengre*,” in three folio volumes, 1716: and “*Utriusque Thesauri Antiq. Roman. Græcarumque Nov. Supplementa congesta ab I. Poleno. Venet.* 1735, folio, five vols. In *Tom Osborne's* time, when these substantial tomes, especially upon *LARGE PAPER*, brought great prices, a copy of this kind, of Grævius and Gronovius, was marked in the folio sheet catalogue of 1759, at sixty guineas; and with the *Thes. Antiq. Ital. et Sicil.* bound in forty-eight volumes, at 94*l.* 10*s.* A copy of the former set, on small paper, and in neat binding, may be obtained for about 42*l.* But “the Young Man” may travel a little further—if he pleases, and the weight of his purse allow of it. Perhaps he already anticipates the collection of the *BYZANTINE* and *TURKISH HISTORIES* in the earlier periods of Christianity—which furnished

Descending to *Modern Historians* of the Roman Empire, the names of *Rollin*, *Crevier*, *Hooke*, *Ferguson*, and *Gibbon*, will necessarily present themselves—to which, that of *Montesquieu*—whose sketch of the “*Grandeur et Décadence des Romains*” has been expanded into such a magnificent picture by *Gibbon*, may be judiciously added: while, descending to *lower* periods, connected with Italian Antiquity and History, let every work of the greatest of all modern antiquaries—*MURATORI*—find a place, if possible, in the library of every judicious Collector. It will be here only necessary to notice his truly stupendous performance—the “*Scriptores Rerum Italicarum ab ann. D, ad ann. M. D. quorum potissima pars nunc primum in lucem prodit*”—1723-51, in twenty-eight or twenty-nine folio volumes. The life of the longest liver should seem to be inadequate to a performance like this: where materials were collected from MSS. of which the greater part had never been before liberated from the huge brass bosses that had helped to hold them together; but which,—being touched, as it were, with the magical wand of *Muratori*, poured a flood of light and of information upon periods, hitherto deemed impenetrably dark and wholly uninformative. One hardly knows sufficiently how to appreciate the talents of this wonderful man.*

Gibbon with such a supply of curious and important matter. Of the writers of these histories, the Paris edition of 1647 to 1680, folio, will amply satisfy the most inordinate book-appetite.

* The principal of his other works, of less extent, but of equal utility and importance, are these: *Antiquitates Italicae Medii Ævi post Decl. Rom. Imp. ad an. 1500*, 1738-42: folio, six vols. This is now become a rare work with us; it will excite the reader's surprise when he learns that a copy even of the “*Scriptores*” has not been in

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the departed and splendid æras of Greece and Rome, we touch upon those of the modern world ; and first, necessarily, of the History of our own COUNTRY. Many are the helps, and yet many are the deficiencies, connected with this important branch of our enquiries. The former arise from the excellent materials supplied by a regular succession of Historians beginning with the author of the *Saxon Chronicle*, and ending with that which issued from the press of *Carton*. I mention this latter as the first book, regularly connected with our history, which was published since the invention of the Art of Printing. And yet, (as just intimated) at the very outset of our pursuits, there are deficiencies ; arising chiefly from the want of a *Collection* like unto the *Recueil des Histo-*

sale, by auction, these five years. Of the “ *Antiquitates*,” a reprint appeared at Arezzo, in 1777, in 4to. in seventeen volumes, but of considerably less beauty of execution. To the “ *Scriptores*,” must be added the “ *Accessiones*” by Mittarelli, 1771, folio : and, again, two more folio volumes of historians, from the year 1500 to 1600, published at Florence in 1748. We have not yet done with Muratori. His “ *Nov. Thes. Vet. Inscript.*” in four folio volumes, was published at Milan, in 1739 : and his *Annali d’Italia dal principio dell’ era volgare sino all’ anno*, 1749, appeared in twelve quarto volumes at Milan in 1749. This latter has been twice or thrice reprinted. But the keener hunter of Muratori must beat the brakes and bushes of Brunet in pursuit of the choicest game : in other words, of the various editions of this multifarious writer. Had Nicéron survived Muratori, we should have seen a capital account of his productions.

riens des Gaules, &c. of which the foundation stone was laid by Bouquet.*

But it must be remembered that we are not without many very solid foundation stones of our history which have supported the more elegant superstructures of modern historians. “The Young Man,” who

* Of this magnificent, and truly invaluable work, the first volume appeared in 1738, and the xviiiith and last volume (the work being yet imperfect—extending only to the thirteenth century) in 1822. It is in folio ; and appertains almost as much to English, as to French History. It should doubtless be found in every collegiate, and PUBLIC LIBRARY. The copies upon *large paper* are by no means uncommon ; but a finer one than that which adorned the shelves of Sledmere Library will with difficulty be found. The immediately ensuing pages will prove the use which I have made of some of the volumes of this work ; and for the gratification of the historical antiquary, I subjoin an alphabetical list of some of our earlier historians who are mentioned, critically in the pages of the *Recueil* :

	Vol.	Pages.		Vol.	Pages.
Abbas Benedict,	xiii.	xvij. 142.	Girald Barry,	xiii.	xviii. xxii.
Brompton, . . .	—	iii.	Hemingford, W. de,	—	iii.
Chronicon Saxon.	—	vij. ix. 47.	Hoveden, R. de, .	xi.	309.
Durham, Simeon of,	—	xi. 79.	Huntingdon, H. de,	—	lviii. 206.
Eadmer, . . .	—	iv.	Malmesbury, G. de,	x.	xxxvij. 243.
—————,	xi.	liij.	Neubery, or Neubridge,		
—————,	xi.	liij. 173.	G. de, . . .	xiii.	xiii. 92.
—————,	xiii.	iv.	Odericus Vitalis,	xi.	lxiiij. 221.
Encomium Emmæ,	xi.	iv. 5.	Paris, Matthew,	xiii.	iii.
Gemeticensis, G. de,	—	xxxix.	Ralph de Diceto,	—	xviii. 183.
Gervais of Canterbury,	xiii.	xv. 120.	———— Coggeshal,	—	xxiiij. 217.
———— Tilbury,	xi.	lxxxj. 317.	Walsingham, .	—	iii.
Gesta Guil. Ducis,	xi.	xxii. 75.	Westminster, G. de,	—	iii.
———— Stephani,	xiii.	iv.	Worcester, Flor. de,	—	x. 67.

But the most pleasing part, attending the introduction or notice of this grand French work, is, that we have at length been roused to a glorious spirit of rivalry in undertaking, a similar work devoted to the History of our OWN COUNTRY. This laudable plan was brought into the House of Commons, and carried through without the semblance of opposition, at the close of the session of last year. FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT !

is emulous of a complete English historical library (and what young Englishman of enlarged views, and enabling purse, is not thus emulous ?) will do well to attend to the following bill of fare—which will supply him, not only with food for to-day (dressed as daintily as intellectual viands need be dressed) but with food for a succession of “to-morrows:”—which, the more carefully it be digested, the more strengthening will be the nutrition, and the more fixed and permanent the health of him who is thus nourished.

Know then, hungry and enterprising student, that I deem it necessary, in the first place, to present thee with a few publications which contain “*Bodies of History*,”—or *Collections of Ancient Historians*—all of whom lived and wrote before the invention of printing. The earliest portion of British History, of which any MS. exists, is that called by the well known name of the SAXON CHRONICLE — an undoubtedly coeval fragment of the eleventh century ; of which Bishop Gibson published a useful and valuable edition, towards the close of the seventeenth century, but of which, it cannot be dissembled, a new and improved edition, collated with other MSS. is much wanted ; and, as I learn with great satisfaction, is on the eve of publication, from the competent pen of the Rev. Mr. Ingram, late Saxon Professor at Oxford.*

The first Body of British History which appeared from our press, is contained in a folio volume, com-

* I cannot omit this opportunity of noticing, with the commendation which it merits, the literal English version of the Saxon Chronicle by Miss Gurney, sister of the Member for Newtown in the Isle of Wight. Why should such a laudable effort of industry be confined to *private circulation* only ? But whether privately, or publicly circulated, Miss Gurney is sure of being suitably enshrined in a future edition of Ballard's “*Memoirs of LEARNED BRITISH LADIES*.”

prising, 1st, *Asser's Life of Alfred*; 2nd, the *Ypodigma Neustriæ of Walsingham*, a Chronicle ending in the 6th year of Henry V.; and 3dly, the *Historia Brevis* of the same Author, being a Chronicle of Events from the commencement of the reign of Edward I. to the end of that of Henry V. Of these three works, which are usually found in the same volume, the two former were printed by Day, and the latter by Binneman, in 1574—under the patronage and even particular superintendence of the famous Archbishop Parker;* a vo-

* The above text comprehends three names of some importance in the annals of our country: Asser, Walsingham, and Parker. I shall devote a few lines to each, in reference to the work in question. Of ASSER, Bishop of Sherburne, [A. D. 890.] the reader will find a pleasing, and the best, account in Mr. Turner's *Anglo-Saxon History*, vol. i. p. 292. 4to. edit. 1807. Tanner adds little to Leland; but Nicolson is worth consulting; who repeats Parker's expressions, that it is printed "in the old Saxon character to invite his English readers, and to draw them in unawares to an acquaintance with the handwriting of their ancestors, in hopes to beget in them (by degrees) a love for the antiquities of their own country." *Eng. Hist. Library*, p. 47, edit. 1736.

OF THOMAS WALSHINGHAM, we are told that—"his chief delight was in the collection of English Histories; wherein he hath left, to the perpetual registering of his name, divers monuments of reverend antiquity. He lived in 1443." See Hearne's *Hemingi Chartularium*, vol. ii. p. 646. The author of this remark is said to be John Stow,

OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER, even Gibbon, whose affection towards our prelacy was at no time very violent, is compelled to pay this handsome tribute to his literary memory: "Far different from such reformers was the learned and pious Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His apostolical virtues were not incompatible with the love of learning, and while he exercised the arduous office, not of governing, but of founding the Church of England, he strenuously applied himself to the study of the Saxon tongue, and of English antiquities." *Posthumous Works*, vol. iii. p. 566. Strype tells us, in his *Life of the Archbishop* (pages 471, 529), that the above work was carefully

lame, by no means of common occurrence. Having furnished the reader with a particular description of this precious book, in the fourth volume of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, it only remains to urge him—if he be earnest in laying a good foundation for an English HISTORICAL LIBRARY—to let no opportunity escape of becoming master of a sound and perfect copy of it.

About a dozen years after the publication of the *Ypodigma*, there appeared a collection of our historians at *Heidelberg* and *Lyons*, in the same year, 1587 ; but the latter seems to be only the former book with a fresh title-page. This collection contains *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, *Gildas*, *Bede*, *William of Newbury*, or *Newbridge*, and an abridgment of *Froissart*,*

printed from the original MS. “to a word,” in Saxon characters, and was somewhat rare in former times : that the Archbishop delayed the publication “of which there had been great expectation among the learned,” owing to his care in correcting, printing, and getting a few presentation copies to be bound—“wherein he was very curious.” From the dedicatory epistle to the reprint of it, in 1603, in Camden’s time, it appears to have been, then, a rare book. A fine and perfect copy of it was sold last year at the sale of Mr. G. Isted’s library, for 7*l.* 7*s.* Consult the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 136. My friend Mr. Amyot possesses Hearne’s copy of it, with a ms. collation or two, in Hearne’s hand writing : a perfect, but not a fine copy—and obtained of a bookseller at the comforting price of 2*l.* 5*s.*

* The abridgement of Geoffrey, by Virunnius, accompanies the entire text of that author ; but Bishop Nicolson mentions a previous edition of this abridgement by Powell, of the date of 1585. London, 8vo. ; he might also have referred to Newbury’s, or Bollifant’s, edition of the same date, in 8vo. See Herbert, vol. ii. p. 912 : 1215, and *Bibl. Hoblyn.* pt. ii. p. 500. Virunnius was an Italian ; upon which the learned Bishop remarks,—speaking of the original history of Geoffrey, ‘ ’tis of a complexion fitter for the air of Italy than England.’ *Historical Libraries*, p. 37. edit. 1736. GEOFFREY of Mon-

all of whom had been before separately published: This collection is praised by Du Fresnoy, in his *Methode pour étudier l'histoire*; but on this point there is better praise (as the subjoined note may testify) to be sought for, than that of the French bibliographer: who tells us, however, that "the book was printed in Commelin's office, from materials in the Heidelberg library, when the latter was in its glory,

MOUTH lived in the 12th century, and is supposed to have taken many hints from NENNIUS, who lived in the ninth century. Consult the spirited observations of Bishop Nicolson upon them; *Eng. Hist. Library*, p. 36-33., and Hearne's *Robert of Gloucester*, vol. i. p. xxiii., note 6. Mr. G. Ellis has made the former interesting, in spite of his incongruities: see his *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, vol. i. p. 42, 100. The first edition of Geoffrey was printed in the office of *Badius Ascensius*, at Lyons, in 1508, 4to: and may be worth about 1l. 1s. It is said to be "translated into the Latin tongue from the most ancient monuments of the British or Saxon tongue." It was published by the care and expense of *L. Cavellat*, whose introductory address is most diverting. He says that, "happening to be rummaging among some old books in a college library at Paris, he stumbled upon a certain work, called "the History of the British Kings,"—covered with the glorious dirt and mouldering of antiquity." The sight and the perusal affected him almost to madness; ["*Dii boni! quanto animi affectu iterum atque iterum legi et perlegi!*"—are his words] and he began to find that "what he had hitherto deemed fables, was true history." The parent text of such a chronicler may be doubtless deserving of investigation: but it would be well if any "ancient British or Saxon materials" could be discovered in it. Till then, Geoffrey must be considered as the property of Fblers and Romancers. An English translation of the Latin text appeared in 1718, 8vo., by Aaron Thompson, who has prefixed "a large preface concerning the authority of the history." Thompson's book is worth about 1l. 1s. It is not very rare upon large paper, at 2l. 12s. 6d. I once possessed it (as well as the original edition of *Ascensius*), in this latter form, in coeval blue morocco binding.

GULDAE lived in the sixth, and BENE in the eighth, century: see

and before its transportation to the Vatican at Rome." This is a scarce volume ; and a copy of it may be worth about 4*l.* 4*s.*

It was the good fortune, and even glory, of this country, to witness, towards the end of the same century, the labours of one of the most illustrious of her scholars and antiquaries, in the publications of Sir HENRY SAVILE : " a man (says Gibbon*) distinguished

Dr. Henry's *History of Great Britain*, vol. iv. p. 5, 25—where the former is severely censured ; nor does the latter meet with less severity from Mr. Turner, in his *Anglo-Saxon History*, vol. i. 63.

WILLIAM OF NEWBURY, or Newbridge, lived at the close of the twelfth, and at the beginning of the thirteenth, century. His history extends to the year 1197. Bishop Nicolson, Hearne, and Dr. Henry, have said every thing in praise of the style and matter of this writer ; and the Benedictine editors of the celebrated "*Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France*," call him " a judicious writer—more attentive to relate the principal events than minute details. His impartiality in the matter of Becket and Henry II., when every body took part with the former, and abused the latter, is worthy of notice and commendation ;" vol. xiii. pref. p. xiiij. The Rev. Mr. Sharpe (translator of William of Malmesbury, for which see page 156 post) has completed an English version of William of Newbury for the press ; and I hope there is a sufficient spirit of patronage abroad to induce him to publish it. The best edition of this historian, in the original language, is that by Hearne in 1719, 3 vols. 8vo.—see post. Gibbon, in his *Post. Works*, vol. iii. p. 565, speaks somewhat too severely of the above Heidelberg publication ; observing that the collection " is selected with such critical skill, that the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and a Latin abridgment of Froissard, are placed on the same level of historical evidence." Consult, too, *Rawlinson's translation of Du Fresnoy*, vol. ii. p. 463 ; and the *French* edition, vol. ii. p. 292.

* *Post. Works*, vol. iii. p. 566, 8vo. edit. But let the young and ardent lover of GREAT NAMES in our biographical history, recreate himself, respecting Sir H. Savile, with the recent edition of *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss, vol. ii. col. 310-317 : rather than with the same author's *Hist. and Antiq. of Colleges and Halls*. p. 10. Chal-

among the scholars of his age, by his profound knowledge of the Greek language and mathematical sciences Some of the most valuable writers of the xiith and xiiith centuries were rescued by his hands from dirt, and dust, and rottenness ; and his Collection, under the common title of *Scriptores post Bedam* was twice printed : first in London, 1596, and afterwards at Frankfort, 1601." Such is the title of the work, which I must *next* recommend to the attention of "the Young Man," emulous of providing himself with the earliest printed texts of our most valuable historians. The names of the authors contained in this *Collection*, are as follow : *William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Roger de Hoveden, the Chronicle of Ethelwerd, and Ingulph*. Of the first of these,—the modest, faithful, and erudite historian of the twelfth century—the present impression of his historical works* was only once reprinted,

mers's *General Biography* may be profitably consulted : and in Berkenhout's *Biographia Literaria*, p. 435, there is a good compendious account of Savile. Gibbon, in the notice of Sir Henry's Greek attainments, alludes to his edition of St. Chrysostom's Works, printed at Eton in the year 1612. This edition cost Sir Henry Savile 8000*l.* ; of which 2000*l.* were devoted to the paper. But he might have made a better choice both of a paper-merchant and printer. The edition has an uncomfortable aspect. Not fewer than two thousand copies were printed. Consult, also, *Letters from the Bodleian Library*, with *Aubrey's Lives*, 1813, 8vo. vol. ii. The anecdote about Sir Henry and his wife during the editorship of St. Chrysostom is very amusing ; but my "Young Man" must forage a little for himself.

* Namely, *De Rebus Gestis Regum Anglorum*, lib. v. ; *Historiæ novellæ libri duo* ; *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, lib. iv. This latter, is said by H. Wharton to be from a very faulty MS. A *fifth* book concerning the English Bishops was published by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. ; and also by Gale among his *Scriptores*,

namely, in the Frankfort edition of 1601, folio. But of these two editions—one at London in 1596, and the

vol. iii. p. 337—but see the latter's "Præfatio ad Lectorem," sign. b. 2; where a doubt is thrown out respecting Malmesbury's being the author of this fifth Book; which is devoted to the life of Saint Aldelm. The remaining work of Malmesbury, concerning the "*Antiquities of Glastonbury Abbey*," was published very incorrectly by Gale, in the third volume of his "*Scriptores*," from a vellum MS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge: but which Hearne republished, with great accuracy, in his *Adam de Domerham's Antiquities* of the same Abbey. See the preface of the latter, p. 15.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY has received a brief, but satisfactory eulogy from Dr. Henry—who has translated the emphatic conclusion of his prologue—but who might have added, that the author speaks of contemporaneous events "as having witnessed them himself, or received the account of them from very creditable witnesses." *Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vi. p. 136-8. Berkenhout has given an animated abridgement of his labours; *Biog. Literar.* p. 11: but, above all, consult Leland's affecting eulogy: *De Scriptorib. Britan.* vol. i. 195. The learned Benedictine editors of that stupendous work, before referred to, have given us a droll story from Malmesbury, about Richard II. Duke of Normandy, and the supposed witchcraft of Pope Sylvester the Second, which sufficiently evinces the simplicity of the manners of the age; but they accuse our historian, after copying Sir Henry Savile's eulogy of him, [see his dedication to Elizabeth—prefixed to the above collection] of ignorance of French affairs: vide tom. x. p. xxxvj. 243. This is repeated in tom. xiii. p. 4: but both in this latter, and in the fifty-second page of the preface of the eleventh volume, Malmesbury receives their warmest encomiums, in regard to style, judgment and veracity. This valuable historian has lately, indeed, been made familiar to English readers, by the translation of the Reverend J. Sharpe, 1815, 4to. This version also contains the fruit of collations with various other MSS.

Although HENRY of HUNTINGDON protests that he writes only of what he saw, or of what he received creditable testimony, yet, up to the year 1127, his history is scarcely any thing better than an abridgement of the famous Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Afterwards, in his eighth book, he is more diffuse, and seems to narrate events which came under his own inspection. His reign of Stephen is, therefore,

other as just noticed—I strongly recommend the second. The *Wechels*, it is true, were the printers of it; and they are noted all over Europe for the wretched

the most original and valuable part of his composition; and it has been frequently copied. *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, &c.* tom. xiii. pref. p. vj: consult also tom. xi. pref. lviii.

ROGER HOVEDEN held an important diplomatic situation under Henry II.; and his Annals have been much praised by the foregoing authority, in the eleventh volume of their *Recueil*, pref. p. lxxx.—but in the preface to the thirteenth volume of the same magnificent work, Hoveden would appear to have been chiefly a copyist of Huntingdon, Simeon, and Benedictus Abbas. “The first part of his work, which commences where Bede concluded, and extends to the year 1154, is, as far as the year 1122, a transcript of Simeon of Durham; who, in turn, is the mere echo of Florence of Worcester. From 1122 to 1143, he almost literally copies Henry of Huntingdon—from 1148 to 1154, his history is so confused that scarcely any event has a proper date assigned to it. The same censure may be passed upon the second part of his Annals, up to the year 1170; from which time, however, partly by copying and abridging Benedictus Abbas, and adding to this latter authority a few important events, he becomes a valuable and important historian. Hoveden died at the commencement of the thirteenth century.” *Idem.* p. xxj.

INGULPH (says the foregoing authority), “avoit tout vu en bon connoisseur, et ce qu’il rapporte, il l’écrit en homme lettré, judicieux, et vrai:” tom. xi. p. xlij. But consult the more animated eulogium upon him at p. 153, note *a* of the same volume. It is not, however, noticed in either place, that the continuation of his history of Croyland Abbey is inserted in the first volume of Gale’s Collection; vide post. Ingulph, who lived in the eleventh century, and was the secretary of William the First, published “an excellent history (says Dr. Henry) of the Abbey of Croyland, from its foundation A. D. 664 to A. D. 1091, into which he hath introduced much of the general history of the kingdom, with a variety of curious anecdotes that are no where else to be found;” *Hist. of Great Britain*, vol. vi. 123. The lovers of the *Round Table History* should be informed that there are many minute and curious descriptions in Ingulph, which throw considerable light upon the history of ancient chivalry. *Recueil, &c.* tom. xi. pref. p. xlvij.

tint and quality of their paper. In this instance, however, they have made some atonement for the sorry garb of their volume, by inserting all the "Emendanda" of the London edition; for which, from the specimens of the errors, subjoined at the end of Malmesbury and Hoveden, there was abundant reason. The Frankfort edition has also the advantage of a tolerably copious Index, whereas the London edition is without one. Yet the London edition has advocates, who deem it more accurate than that which succeeded it: but it must be observed, in defence of the Frankfort edition, that the errata, according to Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, in voce *Frithborga*, (as quoted by Nicolson in his *English Historical Library*, p. 59), are confined chiefly to the misspelling of English words: a venial tripping. Du Fresnoy has echoed the same complaint, on the same subject, against the same edition.* An ordinary copy of the former edition may be obtained for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* and of the latter for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of the Frankfort edition, the only copy on large paper, which I ever saw, is in the possession of Mr. Amyot.

* In the *Bibl. Mason*, pt. iii. no. 509, Nicolson's attack upon the Frankfort edition, is quoted as an original criticism of the Bishop's. In the *Bibl. Beauclerk*. pt. ii. no. 2216, a copy of the London edition was sold for only 3*s.* 6*d.* It may be here observed, that, besides a general title to the volume, each author has a separate title, within a splendid border of twisted columns, enriched with vine leaves. Mr. Grenville possesses a magnificent copy of it, upon LARGE PAPER, bound in olive coloured morocco, by Lewis. It is the only copy of the kind which I remember to have seen. In the Harleian library (*Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 1) there appears to have been a very valuable copy of it, enriched with ms. notes: and in the library of the Royal Institution there is a copy of the Frankfort edition full of ms. notes by Gale.

The seventeenth century was fertile in the publication of *Bodies of English Histories*; and the lead was taken by the celebrated antiquary, CAMDEN, whose *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, et Cambrica*, appeared at Frankfort in 1603, fol. The historians included in this valuable volume, are, *Asser Menevensis*, (reprinted from Archbishop Parker's Collection, &c., see p. 151, ante) *Fragmentum Anonymi, de vit. Guil. Conquest.*, *Thomas Walsingham*, *Thomas de la Moor*, *Gulielmus Gemiticensis*,* and *Giraldus Cambrensis*. This volume is of rare occurrence, and worth about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I apprehend there are no copies of it upon large paper.

The Norman historians received "a fuller and closer attention by the celebrated DUCHESNE; who, in 1619, put forth a magnificent work, in folio, entitled, *Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores Antiqui*, &c. It was the intention of the editor to have published three volumes of these historians; but the present was all that appeared. Du Fresnoy is wrong in mixing up this work with Duchesne's other publications relating to France. The work is rare, and appertains equally to the Histories of France and England." Such are the remarks of Du Fresnoy and Nicéron, which have been partly repeated by Debure, in the *Bibliog. Instruct.* vol. vi. no. 5141. See also *Cat. de la Serna*

* Of William of Jumieges, the present, and the subsequent edition of 1619 (vide post), are the only publications of his text: unless we except a short extract from a curious ms. of him, in the twelfth century, which the editors of the *Recueil*, &c. have published in the eleventh volume of that celebrated work. Of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, this is the second impression: neither this, however, nor Bollifant's first edition of him in 1584, contains the second book, "De illaudabilibus Walliæ."

Santander, vol. iii. no. 4884.* A good copy of this valuable work is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; but copies upon LARGE PAPER (which appear to have escaped the notice of Mons. Brunet), are exceedingly rare and high priced. Such a copy appears to have been in the Gaignat, Gouttard, and La Valliere collections.

* Vogt, in his usual manner, calls it “*Liber rarissimus, et in paucissimis bibliothecis obuius.*” *Catalog. Libror. Rarior.* p. 248, edit. 1793. But it is not uncommon in this country. Baron Maseres (who published an abridgement of this work in 1807) observes that “the tracts, of which it is composed, give us the fullest and most authentic accounts of the exploits of the Normans in France, Italy, and England, from the year 838 to the year 1220, that are any where to be found.” At the end of Duchesne’s book (which contains one thousand one hundred and four closely printed pages, besides a preface and index), there are genealogical tables entitled “*Familie Regum, Ducum, Comitum, et Aliorum Nobilium, quæ in hoc volumine deducuntur.*” See the *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 31, where there is a good account of Duchesne and his labours. But Nicéron (*Mémoires des Hommes Illustres*, vol. vii. p. 323.-336), is, as usual, copious and instructive. Before the publication of his Norman Historians, Duchesne had published his History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 1614, folio, in the French language; of which the best edition, is the *third*: published in 1657, 2 vols. folio. But this History is held in little estimation.

BARON MASERES’S work contains select passages of *ten pieces* from the text of Duchesne’s Norman writers, with ample and curious English notes. There were two impressions of the Baron’s book; the first was printed for private distribution only; the second, in 1807, 4to. for public sale. See the *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 28. Yet I may be allowed to observe, that the cotemporaneous but anonymous historian of the “*Gesta Stephani, Anglorum Regis, et Comitum Boloniensis*, who is said by the editors of the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, (vol. xiii. p. 4.) to be “diffuse to excess, and wholly devoted to English affairs”—and who is printed by Duchesne, “*ex veteri, sed imperfecto et semiexeso Exemplari Episcopi Laudunensis,*” &c.—is not incorporated in the Baron’s work: which, however, is of considerable use, and moderate price.

It will also be found in the libraries of our principal Collectors. Messrs. J. and A. Arch, in their recent catalogue, value such a copy, bound in russiæ, at 12*l.* 12*s.*

We now approach the yet more distinguished labours of SIR ROGER TWYSDEN; who, in his *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Decem*, 1652, folio, gave a specimen of his competency for finishing the fabric of British History, of which Sir Henry Savile had laid so noble a foundation. Unluckily this work was never completed; but, we may judge from what has appeared, how admirable would have been the building if finished by the same hands. The subjoined note may give the reader a notion of the contents and character of the volume.* A good sound copy of it may be worth about 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The copies on LARGE PAPER are very rare; but are found in our principal private collections. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of this description at 14*l.* 14*s.*

The last body of authors, connected with British

* It contains the following historians:—1. *Simeon Monachus Dunelmensis*: 2. *Johannes Prior Hagustaldensis*: 3. *Ricardus Prior Ejusd.*: 4. *Ailredus Abbas Rievallensis*: 5. *Radulphus de Diceto Londoniensis*: 6. *Johannes Brompton Jornallensis*: 7. *Gervasius Monachus Dorobornensis*: 8. *Thomas Stubbs Dominicanus*: 9. *Guilielmus Thorn Cantuariensis*: 10. *Henricus Knighton Leicestrensis*: the greater part of whom are treated with more civility by Dr. Henry than by Bishop Nicolson. There is a preface by Twysden, which is followed by a curious account of “these historians now first published” by Selden. Hearne tells us that “even the Puritans themselves, affecting to be Mæcenases, with Cromwell at their head, displayed something like a patriotic ardour in purchasing copies of this work as soon as it appeared.” Preface to his *Thomas Otterbourne et Johannes Wethamstede*, p. 16 to 24.

The body of the work concludes at col. 2768; after which follow

History, put forth in the seventeenth century, is the well known collection under the name of GALE; with the general title of *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres*, 1684-91, in three folio volumes. Of this collection, indispensable to an historical library of any pretension, the first volume was carefully executed by WILLIAM FULMAN, a very skilful and modest editor, who was urged to the undertaking (as a continuation of Sir Roger Twysden's plan) by Bishop Fell.* The

various readings, a glossary by Somner, an index rerum, &c., index cognominum, index authorum, &c., and a leaf of errata. All these pieces have not the pages numbered; but commence at *Sign U 3*, and end on the reverse of the second leaf after *Sign Nn 3*. Mr. Hamper of Birmingham (whose antiquarian attainments, and readiness of communication on all subjects connected with them, need not my humble notice, informs me that some copies of Twysden's book are said to be printed at *Leyden*, by the Elzevirs, and others in *Little Britain* by Flesher, at the expense of Cornelius Bee. He describes his own copy, by the former, as printed upon finer paper. A list of some of the Mss., which had been transcribed for publication in the INTENDED SECOND VOLUME of this work, will be found in *Kennett's Life of Somner*, p. 65, &c.

* Both Fulman and Fell dying not long after the appearance of the first volume, Dr. Mill urged Thomas Gale, the learned editor of *Herodotus*, to prosecute the work; who put forth the second and third volumes in the years 1687-91, (for it is not worth while to repeat Fresnoy's account about the priority of the appearance of these latter volumes,) but who gained very little credit by the undertaking, as they were acknowledged to abound with inaccuracies. The ardour of Gale, however, stimulated him to think of a fourth volume of similar matter, in which Hearne thought Otterbourne would have been included; but the then unpropitious state of public affairs damped his enthusiasm, and the design was dropped. Hearne's pref. to *Thomas of Otterbourne*, &c. Yet, under all circumstances, these volumes are very precious to the historical antiquary, especially the *first*; which contains the following authors: 1. *Ingulfus*: 2. *Petri Blesensis Continuatio*: 3. *Chronica de Mailros*: 4. *Annales Monast. Burton*: 5. *Historiæ Croylandensis Continuatio*. Of Ingulph's

two latter volumes are the editorial production of GALE. A copy in fair condition, is worth 8l. 8s. Of

curious history of Croyland Abbey, and of its continuation by Peter de Blois and Edward Abbas, this is the ONLY PERFECT edition extant: of the remaining historical works, just enumerated, the present are the ONLY EDITIONS. The second volume presents us with the following: 1. *Annales Marganenses*: 2. *Chronicon Thomæ Wikes*: 3. *Annales Waverleiensis*:* 4. *Historia Galfridi Vinesalvi*: 5. *Historia Walteri de Hemingford*. Of these historical pieces, Richard the First's Journey to Jerusalem, and his transactions in the Holy Land, by Geoff. Vinsauffe, (which has received the commendation of Bale, Pitts, and Selden), are the more curious performances.

Wikes is described by Dr. Henry, as 'famous for the variety and extent of his erudition; and the present is the only impression of his chronicle. Of Walter de Hemingford the present is only a portion of his work; the more valuable part of it was completed by Hearne. The third volume has the following title-page: *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores XV.,*' &c. viz.

* In the third page of the "Testimonia" prefixed to this second volume, we are told by Gale, speaking of the ANNALS OF WAVERLY, that the author seems to have been contemporaneous with the Norman æra, and to have seen William the First, [ipse testatur se vidisse Victorem Normannum et fuisse aliquando in ejus curia, p. 134.] This, however, is exceedingly erroneous. My friend, Mr. Petrie, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, (and to whose care the foundation stone is now entrusted to raise the superstructure of a BODY OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORIANS,) informs me, that, up to the year 1120, the Annals of Waverly are, with little exception, a translation of the Saxon Chronicle; and so close, as to supply, in two or three instances, the gaps left by Gibson. There exists no doubt as to the priority of the Saxon Chronicle; for the MS. (Vesp. A. xvi.) is in the same hand from the year 1000 to 1201. It evidently belonged to Waverly, and is one of those compilations which became so frequent in the thirteenth century. Gale was therefore mistaken in supposing these Annals to be an original document of the eleventh century. Whatever, therefore, in the Cotton MS. referred to by Gale, has any reference to the age of the conquest, must be supposed to be the language of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. And yet Gale ventured to say that the writer of the Cotton MS. "was nearly as respectable, in point of antiquity, as Ingulph himself," ["ipsi Ingulpho de antiquitate vix concessurus videatur"]. This is another proof, if indeed another were wanting, of the many errors, misconceptions, and ill-digested accounts, which have already gone abroad, respecting the MSS. of our ancient historians. See also Gibbon's sensible remarks upon a new edition of our historians, in his *Posthumous Works*, vol. iii. p. 570.

the LARGE PAPER, I have known a very fine copy produce 31*l.* 10*s.* I apprehend such copies to be rarer than those of the preceding works.

In the eighteenth century, a collection of English Historians, by Sparke, under the title of "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Varii e Codd MSS. nunc primum editi*," 1723, folio, is the first which was put forth. The contents of this volume are noted below.*

1. *Gildas*: 2. *Eddius*: 3. *Nennius*: 4. *Asserius*:† 5. a part of *Ran. Higden*: 6. *Will. Malmesb.*: 7. *Anonymus Malmesb.*: 8. *Anonymus Rames.*: 9. *Anonymus Elyens.*: 10. *Thomas Elyens.*: 11. *Joan. Wallingford*: 12. *Rad. de Diceto*: 13. *Anonymus* (De Partitione Provinciæ): 14. *Joan Fordun*: 15. *Alcwinus Flaccus*. Of these impressions, that of *Gildas* is, I believe, held in the greatest estimation. This third volume was separately published, with a fresh title page, printed entirely with black ink; whereas the present is partly in red. Each volume has an index. Reviews of these three volumes, as they were published, appeared in the following foreign Journals: *Acta Eruditorum*, An. 1685, p. 143: et suppl. tom. i. p. 8: *Nouvelle de la Rép. des Lettres*, An. 1688: Juin. p. 581: Août. p. 813. *Bibl. Universelle*, tom. xi. p. 397. My authority for these references is *Fabricius's Bibl. Lat. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 271, edit. 734, 8vo.

* This volume, which is elegantly printed, and not uncommon, contains the following pieces; published for the first time: 1. *Chronicon Johannis Abbat. St. Pet. de Burgo*: 2. *Chronicon Anglicanum* per Rob. de Boston: 3. *Historiæ Coenobii Burgensis Scriptores Varii*: (Quinque) 4. *Vita Scti Thomæ Cantuariensis* a W. Stephanide. Sparke, who was registrar of Peterborough cathedral, and seems to have had the superintendence of Bishop Kennett's MSS. (now in the British Museum) intended to have published a second volume "to contain Whittlesey's life of Hereward, Abbot of Peterborough, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights, whose fiefs were instituted by Abbot Thorold; but he died in 1740." *Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 521, 524. Of the largest size paper, a copy

† Mr. Amyot informs me that the work of Asser, here published, is not the life of Alfred, but a book of Annals doubtfully ascribed to him.

It is obtainable at the very moderate price of about 1*l.* 10*s.*: and as it should appear, from the list of Subscribers, that there were *three* different sizes of paper upon which the work was printed, the curious prefer that of which there were *only twenty-five* copies struck off—upon a very large paper, and which may be worth somewhere about 5*l.* 5*s.*

It remains to notice the last, and literally the smallest collection of our more ancient historians, which was edited and published by BERTRAM, at *Copenhagen*, in 1757, 8vo., and which may be justly considered a rare book. The names of the authors contained in it, are, 1. *Ricardus Corinensis*; 2. *Gildas Badonicus*; 3. *Nennius Banchorensis*.* There is a

was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 4*l.* 4*s.* See a well described copy, of this kind, in the *Bibl. Hoblyn.* pt. ii. 499.

* From a MS. remark in a copy of this work in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, it appears that “the tract *Ricardi Corinensis de Situ Britan.* lib. ii. is a most valuable treasure to British antiquaries. It was republished with a translation, and commentary in 1809. The part of *Gildas*, here reprinted, was taken from a Cambridge MS. and differs occasionally though not materially, from the first edition of Polydore Vergil, in 1525, 12mo.† A copy of it will

† The first edition of *Gildas's* history, “*De calamitate, excidio, et conquestu Britannie,*” was published under the editorship of Polydore Vergil, who wrote a short preface. It was printed at the expense of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London; to whom P. Vergil dedicates the work. From the preface, the editor does not describe how he came by a copy of the original—but he says, that the bishop found another copy, and employed his friend Ridley, a clergyman (probably the same as was afterwards Bishop of London), to collate the two MSS. with himself (P. V.).—There is very little interesting matter in *Gildas*. But if the version of this venerable historian, which was put forth in 1638, London, 12mo. be correct, it should seem that *Gildas* was not disposed to “mince the matter” with the Clergy in those days. His words are as follow:—“*Britaine hath Priests, but some she hath that are unwise; very many that Minister, but many of them impudent; Clearkes shee hath, but certaine of them deceitful raveners; Pastors (as they are called), but rather wolves prepared for the slaughter of soules, (for why, they provide not for the common peoples commodity, but covet rather the*

copy of this book in the British Museum, and another in the library of the Royal Institution. In the latter library, indeed, will be found a choice collection of our ancient historians; many copies being charged with the manuscript notes of Thomas Gale. A fair copy of Bertram may be worth about 17. 1s.

To the preceding may be added the notice of a few English Historians who lived in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and the editions of whose works preceded those, by Thomas Hearne, of other contemporaneous writers. Afterwards we may commence the list of our Historians and Chroniclers in the order in which they were printed. First of EADMER; whose account of "affairs during the reigns of William I. and II. and Henry I." was first edited by Selden, in a thin folio volume, in 1623; which volume is obtainable at the moderate price of about 15s. Eadmer is a trust-worthy historian, and was the intimate friend and companion of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eleventh century.*

be found in *Bibl. Beauclerk*, pt. ii. no. 2211: *Bibl. West.* no. 3763: *Bibl. Crofts*, no. 7269: and *Bibl. Tutet*, no. 436. When Lord Spencer visited Copenhagen in the summer of 1822, he made particular enquiries for the MS. from which the *first* of these histories was taken; but could neither discover nor hear of any traces of its existence. It has been doubted whether *all* ever had existence.

* The editors of the *Recueil*, &c. describe him as so intensely and so constantly occupied with the life of his archiepiscopal master, tha

gluttony of their owne bellies,) possessing the houses of the Church, but obtaining them for filthy lucre's sake; . . . and, being hoarse, after the fashion of Bulls, with the abundance of fatnesse, and miserably prompt to all unlawfull actions; bearing their countenances arrogantly aloft, and having nevertheless their inward sences, with tormenting and gnawing consciences, depressed downe to the bottome, or rather to bottomless hell: with the gaining of one penny glad, and with the loss of the like sad," &c. p. 184-188. *The Epistle of Gildas*, London, 1638, 12mo.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER next demands our attention. The first edition of him was published in a folio volume in 1567, and afterwards in 1570, by Thomas Marsh: a book, by no means destitute of typographical attractions.* It was reprinted at Frankfort in 1601, with an index; and this latter edition is considered to be preferable; but I have known as much as 2*l.* 2*s.* given for the former. To this Frankfort edition is added a reprint of **FLORENCE of WORCESTER**, an early and esteemed Chronicler, from whom our later historians have largely borrowed. The *first*, and perhaps the most accurate, edition of this desirable work, is contained in a small quarto volume, dedicated to Lord Burleigh by William Howard, and printed at London, in 1592. This may be worth about 2*l.* 2*s.* and the reprint 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

MATTHEW PARIS is the last historian to be noticed in this particular department; and five folio editions of his *Historia Major*, with opuscula of other historians,†

he ought rather to be numbered with the *Hagiographi*; vol. xiii. pref. p. 4: again; vol. xi. p. liij. Mr. Grenville possesses the only copy of this book upon LARGE PAPER, which I have ever seen. It had belonged to the family of De Thou.

* The reader may consult the minute description of both editions which are given in our *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 507, 512. In a copy of the Frankfort edition, in the Royal Institution, is the following ms. note—by the late Joseph Ritson: “The dates are erroneous, imaginary, false and forged, for the most part, in both books, throughout.” In the collection of Mr. Grenville is the only copy of it upon LARGE PAPER (very fine, in olive-coloured morocco binding) which I ever saw.

† The title of the edition of 1640 is thus: *Matthæi Paris Monachi Albanensis Historia Major: et cum Rogeri Wendoveri, Willielmi Rishangeri, &c. Historiis Chronicisque MSS. Huic Editioni accesserunt Duorum Offarum Merciorum Regum; et viginti trium Abbatum S. Albani Vita, &c.* The editor was WATS. It contains the preface

attest the importance of his labours. The first edition appeared in this country in 1571 ; the second at Zurich, in 1606 ; the third at London, in 1640 ; the fourth in 1644, at Paris ; and the fifth, again at London, in 1684. Of these, the third is the most usually purchased edition ; and copies upon LARGE PAPER are of very rare occurrence. If I did not bear in mind Mr. Grenville's copy of this kind, which had belonged to Jacob Joye, I should say that a similar copy at Althorp was unrivalled. I recommend the edition of 1684, although it be not the popular one.

Reserving the mention of other historians, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, to the editions of them given by Hearne, (under the head of HEARNE'S

of the edition of 1571. I observe a large paper copy of the Parisian edition of 1644, to be marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch. Perhaps, a designation of the contents of the latter part of the edition of 1684 may be useful to the Collector. After page 861, are " various readings " upon the foregoing history ; with a preface, which begins at *Sign. A*, and ends at *Sign. K* : then follow notes and animadversions upon the same, ending on the reverse of the first leaf after *Sign. N*. Then an index at *Sign. O*.—Then four indexes, ending on the recto of the first leaf after *Sign. Aa*. None of these pieces, from p. 861, have the pages numbered. Next comes a fresh title page, dated 1683, of the lives of the two Offæ, kings of the Mercians, ending at page 988, but containing a preface, notes, and index, with the pages of these latter three pieces not numbered. Then the lives of the twenty-three abbots of St. Albans, as far as p. 990. Then the Additamenta, beginning abruptly at p. 1073, and ending at 1134 : next the Auctarium Additamentorum, ending at 1175. Then the Glossarium, *Sign. *1* to *Sign. *7*, concluding with a short " Index Rerum," and " Index Cognominum," This glossary and index have the pages not numbered.

The intention of translating this valuable historian, into our own tongue—as a companion to the William of Malmesbury, noticed at p. 154, ante—is, I believe, now abandoned. It was entertained by a gentleman in every respect competent to execute such a task.

PIECES) I proceed at once to the notice of the *Chronicles of Froissart* and *Monstrelet*, the latter of which brings us into the fifteenth century :—from whence the path, to these our present times, is obvious and straight forward. First, then, of **FROISSART**. In the selection of this author, let me press strongly upon “the Young Man’s” attention, the importance, the instructiveness, and the never-failing source of amusement, of his history : which has alike endeared the author to the antiquary, the man of taste, and even to the lover of romantic lore. The pages of Froissart exhibit a perfectly natural and pleasing picture. Conversations, skirmishes, battles—the country, the town—scenes within the tent, the palace, or the church—the quiet of pastoral occupations, or the tumult of a popular assembly—these, and every thing which he touches, are hit off in a manner the most simple and striking imaginable ; and severe indeed must be that taste, and fastidious that feeling, which shall deny to the pages of this historian the merit of great interest, candour, and apparent fidelity. His episodes are occasionally delightful, and it is evident that he was fond of them. He has also a peculiar art in suspending the main narrative, (where the interest is becoming more and more intense,) by the relation of a number of little circumstances which only makes us return to it with a keener appetite.

But it must not be concealed that Froissart is, after all, a little bit of a gossip : that he relates stories, sometimes frivolous of themselves, and sometimes told at second hand ; that he is frequently prolix, when he should be concise ; and concise when he should be copious ; that many parts of his narrative might have been spared, and that there are errors

and omissions which excite the wrath of the critic; and the regret of the antiquary. But this is little better than a statement of the common lot of humanity; and is only equivalent to the declaration that the pages of Froissart are NOT PERFECT.

His facts, or the events described by him, may in general be depended upon. FROISSART has been accused of partiality towards the English; but this accusation must always be estimated according to the *quarter* whence it comes. It cannot be denied that Froissart has admirably described the campaigns of our Edward upon the Continent, when the British arms were covered with glory; when a spirit of chivalry, amounting to the romantic, stirred every breast, and nerved every arm. The splendors of Cressy and Poitiers are but slightly shaded, if at all, by the achievements of Agincourt and Waterloo; although it cannot be denied that, in its *results*, the latter victory has scarcely a parallel in the world. The truth is, that France, towards the end of the fourteenth century, had weak Princes, with a crowd of Nobles, who were jealous of each other, and were alike prodigal of their own wealth, and of the blood and lives of their vassals. Yet there were great and towering spirits among the French Noblesse at that period. Gaston de Foix, the personal friend of Froissart and the patron of his historical work, leaves all competition at a distance. Compared with him, even Sir John Chandos becomes but an attendant Knight. Indeed it were difficult to mention an historian whose pages are more richly emblazoned with feats of chivalry, than are those of Froissart. He is the most picturesque of all Chroniclers.

The popularity of his work, in the XVth century,

was without bounds. Not a baronial mansion, or an Hotel de Ville, but what could boast of a transcript of Froissart in its library; and almost every such transcript was adorned by the pencil of the illuminator.* It was however natural to suppose that, as soon as the Art of Printing was established in France, the impatience of the French would call for an edition of their favourite historian; but it seems pretty certain that nearly twenty years were suffered to elapse between the appearance of the *Chroniques de St. Denys*, and the first impression of Froissart, by Verard and Regnault, in conjunction†—the latter, quite

* In the great foreign private Collections, which have been dispersed by public auction, the libraries of the Duke de La Valliere and the Prince de Soubise contained the finest Mss. of Froissart. The copy, in the latter collection, became, I believe, the property of the late Mr. Johnes—and yet slumbers in the unexplored retirement of Hafod. But the transcribers of these splendid Mss. of Froissart were sometimes “jolly fellows.” Witness, the subscription to the magnificent copy in the Soubise collection, just mentioned: which was executed very shortly after the death of the Chronicler.

Raoul Tanguy QUI POINT N'EST YVRE

A lantem accomplit ce livre

Le Mardi quatrième jour de Juillet,

Puis ALLA BOIRE chez Tabouret

Avec Pylon, et autres Caterveaux

Qui aiment Ongnons, Trippes, et Aulx.

In our own public libraries there are several beautifully illuminated Mss.: but none of greater splendour than that in the British Museum, and in the library of the Royal Society—which latter, however, is unfortunately imperfect.

† The first edition of the *Chroniques de France appellees chroniques de S. Denys* were published by Pasquier Bonhomme in 1476, folio, 3 volumes. See Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 1822, 8vo. p. 111. Verard reprinted these Chronicles in 1493, and Eustace in 1514; of both of which latter impressions, there are copies upon

at the conclusion of the XVth century. In the sixteenth century, however, ample amends were made for the negligence of the previous century; and the presses of *Le Noir* and *Eustace* put forth magnificent editions of their favourite Chronicler. Speaking soberly and critically, I must advise "the Young Man" to rest satisfied with the edition of 1559, superintended and corrected by *Denis Sauvage*; but I scarcely know how to refrain from urging him to let no opportunity pass—provided his *means* allow of it—to secure a good old MS., whether illuminated or not; and the

VELLUM: of exceedingly rare occurrence and high price. See the *Macarthy Catalogue*, vol. ii. p. 100. The very first edition of Froissart, in the French language, is yet perhaps a moot point. Fontette is not only indecisive, but somewhat superficial. Clement, *Bibl. Curieuse*, vol. viii. p. 473, &c. and Meuselius, *Biblioth. Historica*, vol. vii. part ii. p. 91, may be consulted with respect to Verard's edition. The former is copious and interesting. See also *Bibl. Krohn*, no. 242. At the Valliere sale, the vellum copy of Verard's edition, which had been Gaignat's) was sold for 920 livres.* Consult also Brunet, vol. ii. p. 57. See also Oldys's *British Librarian*, p. 73, and *Bibl. West.* no. 4096, for Le Noir's impression of 1503. The edition of Eustace, of 1514, was unknown even to De Bure. The copy of it UPON VELLUM, formerly in the Soubise collection, is now the chief ornament of the Hafod library. It was obtained at the sale of Mr. Paris's library for 150*l*. The varieties and apparent discrepancies in the early editions of Froissart are pointed out by Mr. Greswel in his *Annals of Parisian Typography*, p. 224-5. At Althorp there are beautiful copies, upon paper, of the *Chroniques de St. Denis*, and Froissart's *Chronicles*, each by Eustace, in 1514, folio; and at Spencer House there is a copy of the first edition of *St. Denis*. The

* This copy was purchased by Count Macarthy. The first volume was in bad condition. The Count was lucky enough to get possession of *another* first volume (also upon vellum) which was adorned with a greater number of illuminations: and the copy, with the discarded *original* first volume, produced the weighty sum of 4250 francs at the sale of the Count's library. It was purchased for the Royal Library of France.

black letter impression by Verard or Eustace.* Froissart, to a well versed French scholar, is a comfort and delight in *any* ancient shape; and whatever be the boast of our ingenious and enlightened neighbours, there is no printed edition of this historian, in his vernacular tongue, so entirely *correct*, as is the English version of him by the late Mr. Johnes.

This necessarily brings me to the notice of our own TRANSLATIONS of the Chronicler under consideration. And first, of that by LORD BERNERS. A soldier, a statesman, and a scholar, this nobleman was singularly well adapted for the task which he undertook. Indeed, considering the period of its completion, it was a sort of literary miracle. "In imitating the style of his Original, Lord Berners's translation becomes peculiarly valuable to an English reader. His version is faithful, but not servile; and he imitates the spirit and simplicity of the original, without allowing us to discover, from any deficiency in either of these particulars, that his own work is a translation." This

reader will witness a rich harvest of early vellum copies of the French Chroniclers in the Macarthy Catalogue, vol. ii. p. 100-5.

* If Verard and Eustace are beyond the search—or the pocket—of the Collector, let him sit quietly and contentedly down with the four folios, in the black letter, printed by Couteau and Regnault, for Jean Petit, in 1530: especially as, according to De Bure, the impression of 1559 has by no means superseded the use of the previous ones; for Denis Sauvage is not free from the imputation of frequent inaccuracy. I have in vain searched for a large paper of the edition of 1559, and I conclude that it is not in existence: inasmuch as De Thou's copy of it (now in the richly stored library of Mr. G. Hibbert) is upon small paper. I am aware that, of the subsequent edition of 1574, there *are* large paper copies — to match with the Monstrelet, so temptingly described in an ensuing note; but even of this ~~latter~~ edition, Brunet tells us he has seen only one copy. Can it be so scarce? Messrs. Arch mark such a copy at £14. 14s. A new

is the opinion of one,* who has read every sentence of the work which he criticises. The version of Lord Berners first appeared in two folio volumes, from the press of *Pynson*, in the years 1523-1525, and a perfect or genuine copy of this book is of the very rarest occurrence—especially in a fine condition. The latter part of the second volume is frequently “made up” from the reprint by *Middleton*, without date.† But he who has the reprint of 1812, 4to. two vols.

edition of the *Chronicles* of this incomparable historian is now in a course of publication, in fifteen octavo volumes at Paris. It is the result of a more careful comparison of the MSS. previously examined, and of others RECENTLY discovered: so as to make it, in all respects, the preferable edition for a library. For the comfort of the less initiated in ancient orthography, the modern mode of spelling is adopted; but where any word of doubtful construction occurs, that word is also given between brackets. It forms *one* work in a glorious plan, recently projected, of republishing ALL the old French *Chronicles*—including those of St. DENIS, MONSTRELET, and the PETITES CHRONIQUES: in sixty octavo volumes, in the whole. The price of the new edition of Froissart is 9s. per volume. The publishers are Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz.

* The Editor of the reprint of Pynson's first edition of 1523-5; of both of which, see above.

† A complete bibliographical description of the editions of Lord Berners's version, by Pynson and Middleton, may be found in the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 508-10; vol. iii. p. 552-3. A good sound copy of this kind is in the library at Blickling, in Norfolk; see p. 30, ante; but my friend Mr. Hibbert possesses one of the very soundest and most desirable copies with which I am acquainted. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy “very neat in russia,” at 21l. Middleton's edition is said to be an absolutely lineal reprint of Pynson's. As to the black letter pirated reprint of Pynson, I own that I have no faith whatever in its existence. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were few or no “Pirates” in printing offices. That marauding system was reserved for the present enlightened period.

may rest perfectly satisfied that he has the text of Lord Berners as correctly given as in the first edition by Pynson, with a great number of proper names, in places and persons, corrected into the bargain. If, however, the "Young Man" sigh, and sigh deeply, for the oak-bounden impression of Pynson, he must purchase it—but with caution and previous collation. In other respects, the russia-coated binding of the edition of 1812 has many advantages over its sable predecessor.

The name of **JOHNES** is so coupled with that of Froissart, that I should not stand excused either to myself, or to the public, if I did not introduce it with the honourable notice which it merits. Nearly three centuries had elapsed since the death of the first English translator of Froissart, before any other candidate, in the same field of literary fame, presented himself as the Editor of the historian in question. Fortunately for the second, and recently deceased, translator, he brought, to the task which he undertook, not only a fair stock of knowledge of the original language in which the work was written, but leisure, opportunity, taste, and a devotional ardour which has never been surpassed. He erected a press, from which press issued Froissart, Monstrelet, De Brocquiere, and Joinville.* The public were equally delighted and

* The first edition of Mr. Johnes's Froissart was in the year 1803, in 4 vols. 4to. : containing outlines of illuminations of some of the more precious MSS. consulted. Of this edition, as well as of the subsequent versions by Mr. Johnes, there were about twenty-five copies struck off in a folio form—the press being *re-set*—with duplicate impressions of the plates coloured after the originals. These copies have been sold at very high prices. At this moment there is a most splendid one, in the binding of C. Lewis, at Mr. R. Trip-

instructed by these productions; and Froissart, the first in order, and the only author just now necessary

hook's. There have been also two octavo editions, or re-impressions, of Mr. Johnes's Froissart—each in twelve volumes, with the same plates: and I believe I am speaking correctly, in saying, that neither of these octavo editions are now of common occurrence. Such are the unqualified testimonies in favour of the historian himself, and of Mr. Johnes's version of his text. For an interesting account of Mr. Johnes's labours, consult the *Edinb. Review*, vol. v. p. 347. With MONSTRELET, as an historian of English matters, we have less to do; I recommend only the folio edition of *Denis Sauvage*, 1572, or Mr. Johnes's version, in 1809, 4to., with very much abler outline illustrations than those in Froissart. But I should be guilty of an almost flagrant act of omission, if I did not inform my "Young Man" of the rarity and value of *large paper* copies of the edition of *Denis Sauvage*. De Thou's copy of this kind—belonging to the late Colonel Stanley, was in the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. but that intrepid Baronet paid 136*l.* for its acquisition. See the *Bibl. Decam.* vol. ii. p. 478; vol. iii. p. 81. It is probable that Mr. Evans's *stimulating* note might have been the cause of such a high price given. Mr. Evans has since told me, that having had a strong impression upon his mind that this copy was not only upon large paper, but upon paper of a superior quality, he resolved on visiting Paris, to have this point determined—and found, on examination of the copy in the Royal Library there, that his conjecture was confirmed. Mr. Hibbert has a very fine large paper copy, in two volumes, bound in red morocco, which had belonged to * * *: and at Blickling, there is a beautiful similar copy, in three volumes, bound in white calf, which had belonged to Maittaire. It is the *condition* of these large paper copies which determines their value: as they are by no means of rare occurrence. I proceed briefly to the mention of the *Mémoires de Joinville* (a contemporary of St. Louis, or Louis IX., at the end of the XIIIth century)—also translated by Mr. Johnes; but of which the best edition, in French, is that by Messrs. Mélot, Sallier, and Capperonnier, in 1761, folio; although Ducange's edition of 1668 should be consulted for its ingenious notes. The edition of 1761 is very fine, and copies upon LARGE PAPER are by no means uncommon.

Having thus entered upon those portions of older French History,

to be noticed, as connected with our history during the period which it embraces is, at this moment, perhaps, as great a favourite as Rapin and Hume. You meet with him in the stately folio, bulky quarto, or portable octavo form, in the libraries of almost every well educated Englishman.

in which frequent mention is made of OUR OWN COUNTRY, I may be permitted to recommend *Les Grandes Chroniques de Bretagne, composees en langage francoys*; Paris, S. de la Roche, &c. 1514. This is the first edition; of which the second appeared (with the name of the author, ALAIN BOUCHARD) in 1518, folio—each in the Gothic letter. The late Daines Barrington, (in a copy of the first edition, once in my possession) said “ This Chronicle seems to contain more particulars with regard to what is called the fabulous part of English History, than any other, either English or French, which I have happened to meet with.” This may be true enough; and, as a proof of it, Du Fresnoy classes the work amongst the Romances of chivalry. Of course, no English historical collection can be complete without the *Memoirs of P. DE COMINES*; of which I shall not quarrel with either the “ Young Man,” or “ the Old Man” (should the latter be fortunate enough to have sufficiently good eyes) if either should make much of a beautiful large-margined copy of the Elzevir edition of 1648, 12mo.—whereof I have seen several of considerable price. The printers profess to have examined the following editions: 1525, by I. G. no date or place: 1526, at Lyons, by Nourri: 1546, at Paris, by Mesuiere: and 1549, at Paris, by Thibout. At the end of the Eighth Book there is a short explanation of 17 pages of difficult passages which occur relating to the wars of Charles VII.—followed by the Table of principal matters, or chapters, as before. But the best edition is that of 1747, 4to. 4 vols. by Du Fresnoy: and let the curious look well to the portrait of, and Dedication to, Marshal Saxe—both of which were suppressed. Nor will I quarrel with the folio edition of 1649; and still less with some of the earlier editions, in the black letter, from 1523 to 1600. Brunet speaks of a tempting copy, UPON VELLUM, of the edition of 1534, in the Royal Library at Paris. But what vellum copy of a black letter edition of an old historian, or chronicler is not tempting?”

The order of these researches has at length brought us to the period of the INVENTION OF PRINTING ; and, with it, to that of a series of publications under the denomination of CHRONICLES, ANNALS, MEMOIRS, MEMORIALS, &c. which render the collection of British History, (as those publications appeared in the sixteenth and following centuries,) a work of considerable labour, but of scarcely less amusement, and of almost endless variety. I will, therefore, commence with the *Chronicles*—a popular branch of collecting—and go through the series of them ; or rather notice the most distinguished Chroniclers, from Caxton to Strutt. I am aware that the names of *Peter Langtoft* and *Robert of Glocester* stand the earliest in the list of our CHRONICLERS ; but I shall reserve the mention of them till I come to the account of the Pieces published by THOMAS HEARNE, who was their first and only Editor. It is true that, in taking up the series of *Annals*, *Memorials*, &c. I shall often have to retread the same path, chronologically speaking ; but this is of subordinate consequence. Any plan is better than no plan : and discussions and disputes about “ systems ” are interminable. “ To begin ” therefore “ at the beginning ”—with a Chronicle, which was printed in 1480 by the father of the British Press, and hence derives its name of CAXTON’S CHRONICLE. To this work is usually subjoined *The Description of Britain* ; and a fair and perfect copy of these two works is an acquisition of very rare occurrence.* This book, was

* These publications have been so fully described in the first volume of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 85, that I may here only refer the reader to such description. To obtain a sound and perfect copy of both, or of either, is a circumstance of

reprinted four times in the fifteenth century ; namely, in the Abbey of St. Alban's in 1483 ; by Machlinia, without date, but probably within a year or two of the preceding ; by Gerard de Leeu, at Antwerp, in 1493 ; and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497. It should however be noticed, that the reprints in the Abbey of St. Alban's, by Machlinia, and by Gerard de Leeu, do not contain the Description of Britain.*

no ordinary occurrence. Hearne expatiates very feelingly upon their rarity and value ; supposing (but a little loosely) that not more than 120 copies were printed. “ They do well (adds he) who buy them at any price ; and none but blockheads would part with even a fragment of them—on the ground, forsooth, that the language is a little old-fashioned ?” Consult his *Thomæ Caii Vind. Antiq. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 802 ; and *Robert of Glocester*, vol. i. p. lxxxii. At the sale of the Alchorne Library, in 1813, no. 168, a copy of the Chronicle alone, with “ the first leaf of the table and one leaf of the text supplied by manuscript,” was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for sixty guineas. At the sale of the Towneley Library, a copy of The Description of Britain, alone, was purchased for the Royal Library at the weighty cost of eighty guineas. Lord Spencer possesses a most desirable and perfect copy of each of these books, in the same volume, as they were doubtlessly originally printed. Perhaps the largest and finest copy of each (in the same volume, old binding) is in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth ; but an ancient ms. memorandum informs me that the Chronicle is slightly imperfect in the middle.

It is somewhat surprising that, in the rage for reprinting old English Chronicles, which obtained several years ago, the Publishers should not have commenced with this most ancient, most curious, and least bulky text of our Chroniclers ?

* The St. Alban's reprint is called the “ *Fructus Temporum*,” and contains precisely the same text as Caxton's, with the addition of slight notices of Popes and Emperors. A perfect copy of this book is of the rarest possible occurrence. Mr. West's copy, now in the Royal Library, is supposed to be so. Lord Spencer's copy (formerly in the Alchorne collection) should seem to be deficient only in the table, and in the last leaf, which contains nothing but the barbarous

In the sixteenth century, not fewer than seven reprints of it appeared; of which four were by *Wynkyn*

device (in red) of the printer. I refer the reader to the full and particular account of this copy in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 369, &c. Miss Curren, a lady who ennobles a large property by a correct and liberal taste in the collection of a fine library, has the singular good fortune to possess a copy of this very rare book (wanting only the last leaf) UPON VELLUM.† The copy of this book (whether perfect or not, I cannot pretend to say) in Dr. Hunter's collection at Glasgow, had belonged to Ratcliffe, and was purchased by the Doctor for 7*l.* 7*s.* The cuts in this Chronicle are barbarous in the extreme; but luckily they are few in number.

Mr. Douce (in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, &c. vol. i. p. 423) supposes that *Machlinia's* impression of this Chronicle was anterior to that of Caxton; but I differ decidedly from this inference, and deem it to be only a reprint: barbarously enough executed, and of a degree of rarity, in a perfect state, scarcely conceivable. Lord Spencer's copy (obtained from Mr. Douce in exchange for some other book-rarities) is, I think, the only known copy in a perfect state. See the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 393. Mr. Roger Wilbraham possesses an imperfect copy, which was formerly in the Tutet Collection, where (*Bibl. Tutet.* no. 485) it was supposed to have been printed by Caxton. The volume is without date, and destitute of every species of embellishment. Of the reprint by Gerard De Leeu, at Antwerp, in 1493, a particular account (with a facsimile of the printer's device) will be found at p. 229-31, in the authority first referred to. As this was the last book ever printed by De Leeu, the reader may not object to be made acquainted with the phraseology of the colophon—in which the printer's decease is mentioned:—"maister Gerrard de leew. a man of grete wysedom in all manner of kunnyng: whych now is come from lyfe vnto the deth, which is grete harme for many a poure man. On whos sowle god almyghty for hys hygh grace haue mercy." Consult Maittaire, vol. i. p. 562; Panzer, vol. i. p. 12; and the *Dict. Bibliogr. Choisi.* part ii. no. 421. Lambinet, in his first edition, was ignorant of the existence of this

† It is mentioned in the Catalogue of Miss Curren's library, printed under the care of Mr. R. Triphook, bookseller, 1820, 8vo. Of this catalogue, containing 308 pages, only forty copies were printed—for private distribution.

de Worde—briefly alluded to at the conclusion of the last note. *Julian Notary* printed it in 1504 and 1515; and Pynson only once—in 1510. The Chronicle of Caxton should therefore seem to have become unpopular a short time after the publication of that of Fabian, of which presently. Meanwhile, I am to notice a ponderous historical volume which appeared as a sort of help-mate to the Chronicle of Caxton: I mean, the POLYCHRONICON, printed also by the Father of the British Press, in 1482, from the English version of John de Trevisa, who translated it from the Latin original of Ranulph Higden.* A perfect copy of

very curious volume. Lord Spencer's copy of it was once the property of Mr. Roger Wilbraham, who kindly consented to part with it in exchange for some other typographical curiosity.

The reprint by WYNKYN DE WORDE, in 1497, contains the Description of Britain. See it described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 69-71, and *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 401. It is rarely found in a perfect state. The same printer reprinted it in 1502, 1515, 1520, and 1528: perhaps again. See the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. iii. no. 394. Of the reprints by JULIAN NOTARY, in 1504 and 1515, I have no certain information to impart beyond what is contained in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 579-580. The first of these reprints appears to have been in the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. iii. no. 392; and the second is found in the *Bibl. Brand.* part i. no. 2836; and particularly described in *Bibl. Monro.* no. 796. Of PYNSON's edition in 1510, Lord Spencer possesses a copy, from the Alchorne Collection. The wood-cut, preceding the Description of England, has been copied in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. ix. There is a little tract, or table, entitled "Anglorum Regum brevis Epilogus post conquestum," after the Description—which Herbert "had not found in any other edition of this book." In an imperfect state, Pynson's re-impression is by no means uncommon.

* "The father of printing (says Gibbon) expresses a laudable desire to elucidate the history of his country; but instead of publishing the Latin Chronicle of Ranulphus Higden, he could only venture on the English version, by John de Trevisa; and his complaint of

this very rare Caxtonian volume is indeed seldom to be met with ; although I should pronounce imperfect

the difficulty of finding materials for his own continuation of that work, sufficiently attests that even the writers, which we now possess, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had not yet emerged from the darkness of the cloister. His successors, with less skill and ability, were content to tread in his footsteps," &c. *Posthumous Works*, vol. ii. p. 710. Gibbon must be understood to speak of the Polychronicon. My interleaved copy of Herbert informs me, that, in the account of English History, there is a considerable variation from Caxton's edition of the Chronicle. Perfect copies of this impression of the Polychronicon are of most extreme rarity. Lord Spencer could not complete his own fine copy, without the acquisition of three imperfect ones. Sir M. M. Sykes possessed a very sound and nearly perfect copy, which he purchased from Messrs. Arch. This copy had long lain (in oblivion) in an old library, in the attic story, belonging to a noble mansion in one of our midland counties. Miss Currer possesses a copy of it, but not quite perfect. The reprint of this edition by W. DE WORDE, in 1495, presents us with one of the most beautiful folio volumes of that skilful artist. The printer promised to bring the history down to the tenth year of Henry the Seventh: but, as Herbert justly observes, he was not "so good as his word;" the present edition being only a reprint of that of his predecessor. It is, however, executed with great typographical beauty, and has an introduction of a few poetical stanzas, (reprinted in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 50.) in which one 'Roger Thornye,' a mercer, is justly lauded for stimulating the printer to undertake so laborious a performance. A "fine gilt copy" of it was sold at the sale of Mr. Daly's books, in 1792, for 18*l.* 5*s.* See *Bibl. Daly*, n^o 553. The only perfect copy which I remember to have seen, is that in the collection of J. D. Phelps, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. Of the reprint by TREVERIS, in 1527, the reader will find abundant notice (together with fac-similes of some of its wood-cut embellishments) in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. pp. xii. xv. : vol. iii. p. 40. It has a magnificent frontispiece or title-page, of St. George killing the Dragon, &c. which is repeated, with some slight variations of ornament, on the last leaf of the book. Most of our principal collections possess it; and, till within a few years, the price of it, when in fine and perfect condition, has been pushed to 12*l.* 12*s.* It may be now had,

copies to be rather common than otherwise. This sort of historical *Olla Podrida* has been only twice reprinted; once by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495, and the second time by Peter Treveris in 1527: each in folio. Of these reprints, the first, in a perfect state (especially with the frontispiece), is a very rare, as well as a very handsomely executed book: the second, even in a perfect state, is by no means of uncommon occurrence.

At the very commencement of the sixteenth century, appeared a thin folio volume entitled the *Names of the Bailiffs, &c.* of the city of London, commonly called ARNOLD'S CHRONICLE;* and of which a reprint appeared in 1521, and again at Antwerp, without date: although, in fact, neither of the editions con-

at a public auction, in a perfect state, for about half that sum. One of the finest copies of it is in the library of the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat.

* *The Names of the Baylifs, Custos, Mayers and Sheriffs, of the cyte of londō, &c. commonly called Arnold's Chronicle, London. 1500, 1521. Folio.* Those who are fond of searching deeply into bibliographical lore, may amuse themselves with the various opinions which have been advanced in Oldys's *British Librarian*, p. 22; the *Harleian Catalogue*, vol. iii. n° 423; *Capel's Prolusions*; sign. C. 6. Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 1746; Percy's *Old Ballads*, vol. ii. 27. edit. 1794; and the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vi. p. 113, 393, respecting the printer, date, and number of editions of this very curious and rare performance. This work, as above intimated, contains the original of Prior's celebrated Poem of the 'Nut Brown Maid;' of which specimens may be seen in the authority last quoted. All that seems necessary further to observe is, that Pynson was probably the first printer, and that there are at least three editions of it. The first about the year 1500; the second in 1521. A third edition, and a very curious one, was printed abroad by one Doesbrooke, Duesbrowghe, Dusborrowghe, Doesborowe, Doesborow, or Doesbroch, (for he writes his name each way,) at Antwerp, with types simila

tains a date. I hardly know how to raise this work to the dignity even of a Chronicle; but it may be considered as rather a precious relic of the ancient customs and manners of the metropolis, and as yet more interesting to the philological antiquary in containing what is supposed to be the original of Prior's celebrated poem of the "*Nut Brown Maid*." At length came forth the celebrated CHRONICLE OF FABIAN, "Citizen and Alderman of London," which first appeared in 1516; secondly in 1533; thirdly in 1542; fourthly in 1559; and, fifthly and lastly, in 1810.* Of all these editions, the *last* is of the

to those in the Life of Virgilius,† and Stanbridge's Accidence printed by him. See Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1531.

Doesborow's edition ends on the recto of V. v. Mr. R. Wilbraham is in possession of a fine copy of it. Copies of the English impression are in most of our public libraries. Bishop Percy mentions West's fine copy, now in the royal library. See also *Bibl. Tutet.* n° 210, 211. *Bibl. Mason*, p^t. iii. n°. 178; and *Bibl. Brand.* p^t. i. n° 227: which latter copy was purchased by Mr.— for 18*l.* 18*s.* Four copies, two perfect and two imperfect, were in the collection of Ratcliffe, nos. 815, 999, 1660, &c. Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber, each possess it. But "the Young Man" need not sigh—nor need "the Old Man" despair—in the non-possession of either of the foregoing editions of this curious and even instructive volume: since a faithful reimpression of it, together with a judicious introduction, was published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in 1811, 4to. under the editorial care of Mr. Douce. Every liveryman and alderman must of necessity procure a copy of such a work.

* Let us take the editions of Fabian in the order above specified;

† Of this most singular, and not unamusing performance (being the life of a Necromancer of the name of Virgilius, who wrought many marvels "*thorough the helpe of the devyls of hell*") a reprint appeared in 1812, by my friend Mr. Utterson, for the exclusive gratification of some fifty friends—with one additional copy struck off UPON VELLUM. This reprint was executed by Mr. M'Creery in a diamond letter, upon soft french paper, of a duodecimo form: and has been long considered a bijou of rarity and value.

greatest intrinsic value; it having been collated throughout with the subsequent editions; and the

and let us say somewhat *more* than “a word” about the first, since it is a volume of exceedingly great rarity. Berkenhout justly observes, upon the authority of Nicolson, that this work ‘contains several curious particulars of the city of London, not elsewhere to be found,’ *Biogr. Literar.* p. 23. This first impression, besides the superior beauty of its typographical execution, and the embellishments of cuts (not introduced in the subsequent editions), has a still further recommendation to the notice of the collector and antiquary, from its containing the legitimate text of the chronicler. See Mr. Brand’s remark in the Variorum edition of *Shakspeare*, 1803, vol. xviii. p. 85, 6; and Hearne’s *Robert of Gloucester*, vol. i. p. xxxii.

It has been a received opinion, from a loose dictum of Bale (*Cent. n^o lxii.*), that Cardinal Wolsey ordered many copies of this first edition to be burnt, owing to the freedom of some observations in it upon the clergy of the day; and also that it contains some copies of verses, “suppressed in the latter editions.” The latter remark, which was first advanced by Warton, (*Hist. Eng. Poet.* vol. ii. p. 192,) is not quite correct: these verses having been in part omitted, and in part altered, in the editions of Reynes and Kingston; but inserted entire in Rastell’s. The former remark may, probably, be equally without foundation; as it is clear that neither Cavendish,* Tyndal, nor Fox, notice Wolsey’s destruction of the first edition. Nicolson was ignorant of this impression, but Tanner expressly notices it. Whether Leland ever saw a copy of it, may, in some measure, be ascertained, by comparing the extract in his *Collectanea*, (vol. ii. p. 426, edit. 1774,) with the original text. Neither the Harleian nor the West collections contained it. The imperfect copy in the Beauclerk library, (p^t ii. n^o 2229), was in the collection of the late Mr. Craven Orde, and afterwards in that of the late Mr. Samuel Lysons, at the sale of whose library, in 1821, it was purchased by the Earl of Aylesford for 35*l*. Mr. Utterson possesses a very considerable portion of a copy; and Lord Spencer has been the fortunate possessor of two perfect copies. The one now retained by him, is of great beauty and soundness of condition: the other, parted

* See the Life of Wolsey by Cavendish, in Dr. Wordsworth’s *Ecclenastical Biography*, vol. i. p. 323, which is remarkably interesting.

second part with a MS. of the Chronicle in the British Museum. The preliminary matter also renders this

with, was sound and perfect, and was sold for 84*l.* at a public auction, in 1815. There is a copy, in thorough pristine condition, in the very curious library of Dysart House at Ham. A perfect copy is said to be in the public library at Cambridge.

The second edition was printed by WILLIAM RASTELL, in 1533, and is indeed a very pretty typographical production. In the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. iii. no. 402, there is a long note attached to a copy of this edition which may be worth consulting. It seems to have been unknown to Nicolson and Tanner. The third edition was printed by John Reynes in 1542; and we are informed by Mr. Henry Ellis, editor of the last edition, (to be presently noticed) that the alterations and omissions in it are more numerous than the generality of readers may probably suspect. The deficiencies of Herbert's description of this impression may be found supplied in the recent edition of our *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. 268. There was a copy in the Harleian Collection, 'with MS. notes;' and one in the Fletewode Collection, 'which formerly belonged to Maister Thomas Sakevile, afterwards Lord Buckhurst, and Lord H. Treasurer; having several marginal references in the hand-writing of that accomplished genius and statesman.' *Bibl. Fletewode*, n^o 3339. This very copy recently came under the hammer of Mr. Evans, and was knocked down for £19. 8*s.* 6*d.* See also *Bibl. West.* n^o. 4119; *Bibl. Folkes.* no. 893; *Bibl. Tutet.* n^o 484, "fine copy in morocco." Some copies of this date, with the name of BONHAM, as the printer, are only the same book with a fresh title page.

The fourth and last edition of Fabian's Chronicle, printed in the black letter, is that by John Kingston, in 1559, folio, 2 vol. in 1. The printer professes to have cleared Fabian's text from the errors of his predecessors, and especially from those introduced by Reynes—by a careful collation with the original impression. The present is therefore greatly preferable to the two immediately preceding it; and, when found in a large and clean state, may be called a magnificent book. See *Bibl. Woodhouse*, n^o 334. Such copies have sold for £15. 15*s.*; but the recent edition has greatly, and justly, deteriorated their value. Each impression brings the history down to the period of its publication. Lastly, I have to notice, with the commendation which it unquestionably merits, the recent and most

edition of considerable value ; as it contains a life of the Chronicler, with an account of the different historians whence he gathered his materials. There is also a copy of his will ; and the volume is closed by a useful index. Yet, on the score of bibliographical curiosity—and as a rarity of no mean value, the thorough-bred Roxburgher will never rest satisfied till he possesses a perfect copy of the **FIRST EDITION**—of which I should doubt whether there were six such copies in existence.

The order of time induces me to notice another publication in the character of a Chronicle, which was published by John Rastell, about the year 1530, under the usually received title of **THE PASTIME OF PEOPLE**. This volume was of such excessive rarity, that scarcely a perfect copy of it was known till of a late period. Its chief merit seems to consist in the cuts—or portraits of the Kings—with which it is professed to be adorned. Those, who assign these cuts to the pencil of *Holbein*, know little of the character of the

valuable edition of Fabian's Chronicle published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in 1811. 4to. from the editorial pen of Mr. H. Ellis, Curator of the MSS. in the British Museum. I have above enumerated the principal features of superiority in this work ; and need here only further remark, that the second part of the Chronicle is collated with a MS. text of it in the British Museum.*

* I have a perfect recollection at this moment of a letter, written to me by my friend the Editor, on the morning following that, when, beneath a cloudless sky, and fanned by a refreshing breeze, he described himself as seizing his pilgrim's staff (to wit, a comely black thorn), in order to make a journey to the Commons, to discover the **WILL** of Master Fabian and the joy, on the discovery of it, seems to have been scarcely less than that which seized Belzoni on the first view of his Egyptian tombs and temples, or Mr. Buckland on a similar view of the antediluvian remains of the hyæna. It will always be so with enthusiastic cultivators of every pursuit. Life seems but a dreamless and profitless slumber without some such occasional stimulants.

Artist whom they thus traduce. This Chronicle was reprinted in 1811, with fac-similes of all the strange regal portraits, and a prefatory advertisement.*

* First, however, of the old edition, or parent text: of which it may be premised that a long and faithful account appears in the recent edition of the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 91, &c. together with a fac-simile of the title page. The title is thus. *The Pastyme of People, or the Chronycles of dyuers realmys and most specyally of the realme of Englund breuely compylyd, and emprynted in chepesyde at the sygne of the mearemayde next to pollys gate.*" It is justly observed by Herbert, that 'this is one of the scarcest histories we have in print.' Very few copies of it are known to be in existence; and of these, his Majesty's (it being Mr. West's copy, which was given to West in the year 1729, by Lord Oxford,) is perfect. Consult *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. iii. n° 253, and *Bibl. West.* n° 4094. Mr. Grenville's copy is also perfect: but Lord Spencer's (formerly Ratcliffe's copy) is imperfect. See the *Bibl. Ratcliffe*, n° 1013. 1392. *Bibl. Farmer*, n° 6226. *Bibl. Mason.* pt. iii. n° 341: and *Bibl. Brand.* n° 8320. Herbert has been sufficiently elaborate in his account of this extraordinary performance; justly remarking upon the ignorance of former historians of its existence. Hearne never saw but one copy of it, which was lent him by his indefatigable book-collecting friend, John Murray; and of which a curious notice will be found in the *Thomæ Caii Vindic. Antiq. Acad. Oxoniens.* vol. ii. p. 803-4; as well as a specimen of the work given in *Peter Langtoft's Chronicles*, vol. i. p. liv. 19, 84, &c. But the reprint above mentioned (which contains all the decorations of the original—and which decorations were cut upon blocks of the apple tree †) will give the reader every information which he may require. The author of this work was the Editor of the reprint in question: and placed the only copy of it in existence, upon THICK PAPER, on the shelves of the Althorp Library. The ordinary copies are obtainable at a very moderate price.

† "Experientia docet." It was with the greatest difficulty that these blocks—from the soft and pliable nature of the wood—could be kept together for the purpose of printing. There were fractures in them, like those on a sheet of ice after the breaking up of a frost. I take it the originals were cut on pear or chestnut wood. It is almost certain that the large and ancient block, now in Lord Spencer's possession, and of which a specimen is given in my *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 234-5, is of pear-tree wood.

The notice of this graphically illustrated Chronicle reminds me of another somewhat similar production; but of considerably greater rarity, and of yet greater merit of embellishment. I allude to the mixed prose and poetry-chronicle, printed by GILES GODET, (dwelling in Black Friars) about the year 1560, of which an account first appeared before the public in the *Ædes Althorpianæ* :* and of which the private history—as to the particular object in view, the author, and the artists employed—will probably for ever remain concealed. But I must not omit the mention of a Chronicle, entirely metrical, under the title of HARDYNG'S CHRONICLE, which was published in a small quarto volume in 1543, and of which the recent reprint in 1812, has rendered the possession of the original edition scarcely an object even with the most fastidious collector. The reader is referred to the accompanying note† as a whetter to further research respecting this singular production.

* A particular account of this very singular, and almost unique volume, will be found in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 180-184. The only other known copy (and a very fine one it is) is in the collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. The reader may probably not be displeased to have a specimen (such as it is) of the poetry in this extraordinary performance. The ensuing stanza relates to the murder of the young Princes, by Richard III., in the Tower at London.

But the manner how these princes were dead
Some say they were buried quick : and some tell
That they were smothered vnder a fether bed.
Some say they were drowned in a vessell
But when they came vnto the tower to dwell
They were never after seene with mannes eye
Thre moneths this king raigned men know well
But God knoweth where his body doth lye.

† Of the old edition, in black letter, there were at least two impressions ; both in the same year. One has the title “ A Chronicle

About this time appeared a shoal of minor or fugitive publications, of the character of which it is difficult to give any precise account; and of which the account, if given, would very little profit the reader. Suffice it therefore to mention, in very general terms, the abridgements or Summaries of Chronicles under the names of Lanquet, Cooper, and Stow.* Of the

in Metre;" the other has the words "in metre" omitted, and the date in Roman letters—whereas the former has the date in Arabic numerals. It is quite evident, throughout, that the press was reset; a circumstance, which seems to have escaped Herbert. The reader will find a full account of this rare and interesting book in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 447, together with a transcript of "an original grant of King Henry VI. to Harding, upon vellum"—which belonged to a copy that had successively enriched the collections of West and Mason, and which is now the property of Mr. George Hibbert. See also *Bibl. Pearson*, n^o 5210; and *Bibl. Allen*. n^o 713. But, on the score of utility, neither "the young" nor "the old" will hesitate one moment about the preference to be given, in all respects, to the reprint above mentioned: of which Mr. H. Ellis is the Editor.

* This "shoal of minor publications," in the character of Chronicles, shall be here summarily described. Among the earliest, is that by ARTHUR KELTON; being '*A Chronicle with a Genealogie declaryng that the Britons and Welshman are lineallye dyscended from Brute. Newly and very wittely compyled in meter. London. 1547. 12mo.*† This is a very uncommon book. An outline of its contents is given in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 455, from a copy in the possession of Herbert; who tells us that the text is compiled in seven-lined stanzas; and that it contains forty leaves; the last leaf being blank. There was a copy of it in the Beauclerk collection, [*Bibl. Beauclerk.*

† Even this little volume was preceded by a "SHORT CHRONYCLE wherein ye shall fynde the names of all the Kings of England, of the Mayors and Sheriffs of the cytye of London, &c. printed by Bydell, in 1539, 1542, 12mo.: by Vowell, in 1551, and again without date. This seems to have been a sort of Manual, or Vade Mecum, published annually for the common people. Herbert has been exclusively indebted to Ames for his account of it. A copy of the second edition appears in the *Bibl. West.* no. 3764; and of the third in *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. ii. 11720.

Annals, or larger Chronicle of Stow, I shall speak in chronological order.

pt. ii. no. 2220] which seemed to require the aid of another black letter book, to produce the sum of 4s. 3d.—for which they were both sold. It would appear from Ritson's *Biographia Poetica*, p. 260, that the poetical effusions of Kelton are very rare: they are not noticed in the new edition of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, nor have any further discoveries of him, or indeed any specimens of this poetical chronicle, found their way into the *Censura Literaria* by the sedulous author of Additions to Ritson's work just quoted, and of which, let us hope, a new edition is forthcoming.

Secondly, of LANQUET'S CHRONICLE, continued by Cooper: in the years 1549, 1559, 1560, 1565, &c. 4to. These, and more than are here specified, are editions of a Chronicle which does not appear to have been compiled with any extraordinary care or attention, and which, therefore, is but of limited authority. The editions of 1549 and 1560 are printed by *T. Berthelet*; those of 1559, the one by *Marshe* and the other for *Seres*. They are all thick and inelegant small quartos; but bear some price from the increasing demand for this species of books. A copy of the edition of 1560 was sold for 2s. 6d. at Brand's sale: vide *Bibl. Brand*, pt. i. n^o 2323.

In the third place, let us say a word of "*The Thre Bokes of JOHN CARION'S Chronicle*;" printed by Lynn at London, in 1550, 4to. This English version of the Latin text of Carion was never, I believe, reprinted. The preface, on "the use of reading History," is by no means a despicable production. An index, with the pages not numbered, terminates the volume. A clean and perfect copy of this book is not common. Its title is well set forth in the *Bibl. Fletewode*, n^o 2522. At the sale of Ratcliffe's library, (*Bibl. Ratcliffe*, n^o 1500) Dr. Hunter purchased a copy in morocco for 19s. A fine copy was sold for 1l. 1s. at West's sale: *Bibl. West*. n^o 3813; and for 4l. 10s. at Brand's sale—n^o 2326. In 1562, there appeared an *Abridgement of GRAFTON'S CHRONICLES*, (or rather, as I conceive, of Hall's, published by Grafton, in 1548, 1550), in one octavo volume, which will be found described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 433.

I owe it to the accuracy of research, and kindness of communication of Mr. Grenville, to state that the first edition of this Summary (unknown to all bibliographers) was in 1561; of which Mr. G. has a copy, and which will solve the puzzle of Grafton's notice

I am now to touch upon a higher class of Chroniclers, under the names of HALL, GRAFTON, and HOLINSHED; and of which the recent and faithfully executed *reprints*, put it in the power of the Collector to avail himself of copies at an ordinary cost.* No

of it in his own abridgement of 1562. See the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 423.

Fourthly, of STOWE'S *Summarie of English Chronicles*, 1565. 8vo. printed by Marshe. This is the first edition of repute, and which was reprinted for a number of subsequent years. See *Bibl. West.* n^o 3770; from which Herbert appears to have copied his list verbatim. *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 853: note. Among Bagford's papers upon printing, in the British Museum, there is the printed title page of an edition of 1570;—of the existence of which Herbert doubted. I cannot at this moment, exactly specify upon what basis, or of what materials, JAGGARD'S *Briefe Chronicle of the Success of Times from the Creation of the World to this instant*, (viz. 1611) is composed; but it commences with the creation, and occupies a 4to. volume of 613 pages. Jaggard was the printer; and Anthony Mundy, the Editor, dedicates his work “to the right Honovrable, Sir VVilliam Cravon, Knight, Lord Maior of the Cittie of London; Sir Henrie Montagve, Seriant at Law to his Maiestie and Recorder of London: and to all the Knights, Aldermen, and worshipfull Bretheren, the carefull Fathers and Gouvernours of this honourable Estate.” This is followed by an Epistle to the Merchant Tailors, “being the worthy Society of S. John Baptist”—also by Mundy. The book however is of little worth.

* The ancient editions shall be described as briefly as is compatible with propriety: of late years, the rage for the Originals having much abated. First of EDWARD HALL; whose Chronicle is entitled “*the Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of York and Lancaster.*” Premising that the edition of 1542 is entirely supposititious, I proceed to the first impression in 1548.

The conclusion of the address of Grafton, the printer, informs us, that, Hall dying—and “being in his latter time not so painful and studious as he ought to have been,”—he, Grafton, undertook the compilation of the greater part; although he published an edition which goes expressly under his own name. Grafton in fact continued

thoroughly good historical library can be said to be perfect without these Chronicles ; and, above all, that

it down to the reign of Henry VIII. from Hall's MSS. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 165. *edit. Bliss.* This impression of 1548 is a scarce as well as a beautifully executed book. The possession of the first three leaves, including a preface and other introductory matter—and the last leaf but one, on the reverse of which is a beautiful wood-cut of Henry the Eighth sitting in full council,—should be well looked after by the purchaser, — for they are often missing : and heavy must be the sum to redeem them.* There is a good note affixed to a copy of this edition in the Harleian Collection (*Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 398), which shews the blunders of Bishop Nicolson respecting it : these have been also noticed by Dr. Pegge, who calls our chronicler “ a good writer for his time, and a competent scholar.†” Hearne‡ has very spiritedly corrected Nicolson ; adding, that both this and the ensuing edition are “ very scarce and of great price.” See *Bibl. West*, no. 4120 : *Bibl. Ratcliffe*, no. 1391 : and *Bibl. Bryant*, no. 707 : which latter copy was sold for 19*l.* 19*s.* Fifty years ago, this book might have been obtained for 12*s.* See *Bibl. Folkes*, no. 888. At present, a fair sound copy may be worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Heber bought a very fine one at Mr. Knight's sale, in 1821, for 5*l.* 10*s.*

This edition was reprinted in 1550 ; whereunto is added to every Kyng a seuerall table.” Whoever chooses to examine the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 466-8, will easily satisfy himself that this impression is *not*, as has been imagined, only the previous one with a fresh-title-page. The leaves of each reign begin with a fresh set of nume-

* A very successful fac-simile of this embellishment was published in the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 462 : along with a particular account of the book : see too, p. 422.

† *Anonymiana.* 1809. 8vo. p. 1. See also some remarks relating to him at page 62, 394, in the same publication.

‡ *Hemingi Chartul. Eccles. Wigorn.* vol. ii. 671, &c. To the Harleian extract may be added, that Bishop Nicolson, talking of a flattering dedication to Henry VIII. ; Hearne thus remarks upon it : “ All the copies I have yet seen or heard of are dedicated to King Edward VI. and the dedication is far from being flattering. The informations too are all along so very good (abating that the chronology is here and there wrong) that they have been, and will always be, highly valued by the most curious men.”

of Holinshed requires particular notice and commendation. Indeed, to the comfort of the poor, but not

rals: and the present is, on the whole, the preferable edition. A good copy is worth 7*l.* 7*s.* My friend Mr. Douce has a very fine one. The reprint appeared in 1809.

Secondly, of RICHARD GRAFTON'S "*Chronicle at large and meere History of the Affayres of Englande and Kinges of the Same,*" &c.; printed by R. Tottel for R. Toy. 1569. Folio. More sumptuous and elaborate than either of the preceding publications, is the one now under consideration; and to which it will be necessary to add only the following particulars to Herbert's minute and satisfactory account. *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 439. The three introductory pieces have the pages unnumbered; and a 'Summarie of the aforesaid History' one page, and a table of seven pages, not numbered, follow the text of the first volume, which contains 192 pages, exclusively. The second volume, containing 1369 pages, is succeeded by a table of thirty-one (not numbered) pages of the reigns of the kings of the realm, and an alphabetical table of nine unnumbered pages. Both volumes contain some very spirited wood-cuts. My friend Mr. Heber triumphs in the possession of an extraordinarily fine copy of this Chronicle; but, if the tearing out of the title, (which is ornamented with portraits of kings) by some execrable depredator,* be excepted, I question whether his own copy, magnificent as it is, have an amplitude of margin superior to the one in the library of St. John's College Oxford. "A matchless copy" of it was sold at the sale of Mr. Bryant's books, A. D. 1807, for 19*l.* 19*s.* See too *Bibl. Landowne*, no. 2517, and *Bibl. Allen*, no. 615.

Thirdly, of HOLINSHED'S *Chronicles of England, Scotlande and Ireland*.—which are by far the most popular and important of our historical records, in print, during the time of Queen Elizabeth; and from which indeed, all modern historians have freely and largely borrowed. The first edition of these Chronicles was printed for John Harrison the Elder, in 1577, in two folio volumes, full of spirited

* The "execrable depredator" (not, fortunately, either a Johnian or an Academic) is known—and I need hardly say, shunned and despised. The history of this man's spoliations, in which even the venerable Bodleian Library was not spared, would startle the sensitive, and even amaze the incredulous, Collector of Anecdotes of this kind.

the faint-hearted Collector—be it made known, that good copies even of the *original editions* may be had

wood-cuts,* which were omitted in the subsequent edition of 1586. This work must have been printed with great cost and labour. From Holinshed's dedicatory Epistle to Lord Burleigh, it should seem that REGINALD WOLFE, the celebrated printer (see *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 2) had projected and even executed the greater part of the work, it having "pleased God to call him to his mercie after xxv years travel spent therein." Wolfe, in fact, intended to make these Chronicles the substratum of "*An universall Cosmographie of the whole worlde.*" The other Assistants and Continuator of Holinshed, were Harrison, Hooker, Stanihurst, Stow, Thyn, and Fleming, &c. There are those who suppose this first edition to contain particulars not found in the subsequent one. Hearne speaks with his usual enthusiasm of it: *Robert of Glocester*, vol. i. pref. p. xxxiii.—and Du Fresnoy, catching the current opinion of the day, observes—"Il faut cependant avoir aussi l'édition de 1577." *Methode*, &c. vol. iv. page 295. "An exceedingly fine copy" of this edition, bound in russia, was sold at the sale of George Steevens's library in 1800, for 22*l.* and a very fine one, almost uncut, and bound in blue morocco, was recently (December 1822) sold at the sale of Mr. Neunburg's library for 11*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Heber possesses it in russia (bought of Mr. Stace) uncut.

Holinshed dying between the years 1578. and 1582,† a new edition of his Chronicles was put forth in 1587, chiefly under the editorial care of Boteville,‡ Stow, and Abraham Fleming; the printer was Henry Denham. Consult *Herbert*, vol. ii. p. 961. The Continuation, from 1576 to 1586, contained several curious particulars, which gave great offence at the time of publication, and were accordingly suppressed; "whereby (says Herbert) the paging, from 1280 to 1275, is very irregular." According to Nicolson, they extend from page 1491 to 1536.§ These are called the "*Castrations*" of Holin-

* Among these cuts, there is one of a GUILLOTINE.

† His will was proved on April 24, 1582; as a transcript of it, in Herbert's hand writing, in my interleaved copy of his *Typographical Antiquities*, sufficiently proves.

‡ Or THYNNE; an admirable antiquary. Consult Bliss's edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 136.

§ *Engl. Hister. Library*, fol. ed. p. 71. It appears from a note in the *Bibl. R.*

at no very extraordinary price. In this department of book-collecting, it may be safely affirmed that *veins* are hardly now opened, where, formerly, *arteries* used to bleed profusely !

shed, and were republished by Dr. Drake in 1728, in the black letter, in a thin folio volume. The curious, however, necessarily look sharply after the *original pages*. A copy of this kind was in the Harleian, and another in Dr. Mead's collection.* Osborne marked an elegant copy, in 3 vols. at 4*l.* 4*s.* in his sheet catalogue of 1759. The Mead copy now adorns the Cracherode Collection, in four volumes. There are copies supposed to be on *large paper* ; and, although this may be questionable, yet that copy, which more decidedly approached such a form, was the one, in four vols., in Colonel Stanley's Collection, which was purchased by Mr. Heber for 63*l.* Very fine copies are also in the Luton and Althorp Collections. See *Bibl.*

Smith. (A. D. 1682) p. 276, no. 160, that these suppressed leaves " were not thought fit, and so not allowed, to be printed in the second impression." According to some Antiquaries, they contained matter relating to Lord Leicester, which gave great offence to the Privy Council : according to Nicolson the suppression was occasioned by Thynne's " singular respect to the Lord Cobham, at that time very unseasonable. All that's left out relates to Royal Grants in favour of that unfortunate Peer and his ancestors." After so much said about them, the reader may not be displeased with a more distinct notice of them, taken from Dr. Drake's reprint. " William the Conqueror" A.D. 1066-7, 6 pages : " The historie of Scotland ; p. 421 to 424 : p. 443 to page 450 : " " *An. Reg.* 23, Queene Elizabeth, p. 1328, to page 1331 : *An. Reg.* 27. p. 1419, to 1574 (all inclusively). *An. Reg.* 28." Also twelve pages of Index, beginning on the recto of sign. z. z. ' taken far leuieng' to the conclusion ' Ypresse besieged.' Peignot has slightly noticed these castrations in his *Dictionnaire des Livres Condamnés, &c.* vol. i. 184.

* Mead's copy belonged to Thomas Rawlinson, who received 25*l.* for it ; and yet it wanted *four pages* of the castrations. These were supplied by a transcript from a copy in Bishop More's library at Cambridge ; which although a perfect, was a very inferior copy. In former times there was an absolute MANIA about the possession of these original castrations. John Bridges, (of whose library see somewhat in the *Bibliomania*, p. 480), who had a perfect copy of Holinshed, told Hearne that " he would not part with it for fifty libs." And Thomas Sclater Bacon, a man of very large fortune, and a fierce bibliomaniac, (who died in 1736), " gave twenty guineas to Bateman, the bookseller, for the castrated sheets alone," *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. pp. 406-7 : 413-4. In the library of the Royal Institution there is a copy of Holinshed, with an account of the variations in these castrated sheets by the Rev. P. Morant, in MS. So says Mr. Harris, in his excellent catalogue of that library.

As we come to the conclusion of the sixteenth century, and commence with the seventeenth, we are immediately struck with the venerable name of Stow, a laborious and honest man; content to state simple facts, without any enlarged views, and in a style the most unpretending imaginable. But there are those who rank him even above Holinshed and the contemporaneous Chroniclers. That he was a diligent and careful collector of facts, and far better acquainted with ms. authorities (even with some, of which all traces are now lost) than any writer of his day, may be unequivocally allowed. Stow found a continuator in EDMUND HOWES;* a man, who seems to be entitled to less respect than his predecessor— notwithstanding he makes pathetic mention, in his preface, of the scoffs and gibes to which he had been subjected for the “painful travail” of his perform-

Pearson, no. 5274; *Farmer*, no. 6216; *Crofts*, no. 7276; *Allen*, no. 766, *Steevens*, no. 1700, and *Reed*, no. 2702.

The REPRINT in 1807, in six vols. 4to. incorporating the castrations, has materially diminished the value of the original impression—and here, as this is the last of the Chronicles in the 16th century, which come under my present review, and which closes the order of the *Reprints*, (getting scarcer every day) it may be as well to inform “the Young Man”—anxious for the possession of these useful re-impressions,—that a complete set of them, in fifteen volumes, neatly bound in calf, is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss at £40.

* JOHN STOW the Chronicler, and EDMUND HOWES, his editor and continuator, shall be as summarily described as is consistent with the importance of their labours. Berkenhout (*Biogr. Literar*, page 47.) seems to mention the *Annals* and *Chronicles* of Stow as separate works, but they are one and the same. Herbert makes brief mention of an edition of 1594, printed by Ralph, for his brother James, Newbury; and in the *Bibl. Beauclerk*, part ii. no. 2239. I find an edition specified of the date of 1592; but I apprehend that both these editions are supposititious, and that the FIRST EDITION of Stow's

ance. Fuller, who loved to jeer, and who scattered about his criticisms with very little regard to truth, taunts our continuator in rather bitter terms.

Chronicle (which is only an enlargement of his "Summary"*) was printed without a date to the title page—which is ornamented—but with the date of November 24, 1600, in the dedicatory address to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. In this address, Stow tells his Grace that "twas nigh forty yeeres since he first addressed all his cares and cogitations to the Studie of Histories and search of Antiquities." Strype has reprinted this dedication in his *Life of Whitgift*, p. 543. An address "to the gentle reader"—a table of "Authors out of whom these Annales are collected"—and another table "of the principal matters contained in these Annales," follow. The text of the history contains 1316 pages: the last seven pages treating "of the Universities." I recommend a good, clean, large-margined copy (such as it was once my good fortune to possess!) of this *parent text* of old Stow, to the tasteful collector (be he "young" or "old") of his country's history and antiquities. A copy is marked at 15s. in the late catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

EDMUND HOWES twice republished Stow's text, in folio, with corrections and additions: the first time, in 1615, the second, in 1631. To each edition, an ornamented title-page is prefixed, enough to give a fit of the cholic to every lover of good art: so greatly inferior, generally speaking, were the book-ornaments of the seventeenth, to those of the preceding, century! Both editions are printed in the black letter, but in a style—worthy only of the frontispiece. The first is the better printed book. Three introductory pieces precede the body of the text, which terminates at p. 988 ["of the Universities"]; and which is succeeded by a page of verses from Drayton's *Poly Olbion*—an alphabetical Table, and a curious letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, by Howes, dated 1615; in which

* See page 192, ante. Stow died in 1605. Mr. Chalmers (*Biog. Dict.* vol. xxviii. p. 445) has well observed upon the indelible disgrace reflected upon the government, the city of London, and the Company of Merchant Tailors, of which Stow was a member) that this honest and indefatigable Chronicler and Historian of the Metropolis should have died in such an abject state of poverty. He is supposed to have "traversed all England on foot to obtain materials for his history." He cuts a more splendid figure upon his monument, than he did during his life:—a fate, not peculiar to John Stow!

In the sixteenth century (reserving Speed's work as the first of our *Histories*, so called,) I am not aware of any thing particularly deserving of notice, till we reach the age of cant and persecution during the time of the Interregnum—when the *Parliamentary Chronicle of VICARS*,* published during the years

Howes tells them how heroically he had surmounted the labours and difficulties of his 'Continuation;' in the course of which "he had to encounter the scoffs, sarcasms, and discouragement of several friends; one telling him, that he "thanked God he was not yet made to waste his time, spend two hundred pound a yeere, trouble himself and all his friends, onely to gayn assurance of endlesse reproach, losse of libertie, and bring all his dayes in question," Bishop Nicholson says, "Howes is very unfortunate, if, after the great pains of thirty years bestowed upon his continuation of this Chronicle, he be justly liable to the sharp sentence that Fuller has passed upon him?" *Engl. Hist. Libr.*, p. 72; and Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 220-1 in 'London.' I have heard of, but never seen, copies upon large paper of the second edition of 1631. Mr. Grenville is the fortunate possessor of a copy upon thick paper—the only one I ever saw—which had belonged to Dr. Mead. It was probably the one which had been sold at the sale of Barrett's library, in 1818, for £6. 2s. 6d. Messrs. Arch mark an ordinary, sound copy, in calf binding, at £3. 3s.

* JOHN VICARS is one of the triumvirate thus noticed in the immortal poem of Hudibras.

Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
Dids't inspire *Withers*, *Pryn*, and *Vicars*.

Canto 1. v. 645.

The strange titles of the PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE of Vicars are set forth at length in the *Cens Litéraire*, vol. i. p. 329, and *Watt's Biogr. Britan.*—to the former of which I refer the reader for extracts from the work.† The first published portion of this Chronicle is called *Jehovah Jireth, God in the Mount*, &c. containing Parts I. II. Part III. is called, "God's Arke overtopping the World's Waves:" and the IVth part, "the Burning Bush not consumed," &c. Dr.

† And for a perfect specimen of Vicars's choicest slang, I recommend the reader to *Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxx. p. 332-3.

1643-6, in four parts, in 4to. arrests our immediate attention. It has of late become very rare, in a perfect state; and as it is never likely to be reprinted, it will not want severity of competition among purchasers. There is doubtless much curious, and much distorted information, in this chronological, “medley of facts, and of party fury”—as the recent Editor of the *Athenæ Oxonienses* properly designates it. The

Bliss (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 309, note 3) tells us that, in the year 1803, he “saw a perfect copy sell at an auction for 12*l.*” A copy of it, ‘in blue morocco, border of gold, gilt leaves,’ was purchased at the sale of Mr. Heathcote’s books in 1808, (n^o 834), by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; which copy was purchased at Mr. Woodhouse’s sale, (*Bibl. Woodh.* no. 806.), for the sum mentioned by Dr. Bliss, in *Bibl. Allen.* no. 1504. Dr. Lort’s copy—in which the Doctor had written ‘such a copy as this, compleat, is seldom to be met with’—was sold for 2*l.* 2*s.* Another work of Vicars, called ‘*Transactions of these latter yeares, emblemised.*’ (being the preceding article), was sold for 3*l.* This latter work has plates. It would be difficult now to appreciate, with accuracy, the pecuniary worth of Vicars’s Chronicles; but I should say that a good and perfect copy might be worth 6*l.* 6*s.* As to the POETICAL PIECES of Vicars, their rarity must have arisen from their destruction on account of their worthlessness. Dr. Grey, in his note upon the verses of Hudibras (just quoted) is, I submit, much in error in calling Vicars “as able a poet as Withers.” The truth is, he had neither the genius nor the (comparatively) felicitous versification of the latter. Let me select a specimen—from a specimen—in Dr. Bliss’s *Athen. Oxon.*—from the Chronicler’s “*Prospective Glasse to looke into heaven.*” 1618. sign. D. 6.

The gates of which most holy habitation,
Are pearles of peerlesse price and valuation,
Whose wall is all of precious stones most pure,
Incomparably rich, and strong t’endure:
There is that glorious paradise celestiall,
Surpassing Adam’s paradise terrestriall,
Wherein are fluent oily riuers, currents,
Faire brooks of butter, and sweet honny torrents.

republican annals were doomed to meet with another Recorder, or Chronicler, of the name of JAMES HEATH ;* whose wretchedly printed but by no means wholly useless, performance, seems to have been put forth rather as a vehicle for cuts of the sorriest possible description. It first appeared in four parts, forming two small octavo volumes, in 1661 : and afterwards in 1663. Copies, containing *all* the portraits, are yet caressed by enthusiastic collectors.

Among the last of our Chroniclers, was SIR RICHARD

But this is taking “ the young man” prematurely, and by stealth, as it were, into the department—or region—of POETRY. I must not be guilty of any further such indiscretion.

* The title of Heath's work is this : “ *A briefe Chronicle of the late intestine War in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.* Four parts. in 2 vol. 8vo. 1661, 1663. *The same*, continued to 1675 ; *London*, 1676, Folio. I shall speak chiefly of the octavo edition ; which, “ on account of the pictures (says Anthony a Wood) of the most eminent soldiers in the said war, makes the book valued the more by some Novices.” A frontispiece, and *thirty-seven* Portraits, render a copy complete. As to the text, the said Anthony designates it as “ being mostly compiled from lying pamphlets, and all sorts of news-books, having innumerable errors therein, especially as to name and time, things chiefly required in history.” *Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 664. *Edit. Bliss.* I take the edition of 1663 to be only that of 1661, with a fresh title-page. Since the publication of Granger, this book—on account of cutting out the portraits, for an illustrated copy of his work—has greatly risen in price, if *ALL* the portraits are found in a genuine state. Tom Osborne marked it at a price, which would have pleased old Anthony ; namely, at 3s. 6d. “ with cuts ;” in his catalogue of 1766, no. 12045. Of late years it has brought a large sum, At West's sale, *Bibl. West.* no. 4037, it was sold for 2l. 2s. : at Woodhouse's, (*Bibl. Wood.* no. 350), for 5l. 5s., “ elegant, in morocco binding.” See too *Bibl. Allen.* no. 518, and *Scott's Catalogue* (1804), no. 990. A fine and perfect copy may probably be worth 7l. 7s.

The folio edition has no ornament but a frontispiece of Charles II. surrounded by his loyal Generals. Wood says that this continuation,

BAKER:* a man of versatile, but, as I take it, of shallow parts; and yet, such was the popularity of

“mostly made up from gazetts,” was by John Phillips, “nephew by the mother to Job. Milton.” There is another folio edition, of the date of 1691. But neither the one nor the other is scarce or dear.

* Dr. Bliss, in his recent and truly valuable edition of Wood’s *Athen Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 146-8, has given us a list of the various editions of this once popular Chronicle, which I believe few lovers of history now venture to peruse, and still fewer to quote. It is entitled a “*Chronicle of the Kings of England, &c. with a Catalogue of the Nobility and Baronets*”; and was first published in 1641, folio, about three years before the death of the author.† Not fewer than nine editions in the same century, succeeded it: and before the second edition in 1653, I find an edition of it published in the Dutch language, at Amsterdam, in 1649, “embellished with neat historical plates and portraits.” See the *Bibl. Fagell.* n° 7734. The two latter editions—of the dates of 1730, and 1733—bringing the chronicle down to the death of George I. are considered the preferable ones. Anthony a Wood calls the author a “noted writer,” and strives hard to inspire us with a reverence for his character: but Bishop Nicolson says, that his Chronicle is fit only “to please the rabble.” *Historical Library*, p. 73. And what are we to say to an author, whose vanity was so excessive as to instigate him to tell the world that “if all other Chronicles were lost, posterity would be

† “This first edition is a rare book. Besides the engraved frontispiece by Marshall, containing portraits of *Charles I.* and *Sir Richard Baker*, it should possess a plate, by Cor. V. Dalen, of *Charles II.* when a boy, to whom the original work was dedicated. The first continuation, extending to the year 1658, was by Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, who printed it in 1660, and probably superintended many of the subsequent impressions. Certainly the ninth, in 1696, has his name to the introduction. When Langhorn’s continuation commenced (if he did continue the work at all) seems uncertain; Langhorn died in 1681. The editions of 1730 and 1733 seem to be one and the same—excepting a fresh title to the latter. It is called the best edition; but the earlier copies (particularly that of 1641), contain many very curious documents, and several interesting particulars omitted by Phillips and his followers. Bliss’s *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 241. Langhorn published a chronicle, in Latin, entitled *Chronicon Regum Anglorum, &c. Lond. typis E. F.* 8vo. without date: but perhaps about 1670. See this, and three other works, relating to our history and antiquities, noticed in the same “Relics.”

his flimsey performance, that not fewer than eight editions of it went through the press after his death—in 1644; he himself living to see only the first edition in 1641. I believe no man was found imprudent enough to republish it after the year 1733; the date sufficiently informed of every thing memorable in past times, by reading his own." Yet, as Mr. Chalmers (*Biogr. Dict.* vol. iii. p. 343), has observed, the late worthy and learned Daines Barrington gives the most favourable opinion of this Chronicle. "Baker, (says the latter authority,) is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be: it is believed that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's Hall, in one of the Spectators." Sir Richard (in spite of all his pious effusions)* appears to have been a gay and an imprudent man, as he died in the Fleet Prison: A. D. 1644.

Bishop Nicolson has well called upon the impartial reader to look into Thomas Blount's *Animadversions on this Chronicle*, published at Oxford, in 1672, 8vo.—in which the public had "such a specimen of its many and gross errors, as ought to have shaken its credit." And yet (in the Bishop's time) "it sold as well as ever." Blount himself is supposed to have spent several years in writing a Chronicle of English Affairs; but neither Wood, nor Nicolson, nor Hearne, had ever met with it. See the latter's *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*, vol. i. p. xxviii. He was the author of the well known *Glossographia Nova*, &c. Wood is fertile in the notice of his labours. Note of Sir Richard's Chronicle: the later editions have engraved title-pages, and a copy is worth about 1*l.* 10*s.*

* Several "*Meditations and Disquisitions on the Psalms of David*," are notified by Wood: and one upon the *Lord's Prayer*, 1633, &c. 4to. Of this latter, we have a singular testimony from Sir Henry Wotton, the author's "quondam chamber-fellow," to whom Baker sent it before it went to press. "I much admire (says Sir Henry) the very character of your style, which seemeth unto me to have not a little of the African idea of St. Austin's age, full of sweet raptures, and of researching conceits: nothing borrowed, nothing vulgar, and yet all flowing from you, (I know not how) with a certain equal facility." *Athen Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 147. Sir Henry must have been in more than a usual complimentary mood. The sight of the author's ms. before it went to press must have quite over-set him. I find, in that singularly rich library of R. Smith, 1682, p. 216, n° 36, a work by Sir Richard called "*Motives for Prayer upon the Seven Days in the Week*:" with cuts, 1642, 18mo.

of the last, and what is considered to be the best, edition.

The word "HISTORY" should seem to have so completely superseded that of "Chronicle," that I am not sure whether any *Chronicler* is to be found till the year 1777—when a work, under the title of "*The Chronicle of England, from the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain to the Norman Conquest*," appeared from the laborious pen of JOSEPH STRUTT: among the earliest of his performances. It is a mere collection of facts; exhibiting, however, the result of much curious research, which has considerably enlarged our stock of information respecting our Anglo-Saxon Ancestors. The plates, forty-two in number,* are merely intended for illustrations. With Strutt died our Chroniclers, professedly so called.

I now take up the HISTORY OF ENGLAND, properly so designated, from the time of Polydore Vergil to the more recent publications of the present period, not without the accompanying and appropriate aid of *Memorials, Journals, and Memoirs*. The Chronicles will be found to supply the vacuum between the middle of the sixteenth century and the commencement of the seventeenth century. The *Historia Anglica* of POLYDORE VERGIL, first published at Basil, in 1534,†

* These plates are little better than magazine productions; unworthy of the name and reputation of the author. At the end of the second volume, p. 277, there is an "Appendix," which extends to page 291, inclusively. The catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss is enriched with several copies of this not undesirable work. The small paper being marked at 4*l.* 4*s.*; and the large, "very neat, in russia," at 12*l.* 12*s.*

† This is the first edition of the work, which was afterwards reprinted at the same place in 1555, 1556, 1557, and again in 1570, folio. The octavo edition of 1651 is considered the best. An inter-

is now rarely consulted; its chief merit consisting in the purity of its style. The author has been accused of having destroyed those ms. authorities which he consulted. The *Collectanea* of LELAND* have been the well-springs of a great portion of information found in the pages of Polydore Vergil's successors.

From Vergil I proceed to JOHN SPEED; whose *Historie of Great Britaine* was first published in 1611,†

mediate edition was published at Ghent in 1556, 8vo. 2 vol. The edition of 1534 will necessarily be considered as the *Editio Princeps*; and perhaps, of all copies of it, now in existence, that of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville is the finest.‡ It seems to be also on LARGE PAPER. The binding is in the original, beautiful condition; and will be found described in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 469. All the books, with this peculiar binding, appear to have belonged to a collector, resident at Basle. At least I have seen none but Basle books in such a binding. But the typographical execution, and graphic embellishments, of this first edition of Polydore Vergil's History of England, are most inviting. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. xlv, xlv. In regard to the character of the historian, the reader may see some powerful hostile criticisms, from powerful names, in the *Bibliomania*; p. 323. There are some who think that Polydore, in the purity of his style, redeems the frequent infidelity of his narrative. Had he given us a "History of his own Times" (and those times were most interesting, and he an acute observer) as Burnet has done, we might have cheerfully parted with every line of his "Historia Anglica."

* Leland's valuable Collections were first published by Hearne, in 1715, 6 vol. 8vo. Of these, hereafter.

† The dates of the subsequent editions are 1614, 1623, 1627, 1632, and 1650: each in folio—and all *substantial* volumes: but the first of 1611 seems to be the favourite. Large paper copies of this first edition are by no means uncommon. Mr. Triphook has at this moment a very fine one, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* Messrs. Arch mark a copy of it, together with the *Theatre*, &c. (of which presently) at 9*l.* 9*s.*

‡ It has however the date of 1533.

in a splendid folio volume, and of which five editions appeared before the expiration of the half of the same century. Whoever was the projector of the *mode* of publication, is not known: if it were Speed himself, he deserves the warm thanks of posterity—for it is, of all others, one of the most tasteful and useful plans ever carried into effect. And Granger has told us, that Speed's work "is, in its kind, incomparably more complete than all the histories of his predecessors put

It is in most of our celebrated public and private collections: * but one of the most gorgeous copies with which I am acquainted, is that in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth—in 2 vol., bound in red morocco, with the plates coloured. The brass and gold coins, &c. have a good effect; but the rest of the ornaments are tawdrily executed. In former times, this copy appears to have been much used. The cuts in Speed's history are in wood, and consist of coins, seals, arms, and different insignia of the several reigns. The first three editions have engraved title-pages; the two latter have letter-press title-pages, with an excellent portrait of Speed, engraved by Savery, prefixed. This is the only portrait of Speed (according to Granger) extant. Nicolson's *English Hist. Library*, p. 73, edit. folio, 1736, may be worth consulting, respecting the particular merits of Speed's history. Fuller has sneered at it—in his usually characteristic manner: but it is only a sneer.†

I have said that the first edition of 1611, is "the favourite;" but as Speed died in 1629, I know not why the subsequent editions, up to his death, are to be hastily discarded. Accordingly I find a copy of the fourth edition, in 1627, upon LARGE PAPER, in the *Bibl. R. Smith*, p. 280, n° 364; and a similar one in West's collection, *Bibl. West.* n° 4125) splendidly illustrated, which latter was sold for

* It was also in the Library of Major Pearson, n° 5484. A similar large paper copy is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin—from the Fagel Collection, n° 7732.

† What Sir Henry Spelman said to Sir Wm. Dugdale, about Speed, was a harmless joke rather than a sneer. "We are beholden to Mr. Speed and Stowe for stitching up for us our English history." Both Stowe and Speed were *Tailors*. Aubrey's *Lives of Eminent Men*; vol. ii. p. 541.

together."* The *History and Lives of XX Kinges of England, &c.* by WILLIAM MARTYN, Esq.† is now, I

6*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a large paper copy of this edition, together with the *Theatre*, in russia binding, gilt leaves, at 8*l.* 8*s.* 2 vol.‡ The *Theatre of Great Britain* has been published perhaps more frequently than the history—as early as 1611, and as late as 1743: see *Gough's British Topography*, vol. i. p. 91: where the work is called “a noble apparatus” to the history. It consists of maps of several counties and principal borough towns of G. B. and has small engravings of palaces and great mansions, in the corners—which the hungry illustrator seizes upon and cuts up without remorse. A good copy of this *Theatre* (in which the maps and arms are frequently coloured), may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Du Fresnoy (in *Rawlinson's Catalogue*) calls the *Theatre* “a diligent and exact work, and of equal use for the history, as the topography of England,” vol. ii. p. 460. A remarkably fine large paper copy of the first edition, 1611, was sold at Woodhouse's sale for 11*l.* 11*s.*

* *Biographical History of England*, vol. ii. p. 320, edit. 1804.

† Martyn's history comprises a period from the reign of William I. to that of Henry VIII., with the succession of the Dukes, Earls, &c. of this kingdom to the XIIth of James I. London 1615, 1638, folio. The engraved portraits, above noticed, are within very small circles, suspended, medallion-wise, to the shafts of two columns. The curious necessarily covet brilliant impressions of these graphic gems. See *Bibl. Hoblyn*, pt. ii. p. 509. Nicolson notices the second edition as enlarged with the lives of the three succeeding Monarchs: but without the frontispiece. My memory may misgive me, but I seem to possess not a very indistinct recollection of a fine large paper presentation copy of the first edition, with such impressions of the regal portraits as made the beholder almost start back with delightful astonishment! Martyn was recorder of Exeter; and his history was ushered into the world, after his decease, by his sons; who were very anxious that the public should acknowledge the same degree of merit in it which they themselves fancied they discovered. But the event proved sadly otherwise.

‡ In this same catalogue (1822, n° 5531), I find a copy of *Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses in Great Britain*, interleaved, with portrait of Speed inserted, very neat, 15*s.*

believe, a volume, coveted chiefly for the brilliant frontispiece of small portraits of the Monarchs whose deeds are recorded in the text. Wm. Marshall was the engraver of these brilliant little heads. The labours of Martyn were never intruded upon the public beyond a second edition, which appeared in 1638. The first was published in 1615. A book of greater intrinsic worth, and of much rarer occurrence, next arrests our attention. I speak of the “*Palæ-Albion or The History of Great Britaine, &c.* by WILLIAM SLATYER; which appeared without date, but I believe in the year 1621.* Old Anthony a Wood says that the author was “in good esteem for his knowledge in

* In the recent edition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iii. col. 227, there is some account of Slatyer, together with a specimen of the English verses from his history; for which Dr. Bliss, the editor, refers to the *Censura Literaria*, vol. ix. p. 31-36—and where indeed several specimens will be found both of the Latin and English poetry. Dr. Bliss, with good reason, thinks the former superior to the latter. I know not for what reason, but this has always been a rare book in a perfect state. Nicolson gives a very brief notice of it; and it is only to the *Bibl. Beauclerk*, part ii. n° 2244, (which copy with another book, was sold for a shilling only), that I am able, just now, to refer for the existence of a copy in a printed catalogue of a private library. A copy is in the British Museum, but not in the Royal or London Institution libraries. An inspection of a sound and neat copy, in the choice collection of Mr. Roger Wilbraham, enables me to point out to the purchaser the necessity of examining whether the copy he have in view, contain sign. D d. 3—on the reverse of which the work ends. From signature C c 2, the leaves are not numbered. The “marginal notes” are duly mentioned by Wood. As a specimen of one or two of them, let the reader consult p. 113, where the heraldic authorities of John Harding, John Hanvill, and N. Upton are cited, in order to prove what arms “BRUTE bare!” The cut of Hengist at the commencement of Ode VII. is borrowed from Speed.

English History, and his excellent vein in Latin and English poetry"—of both of which, indeed, he has exhibited copious specimens, in the Latin and English verses throughout the *Ten Books* of which his history is composed.

It is now time to notice "*The Collection of the History of England* by SAMUEL DANIEL;"† not probably in the precise chronological order in which it was published, but from the "last corrected copy" of the author appearing in 1634; after which it was continued, chiefly by John Trussel, to the year 1685. Daniel stands exceedingly high in the estimation of competent judges, as the preceding note will abundantly testify. About this time came forth the history of Great Britain by DUCHESNE; and towards the end of the same century, appeared the labours of another French historian, of the name of LARRY, connected with our history. I place them thus together,* almost

* It is perhaps difficult to know precisely when the first edition of SAMUEL DANIEL'S truly desirable volume appeared. Bishop Nicolson hastily (I think) places it in 1602. Mr. Burnet (*Specimens of English Prose Writers*, vol. ii. p. 368) in 1613. It seems that two editions preceded that of 1634; namely, one in 1618, and another in 1621. The dates of TRUSSEL'S (very unworthy) continuation are 1636, 1650, 1685:—incorporating Daniel's text: and from the *Bibl. Hoblyn.* pt. ii. p. 509, these latter should seem to be the preferable editions. The style of Daniel has been generally and warmly commended. Headley calls the author "the Atticus of his day:" *Ancient English Poetry*, vol. i. xlii. edit. 1787: See also Ellis's *Early English Poets*, vol. ii. p. 316. Echard also praises him in the preface of his own History of England, coupling him with Milton. It must be noted, here, that Daniel was a poet as well as an historian.

† I will, as briefly as possible, dismiss the notice of these two French writers of our history. DUCHESNE'S history appeared at Paris in 1634-41; and again in 1666, in two folio volumes. Although the author be called in the first volume of the *Recueil des*

parenthetically, and proceed to Milton, Whitelock, and Brady. First of MILTON; whose history, however, is very short; it having been first published in 1671, 4to., and afterwards in 1695, 8vo. It has been incorporated in the octavo, and both the folio, editions of his works; the latter, of 1738, the better edition. The history extends only to William the Conqueror.*

Historiens des Gaules, &c. "The FATHER OF FRENCH HISTORIANS," he is, in reference to English history, among the least of its CHILDREN. Du Fresnoy dispatches the work with the laconic, but emphatic, epithet of "Médiocre." LARRY, who was a protestant, published the second volume of his history, first, in 1697: the third in 1698: the first in 1707, and the fourth in 1713. It was much applauded abroad on its first appearance, as the completest history in the French language: and the portraits, with which it is plentifully furnished, helped to increase its popularity. But scarcely a score of years elapsed, ere the work was found to be jejune and unsatisfactory; and in spite of the style and narrative, which Nicéron designates as "coulante" and "intéressante," the work rapidly sunk in estimation: and is now seized upon by Collectors chiefly for the sake of the portraits—which, if blackness or strong shadow, alone, possess merit, are most meritorious.† Copies on LARGE PAPER are by no means rare. *Mémoires des Hommes Illustres*; vol. i. p. 10.

* Mr. D'Israeli, the modern "Indagator invictissimus" of every thing that is curious and interesting, and precious, relating to our history and literature, has furnished us with the following piece of information respecting MILTON's *History of England*. "Milton, in composing his *History of England*, introduced, in the third Book, a very remarkable digression on the characters of the Long Parliament: a most animated description of a class of political adventurers, with whom modern history has presented many parallels. From tenderness to a party then imagined to be subdued, it was struck out, by command, nor do I find it resting in Kennet's Collection of English Histories." It was, however, preserved by a pamphlet

† "The portraits, in number LXVII, are others;" See Bibl. Fagel, no. 7737. The (were, I suspect, very frequently, ideal.

by Vanderwerff, by Van Gunt, and ORIGINALS of these engraved portraits

The Memorials of English Affairs (from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the Restoration) by BULSTRODE WHITELOCK, and which first appeared in 1682*, is an admirable work; but both "the Young" and "the Old" Collector will do well to admit only the last edition of 1732 into his library. More ample, and doubtless more valuable, than either of its precursors, is *A Complete History of England, &c.* by ROBERT BRADY, published at London in 1685-

in 1681, which has fortunately exhibited one of the warmest pictures in design and colouring by a master's hand." *New Series of Curiosities of Literature*: vol. i. p. 144. But this tract is reprinted in Milton's *Prose Works*, vol. ii. p. 39, Edit. 1738—where its omission, in all the previous editions of Milton's history, is mentioned. My friend Mr. Amyot seems to suspect that Milton was not the author of it: and I own that I incline to his opinion.

* I must commence this note with confessing my obligations to the authority with which the last terminated. WHITELOCK's *Memorials* were first published (as above) "by Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, who took considerable liberties with the manuscript." The "liberties" usually consisted of a characteristic stroke, or a short critical opinion, which did not harmonise with the private feelings of the Earl." The passages struck out were restored (says Mr. D'Israeli) in the edition of 1732; which have scarcely increased the magnitude of the volume, and "the booksellers imagine that there can be no material difference between the two editions, and wonder at the bibliographical mystery that they can afford to sell the edition of 1682 at 10s., and have 5l. 5s. for the edition of 1732." *New Series, &c.* vol. i. p. 144. The edition of 1732 is doubtless the safest to purchase; but the recent catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and Longman and Co. lead us to indulge the hope that a copy of it may be obtained for one-fifth less than the "round sum" mentioned by my very "curious" friend Mr. D'Israeli. Granger says (from Echard) that "these memorials would have been much more valuable, if his wife had not burnt many of his papers." *Biogr. Hist. of England*, vol. iv. p. 65. "There is an anonymous pamphlet (says Granger) well worth the reader's attention, entitled "*Clarendon and Whitelock further compared.*" It was written by Mr. John Davys, of

1700,* in 2 folio volumes ; to which is usually added a third volume, being the author's "*Introduction to the Old English History*," with a Glossary, &c. 1684, and a fourth, being an "*Historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs*." Brady's performance, which has received the warm commendations of Lord Keeper Guilford, and Hume, as its title imports, may be con-

Hertford College, Oxford." There is another work by Whitelocke, now little read, containing "*Memorials of the English Affairs from the time of Brute to the end of the reign of James I.*" This was published by W. Penn and Dr. Welwood in 1709, and may usually be purchased for a few shillings.

* More cannot be said in recommendation of Brady's history than is said above : and the well-disposed towards an acquisition of good old English History will do well to secure a copy of it at the very reasonable price of 2*l.* 2*s.*, in three vols., as marked in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Mr. Laing marks a copy "in four vol. not quite uniform" at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The work extends only to the reign of Richard II. : but, says the Lord Keeper Guilford "it is compiled so religiously upon the very text, letters, and syllable of the authorities, especially those upon record, that the work may justly pass for an antiquarian law book. Each volume of the history contains a frontispiece, and a copious Appendix separately numbered. The portrait of James I. is in the first volume ; of which the "General Preface" is full of Anglo-Saxon historical erudition. His Introduction to Old English History is "comprehended in three several tracts," &c. together with a Glossary.† This forms a third volume. The account of cities and boroughs, a fourth. A complete copy is in the Library of the Royal Institution. Brady has been long considered as the champion of Toryism, at the period when he wrote. I seek in vain among catalogues—for copies of his estimable labours
UPON LARGE PAPER.

† The TRACTS are these : 1. "*An Answer to Mr. Petyt's Rights of ye Commons asserted ;*" and to a book intituled "*Jani Anglorum facies Nova.*" 2. An Answer to a book intituled "*Argumentum Antinormanicum.*" 3. "*The exact history of the succession of the Crown of England ;*" second edit. very much enlarged. The GLOSSARY expounds "many words used frequently in our ancient Records, Laws, and Historians."

sidered rather the ground work of a general history of England—it being “all delivered in plain matter of fact, without any reflections or remarques.” It is a work, which will every year necessarily become rarer and rarer. The last historian in the seventeenth century whom I shall notice — and who, especially with the admirers of the Whig principles of our constitution, is deservedly held in considerable respect, is JAMES TYRRELL,* whose *General History of England, &c.* was published in 1696-1704. It is in three

* Perfect sets of Tyrrell are becoming rarer and rarer every day. The author was professedly a Whig; and Tom Hearne, who made whiggism and republicanism synonymous, observes, in a letter to Anstis, of the date of July 11, 1714, “The last time I saw Mr. Tyrrell, he told me he was going to London to print another part of his General History of England. I hope he will retract his errors; but this I cannot well expect, considering his age and his zeal for republican principles.” *Letters of Eminent Persons, &c.* vol. i. page 289. I do not know what “other part” of his English History Hearne can allude to, as Tyrrell died in 1718, having just brought out an enlarged edition of his “*Bibliotheca Politica, or an Enquiry into the ancient constitution of the English Government,*” in folio—of which I observe a copy on LARGE PAPER, marked at 10s. 6d. in Mr. Payne’s catalogue. Of the “History,”† I know of no copy upon large paper; nor of any, in any form, which has a date later than 1704. The volumes in fact are nominally three, but volumes II. and III., being each of them about double the bulk of volume I. are more commonly bound in parts; thus making the entire work consist of five volumes. The purchaser should see that he is supplied with volume III., Part II., printed in 1704, and completing the history to the end of Richard II. In the *Bibl. West.* no. 4133, there was a copy “with a great number of ms. notes in the margin, and insertions of curious ms. papers in a fair hand;” which Paterson, who drew up the catalogue, supposed to be “the work of some very able

* Like Brady’s, it extends only to the time of Richard II.; but it has many curious documents, illustrative even of the history of our language; to which I think either Warton, Ritson, or Burnett has referred.

or four folio volumes, according to the fancy of the purchaser. Tyrrell is the very opposite of Brady; and his work abounds with equally curious and important matter. He married the grand-daughter of Usher; and Hearne admits (but with apparent reluctance) that he "is a learned man, although he runs counter now and then to usually received opinions." See the preface to *Benedict. Abbas*, p. xi. In his *Thomas de Elmham*, page xvi, he seems to squeeze out a compliment to him in a circuitous and heartless manner. The truth is, that Tyrrell's history, together with that of Brady, is indispensable to an historical collection of any extent: but one regrets that the volumes are usually found in such varying sizes.

The opening of the eighteenth century was particularly distinguished by a series, and almost throng of Histories of England, general or partial, so as to make it somewhat difficult to select them with judgment, and describe them with accuracy. But the names of KENNET and ECHARD—connected with the former—and that of the illustrious CLARENDON, illustrative of the latter, species of history—demand our immediate attention. First, then, of the "*Complete History of England*" usually attributed to BISHOP KENNET, but which was published anonymously—first in 1709, and secondly in 1719,* each edition being in three volumes.

historian, if not of the author himself.' In the collection of Daly's books, which were sold in Dublin in 1792, there was a similar copy, in five vols. : thus described. "To this copy Mr. Tyrrel has made considerable additions in ms. written in a fair hand, which must be worthy of the attention of the learned." It was purchased for 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* I observe an ordinary copy of this work marked at 3*l.* in Mr. Laing's catalogue of 1822: no. 7479.

* First, as to the author. What could be the motive of Bishop

I have little hesitation in affirming, that, considering the authentic and interesting materials of which this

Kennet* to *deny* it, is not, at this period, very manifest. That he took an *ample* share in it, is evident from Hearne's affirmation ; who says (Oct. 8, 1708) that " Mr. Took told Sir Philip Syndem, that he paid Dr. Kennet 200 lbs for his share in the three vols. of English historians, besides about 100 lbs that it cost him in treats." *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ* ; vol. i. p. 141. Mr. Nichols, in that most interesting 4to. volume called *Anecdotes of Literature*, 1780 (subsequently and miraculously expanded into fourteen substantial octavos) tells us, at p. 54, that the compilation of the first two volumes of Kennet's history was by a Mr. Hughes; who is supposed to have written " the general preface without any participation of Dr. Kennet." (For some interesting particulars respecting Kennet, consult p. 532 of the same volume.) This history, as the title imports, is " illustrated with large and useful notes, taken from diverse MSS. and other good authors : " and at the conclusion of the preface to the third volume, we are informed that the author's intention was " to hold an even balance, and to let nothing turn it but truth and justice." The reader has only to glance on the subjoined note† to be convinced of the importance of the materials of which these volumes are composed. They are not destitute of embellishments, such as they are ; the heads being engraved by *Vanderbanck*. The list of subscribers is large and respectable. Each volume has a copious index. The third volume of Kennet gave rise to the following publication :
 " *EXAMEN: or an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended*

* He was not made a Bishop till 1718 : when he had the See of Peterborough.

† VOL. I : contains : 1. MILTON'S *History of England, up to the Conquest* : 2. DANIELL'S ditto : 3. DITTO, *Life of William the First* : 4. *The same of William II. down to Henry VI.*—that of Richard II. being " new writ : " 5. HABINGTON'S *Life of Edward IV* : 6. SIR THOMAS MORE'S *Life of Edward V., and of Richard III.*—continued by Hall and Hollinshed : 7. BUCK'S *Life of Richard III.* : 8. LORD BACON'S *Life of Henry VII.*

VOL. II. contains : 1. LORD HERBERT'S *Life of Henry VIII.* : 2. HAYWARD'S *Life of Edward VI.* : 3. HUGHES'S *Life of Queen Mary*, translated from the Latin of Francis, Bishop of Hereford : 4. CAMDEN'S *Life of Elisabeth*, translated by Davis : 5. *Appendix to the same* : 6. CAMDEN'S *Annals of James I.* never before in English. 7. ARTHUR WILSON'S *Life of James I.*

VOL. III. From Charles I. to William III. inclusive — " all new writ by a learned and impartial hand ; " which " hand " is supposed to be Kennet's.

work is composed, (and of which the subjoined note affords a testimony) it must be entitled to a more conspicuous place in the Library of the careful collector than either of its predecessors: and if the materials are sound, it is but of second importance by whom they were collected; although, in my own estimation, the hand of Kennet was chiefly instrumental in their selection. The history of LAURENCE ECHARD,* of

Complete History; shewing the perverse and wicked Design of it, and the many Falsities and Abuses of Truth contained in it. &c. By the HON. ROGER NORTH, Esq. London, 1740, 4to. This, till its recent reprint, was a scarce and coveted book. It contains many curious particulars; although Kennet is hardly treated with even the common civility of a gentleman.

The edition of 1719, commonly called "the best," contains "notes, said to be inserted by Mr. Strype: and several alterations and additions." Nichols, *ibid.* Dr. Rawlinson,† however, seems to doubt the authenticity of these notes as being penned by Strype. See a particularly described copy in *Bibl. Hoblyn.* part. ii. p. 508. The LARGE PAPER copies are by no means rare. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a neat copy of the second and best edition at 3*l.* 3*s.*

* "Collectio minime contemnenda"—says Fabricius, as he commences his analysis of the contents of each volume of the first edition. *Bibl. Lat. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 274, edit. 1734. In his preface, however, Echard treats the monkish writers of the middle ages, and even Holinshed and Speed, very uncourteously: as highly disagreeable to the taste and genius of this refined age;" and as "now much neglected and almost laid aside"—observations, which equally prove the author's want of judgment and of taste, if not of knowledge. Bishop Nicolson, oddly observes, that "this history was chiefly intended for the useful diversion of the nobility and gentry." *Engl. Hist. Libr.* p. 74: and Rawlinson allows that it was "much esteemed by the author's countrymen." *Trans. of Du Fresnoy*, vol. ii. p. 466. The author of the "*Church History of the Catholicks*" has however accused Echard of "venturing into the world, without the ceremony of quotations." Jacob Tonson, the

† *Translation of Du Fresnoy*; vol. ii. 464, note *.

which both editions were published just one year after those of Kennet, seems to have less claim upon the attention of posterity; although (as the subjoined note may testify) there have not been wanting weighty authorities to recommend it to the notice of the author's contemporaries. But, on the whole, Echard is admitted with reluctance, though sometimes from necessity, into "the Young Man's" historical collection.

Perhaps, pursuing exact chronological order, I ought here to notice the *Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England* by FRANCIS SANDFORD; of which the best edition appeared about this time; namely, in 1707;* and of which copies on large paper

bookseller, had a royal privilege for the exclusive sale of the first edition, for fourteen years. Of the second, which does not seem to hold out any advantages over the first, there are magnificent copies ON LARGE PAPER—printed in the fine style of the first half of the eighteenth century.

* Although this edition, with additions and improvements by STEBBING, be doubtless the best, yet I recommend the very nice and curious Collector to avail himself also of the previous edition of 1677; because the chief attractions of this work consist in the *Embellishments*—which are engravings of tombs, seals, devices, arms, quarterings, crests and supporters, &c. of the several monarchs, &c. The earlier edition will necessarily have the choicer impressions of the plates; and if these be taken out and inlaid, as duplicates, in the later edition,† I hardly know of a more splendid and magnificent volume—especially if it be on LARGE PAPER: which indeed is of extreme rarity. Mr. Grenville possesses one of the finest copies of this second edition, on large paper, with which I am acquainted. It had once (I believe) graced the shelves of the Lee Priory Library. A

† Messrs. Payne and Foss present us with a similar copy in their recent catalogue—but it seems to be BEYOND all price! At least, none is affixed. It is on small paper. Watt will supply the other magnificent work of Sandford. The history of such costly publications, at such a period, must be curious.

are considered as among the great guns even of magnificent collections. But the lustre of all partial and even general Histories of England, was eclipsed, at the opening of the eighteenth century, by the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*—from the powerful pen of LORD CLARENDON:* a work, of which the

similar copy, at Althorp, bound in russia, was furnished by Messrs. Arch at the cost of 36*l.* 15*s.* In Osborne's time (1759) it might have been purchased for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in this state. The catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss marks a copy of the small paper, in russia, at 10*l.* 10*s.* : and a "tall copy, in russia" is marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. Messrs. Arch gallantly lift up the price to 12*l.* 12*s.* Sandford may therefore be said to be "looking up" in the market. With this "Genealogical History" is usually united, in a large library, "*the History of the Coronation of James II.*" 1687, with numerous plates. A fine copy may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.*

* A pleasing little bibliographical memoir might be composed respecting the progress and success of this immortal work : which has placed the author among the acutest observers, profoundest thinkers, and most impartial historians, of any age or nation.† But my

† It were idle to quote authorities. Sir Walter Scott, in his edition of *Dryden's Works*, vol. ix. p. 63, quotes Hume only : but Walpole, Granger, Lodge, and Chalmers, may be also consulted with advantage. Dryden addressed some verses to Lord Clarendon on the new year's day of 1662, when the Chancellor enjoyed the full confidence of the Monarch and the nation : but the poet's Muse was not in her best trim on the occasion, and the profligate Charles more than divides the eulogies of the upright Chancellor. How *ought* Dryden to have addressed that great man in his banishment ? and how magnificent are the lines of Pope to Harley, Earl of Oxford, on a similar occasion ? To revert to the history :—it is the *matter*, which chiefly fixes the attention, and confirms the judgment : for the perusal of Clarendon is, after all, any thing but a *recreation*. His style is cumbrous. His periods are long and frequently involved. The very opening of the work, although indicative of a lofty and generous turn of mind, is somewhat obscure and oppressive. We rise from Clarendon, as we sometimes do from Milton — often charmed and astonished—but a little wearied, and well pleased to rise. It is the magnanimous impartiality of the Chancellor, as well as his inflexible adherence to truth, which constitutes the chief excellence of his History. Many writers, I think, have described characters as vividly and as copiously ; but it is the *honesty* of Lord Clarendon's descriptions which makes his figures "*stand out of the canvas*" and

impressions and profits have increased in an equal ratio—and of which the popularity is built upon an

business is with a few simple facts . . and to be of service to the reader chiefly in the selection of the more preferable editions of Lord Clarendon's history. The work first appeared in three folio volumes, in the years 1702, 1703, and 1704. The Proclamation of Queen Anne, for fourteen years exclusive sale, is dated “*at Hampton Court, the 24th day of June, 1703.*” The preface was written by Dr. Alrich, Dean of Christ Church, one of the brightest ornaments of the University of Oxford. *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 55. Some of the titles of this first edition (Dr. Bliss tells us) are uniformly dated 1704. This was the favourite edition, especially on LARGE PAPER, which served for the Grangerites to illustrate. I observe such a copy of it, together with a similar one of the *State Papers*, (first published in 1767) in seven vols., marked at 211. in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. A second folio edition of the History appeared in 1707, of which there are two copies, on large paper, at moderate prices, in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. ; and a pirated edition of this impression came out at Dublin in 1719. The best octavo edition before the reprints is that of 1732. The octavo editions are almost innumerable ; beginning with the year 1705, and ending with 1819. The exclusive printing vests in the University. A *Supplement* to Lord Clarendon's history, containing tracts, speeches, letters, &c. : “*with the heads [portraits] of the great men on both sides, eighty-five in number,*” was first published at London, in 1717 ; again in 1724, 8vo. These heads had better been elsewhere. “*The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland,*” first appeared in 1720, 8vo. A *Collection of Tracts* (obtained from Lord Clarendon's youngest daughter, the Lady Frances Knightley) was also first published at London, in 1727, folio. The preceding, with the Chancellor's *Autobiography*, first published at Oxford, in 1759 in folio and octavo—again in 1761, 8vo.—and again at the same place, in 1817, 4to. to harmonise with the 4to. edition of the *Rebellion in England and Ireland*, in 1816, 6 vols.—form the principal works that have raised Lord Clarendon to

claim our irresistible attention. Truth has mixed up his colours — and time will render them only more mellow and attractive. Of all the characters given by writers of Clarendon, that by Granger is one of the most pithy and exact.

imperishable basis. A statesman, a lawyer, and a philosopher in its most practical, and perhaps rational, sense, there is hardly any name which has reached us, encircled by purer rays of renown, than that of Hyde,

that rank which he will probably ever maintain in the annals of historical fame. His *Religion and Policy*, which was first published at Oxford, in 1811, 8vo. 2 vols., is not likely to meet with the success of the noble author's previous labours. But the public is about to receive the most valuable, and the most thoroughly original, edition of the *History of the Rebellion in England and Ireland*, from the forthcoming impression of this work, under the editorial care of the REV. DR. BANDINEL, principal Librarian of the Bodleian library from the AUTOGRAPH OF THE NOBLE AUTHOR—of which only 26 pages appear to be missing. The public may not be aware that in the previous editions, Lord Clarendon's text had been softened and a little modified in some of the expressions (by Abp. Sancroft and his lordship's sons) although no historical fact had been suppressed or perverted. Still it was not the genuine picture of that great author's mind—and that picture we shall shortly have the pleasure of contemplating.

Need I remind the reader of that most exquisite and matchless ILLUSTRATED large paper copy of the edition of 1807, which has been so imperfectly described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*? And when I mention this, I am not unmindful of that still MORE marvellously illustrated copy, of the *folio* edition, which belonged to the late Mr. Sutherland, and which is briefly mentioned at page 668 of the *Bibliomania*. The first copy is "matchless" as an octavo, containing prints and uncoloured drawings only. The latter admits drawings also.*

* And here, a word or two about the portrait of the illustrious author himself. It is certain that, if the engraved head of him by Fittler, in the recent edition of 1816, be a *resemblance* to the Original, those portraits, by preceding engravers, from the pencils of Lely and Zoust, are not so; and Granger (vol. iii. p. 360) tells us that "the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by Sir Peter Lely." The portrait to the quarto Oxford edition, represents the Chancellor when he was a young man—but he has here, a hooked or roman nose; whereas, in the other portraits, the nose is rather flat. Once "a roman nose," always a roman nose. See Mr. Harding's *Illustrious Portraits*; which gives us the head by Lely, admirably engraved by Cooper.

Earl of Clarendon ; or any which is likely to go down to posterity in a more unsullied state of purity. When one considers the times in which this celebrated Lord Chancellor lived, the station which he filled, the characters with whom he came in competition—as able as they were intrepid, daring, and corrupt) his family connections, his career of glory ; brightest in its wane—and, above all, THE LEGACY, which, in his *History*, he has bequeathed to posterity, . . . I hardly know how to call upon both “ the Young and the Old,” lover of good books, sufficiently to reverence those invaluable volumes known by the title of the “ *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in the year 1641,*” by the great author in question.

I am now approaching the period when “ *General Histories*” of England were written in a more methodical order—when the stream of events flowed on uninterruptedly ; and when the reader might commence with the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and conclude with the elevation of the House of Hanover. The previous histories contained detached Memoirs, or Lives, or Annals. They supplied the materials for the picture, rather than exhibited the picture itself. Or, they were as the groups, or main features of the composition ; wanting that *keeping* and *expression* which arise entirely from the magic of colour. At length appeared an History of England, from the pen of a foreigner, which, till the publication of Hume's celebrated history, was attended by an unprecedented popularity in its sale. I am of course alluding to the work of RAPIN ;* first published in the French lan-

* The name of RAPIN-THOYRAS will continue to be as familiar to

guage at *Amsterdam*, in 1724, in ten quarto volumes; and reprinted the following year at *Trevoux*;

the English as to foreigners; and a great deal of amusing bibliographical discussion belongs to the account of the editions of his history. The two French quarto editions above mentioned, each of which contains a brilliant head of Rapin, may be had at very slender prices indeed. The work was translated, and improved by "Notes ecclesiastical and civil," by Tindall, and published in 1728, 8vo. in 15 volumes. A continuation by Tindall, appeared in 1732: the whole in 3 vols. folio. This folio was again published in 1743, with the *Monuments, Houbraken's Heads, Maps, Plans, Summary and Medallie History*,* in 5 folio volumes; and the octavo, in 1757, in 21 volumes: so that both these latter editions, of their respective sizes, must be considered the preferable ones. They are dear, in fine condition. A copy of the former,† is worth 3*l.* 10*s.*—and even of the previous folio of 1732, with the *Summary and Medallie History*, a copy, in 5 volumes, is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in *Payne's Catalogue*; whereas, with the portraits of Houbraken inserted, it is valued at 3*l.* 10*s.* "in russia, with gilt leaves," by *Messrs. Arch.* A copy of the best octavo, neatly bound, is worth about 10*l.* 10*s.* The recent labours of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe have taught us the value of Tindall's‡ *Continuation*. No historical library can be perfect without it.

* The 5th volume, containing the maps, monuments, plans of battles, &c. was published by itself: but these are usually incorporated in the body of the work, in their proper places.

† *Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons*. The portraits to this work, engraved chiefly by Houbraken in Holland, were originally published by themselves in numbers, each containing four heads, at 5*s.* per number for the large paper, and 3*s.* per number for the small; but on account of the great expense of importing the plates, the price was raised to 6*s.* for the large and 4*s.* for the small numbers; there were not any copies of proof impressions, but what were procured from the engravers or the printers out of the usual course of sale; and should a complete set of these ever offer, it would be worth near upon a hundred guineas. The lives written by Dr. Birch, were delivered to those subscribers to the portraits who chose to take them, separately; the first volume contains 80 portraits, and the second 28, with separate titles, &c. The whole was reprinted in 1756, in 1 volume, and the lives pagged from 1 to 108, without separation. These 108 portraits, are sometimes added to those which belong to Rapin and Tindall, viz. 42 by Vertue, and 12 by Houbraken, and unitedly form a very fine book.

‡ Tindall was assisted by the learned Morant; who, in fact, abridged his his-

in the same number of quarto volumes. It was shortly afterwards translated into our own language, and published without a continuation by TINDALL, in two octavo, and three folio, impressions. Such a successful sale was without a parallel: while the skill of the Engraver was latterly called in aid to embellish the text of the Historian. Whatever may be the superiority of the labours of Hume, Henry, and later historians, let me assure the well educated and taste-

But a word only for the VERY curious—Young and Old Collector. It is well known that there are copies of the best folio Rapin upon *fine writing paper*; and such copies, if they possess fine proofs of the heads engraved by Houbraken and Birch, are . . . NOT now to be purchased—unless on the death of a very eminent collector. Our old Collectors* usually enriched their libraries with such copies; but I know of none which exceeds that at Althorp, bound in 8 volumes (including the Summary of the Maps and Plans) which had belonged to George Steevens, and which was not obtained under the sum of sixty guineas. It is bound in calf, with a broad border of gold on the sides, having the edges of the leaves marbled, and gilt. I am told that a fine, similar, copy adorns the library at Woburn Abbey. The late Sir M. M. Sykes justly boasted of a similar treasure—bound in red morocco, and obtained of Mr. Evans; but the *first two* volumes only were upon writing paper. This copy was sold at the sale of his library in 1824 for 67*l.*: and the purchaser was Mr. Thorpe. Miss Currer (whom I had inaccurately made the purchaser of it) may boast of a perfect copy of this kind. Mr. Dent is also in possession of a similar copy. It is now a work of the rarest possible occurrence.

tory, and published it in 1747, 8vo. 3 vols. Mr. Archdeacon Coxe says, (Pref. to *Memoirs of Lord Oxford*) that the Continuation was written by Dr. Birch. The notes to the former part are excellent, and constitute the principal reason for preferring the translation to Rapin's original edition.

* West's extraordinary copy was *not*, however, upon fine writing paper. In the *Bibl. West.* n^o. 4136, it is called a matchless set—"embellished with several hundred *extra* portraits, plans, maps, views, public buildings, medals—many of which are exceedingly scarce, with MS. illustrations of the prints." This copy was sold for 54*l.* 12*s.* I would fain know in whose possession it now is?

ful collector of books, that he can have no brighter, or more desirable ornament, in the historical department of his library, than the second folio edition of Rapin and Tindall, adorned by the heads of Vertue and Houbraken. He must shun the last folio, by Harrison, as he would a plague-stricken Turk.

The present is probably the fittest place to notice the publications of HEARNE, to which some allusion has been made in a preceding page.* As Hearne died between the publication of Rapin's history and that of Carte, (presently to be noticed) we may as well therefore occupy a few pages with the register of his historical works,† in the chronological order in which

* See page 178, ante.

† "The last who has dug deep into the mine [of English History] was THOMAS HEARNE, a clerk of Oxford, poor in fortune, and indeed poor in understanding. His minute and obscure diligence, his voracious and undistinguishing appetite, and the coarse vulgarity of his taste and style, have exposed him to the ridicule of idle wits. Yet it cannot be denied that Thomas Hearne has gathered many gleanings of the harvest; but if his own prefaces are filled with crude and extraneous matter, his editions will be always recommended by their accuracy and use." GIBBON, *Misc. Works*, vol. iii. p. 566—7.

Let me premise, that a complete list of ALL Hearne's works may be found at the end of the Biographies of Leland, Wood, and Hearne, published at Oxford, in 1772, 8vo. 2 vols.‡ My business here is only with the historical works, including however the lives of Great Men. I begin with one of the greatest. I. *Spelman's Life of Alfred, from the original MS. with considerable additions*, 1709, 8vo. The large paper is scarce; but the small is common and cheap. Hearne got

‡ In the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 241, &c. 385, &c. there appears a very full account (furnished by myself) of the contents of some of Hearne's scarcer works—and although there are abundant materials for the completion of this account, the probability is that no encouraging opportunity will present itself. But the reader may see a collection of critical opinions, pronounced upon Hearne's labours, in the *Bibliomania*, p. 441, &c.

they appeared. The ridicule and satire which once pursued the person and the publications of the author,

into a scrape about the prefix of Alfred's portrait, and especially about the long and dignified beard which is flowing down that monarch's breast. He thought it worth while to defend this beard, pretty stiffly, in his *Johan. Glastoniens. Chron.* vol. ii. p. 648. I had supposed that there were no copies of the *Alfred* on large paper, but I find the fact established by a letter from Hearne to Cherry, soon after the publication of the work: *Letters of Eminent Persons*; vol. i. p. 191. Indeed, Mr. Grenville possesses it. II. *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*; Oxon. 1710-12, 8vo. 9 [vols: 1745; 8vo. *Second Edition*: 1770, 8vo. *Third Edition*. Of the first and original edition, only 108 copies were printed on small paper; and, as it should seem from the list of Hearne's works, at the end of the 9th volume, published in 1712, only 12 copies on FINE PAPER. It is difficult to say where these 12 copies are now to be found." The Bishop of Ely (More), Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, Dr. Frewin, Mr. Francis Cherry, Dean Aldrich, Charles, Earl of Sunderland, John Bridges,* Lord Somers, Rev. Mr. Hinton, Thomas Rawlinson, Sir T. Sebright, and Dr. Stratford, Canon of Christ Church, had each a copy. Of these I can only refer with certainty to the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and those of Woburn, and Blenheim, as still possessing a copy on fine paper. The reader will be pleased to notice, that the words " FINE PAPER" are inserted for those of " LARGE PAPER," which appeared in the previous edition of this work: as I am now abundantly satisfied, that no copy of this work is to be found on LARGE PAPER. It is on *fine paper* only that the 12 copies, just mentioned, were printed. With a view to satisfy myself completely on this point, I examined two *subscription* copies, one, of Dean Aldrich's in the library of Christ Church, Oxford: the other, of the Duke of Bedford, in the old library at Woburn Abbey. They are each on *small*, but a finer, paper.

But the small paper of this first edition is of rare occurrence,† and

* Bridges's copy, at the sale of his library in 1725, was purchased by Fletcher Gyles, the bookseller, for 10*l.* 12*s.* Gyles lived in Holborn, and was succeeded by Lockyer Davies. He purchased lustily at Bridges's sale.

† It was rare even at the time of publication. Thus, Gale writes to Hearne in Sep. 1712, " A friend of mine, the Dean of Rippon, is much concerned, that he

are now forgotten; and Hearne stands upon a pedestal which may be said to have truth and honour

yet its value is very differently estimated. Mr. Thorpe, in his recent catalogue, marks it at 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Mr. Bohn at one half of that sum. However, in point of intrinsic worth, it is rather inferior to the succeeding editions; of which the third, of 1770, (as its prefix or advertisement notices) is doubtless the best. Of the second edition of 1745, there were 350 copies on small, and 50 on large paper. A copy of the large was sold for 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* at a late sale of Mr. Evans's. Of the third, to the best of my observation, no number of either is specified in the preface or prefix: but the original price was 2*l.* 2*s.* the small, and 3*l.* 3*s.* the large paper. I have purchased a large paper of the third, in russia binding, for 5*l.* 5*s.*

III. I. *Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*. Oxon. 1715, 8vo. 6 vols. First edition; reprinted in 1745 and 1774. Of the first edition, only 150 copies were printed on small paper, and a very few (the number not specified) on large. It was of great rarity during the Editor's life-time; and it should seem that LARGE PAPER copies of this first edition, and of the *Itinerary* of 1710, were considered as the true Keimelia of a thorough-bred Collector's library.* A cut copy of the large paper of the *Collectanea* was sold

cannot procure your *Itinerary* for money." For an account of its rarity and cost, on fine paper, see that of the *Collectanea*, its companion, post. The *Itinerary*, however, (if it be the edition of 1710) seems to have sunk prodigiously in price in Osborne's sheet catalogue of 1759; for it is there marked at 2*l.* 5*s.* In the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 366, mention is made of "some Grub-street people reprinting this edition of the *Itinerary*." Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, told Hearne so; but added, "it would only make *his* still the more valuable." I believe no such reprint ever appeared.

* In the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 304, is the following memorandum, dated April 30, 1714, from Hearne's diary. "Whereas my edition of Leland's *Itinerary* in 9 vols. was sold to subscribers for 37 shillings the small paper, and 45 shillings the large paper; they now go at a prodigious price, viz. at 10 or 12 guineas. Mr. Clements, bookseller in Oxford, bought Mr. Hinton, of Corpus's copy, (he being a subscriber for large paper) for 5 guineas, and immediately sold it to another bookseller at London for 8 guineas, who gave him many thanks for his bargain, it being said that he was to have 12 guineas for another of them." At a subsequent period, Hearne makes the following memoranda: "Sep. 24, 1724, I paid Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of Oxford, bookseller, 20 guineas for a complete set of my edition of Leland's *Itinerary* in 9 vols. and his *Collectanea* in 6 vols. The set belonged to Dr. Charlett. He would not abate a penny. I bought these books for Mr.

for its basis. His works, which present us with portions of History, chiefly local, are now coveted by the

for 14*l.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a small paper copy of this first edition of the *Collectanea* at 4*l.* 4*s.* Mr. Thorp marks the same, 9 vols. in 5, calf gilt, at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

IV. *I. Rossi Antiquar. Warwicensis Hist. Reg. Angliæ. Oxon. 1716, 8vo.* Original Edition: only sixty copies printed, of which twelve were on large paper. It was reprinted in 1745; of which reprint a copy on large paper was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's. A small paper is marked at 14*s.* by Messrs. Arch. The preface to this work is exceedingly interesting, in developing the

Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke, in Berks. A Mr. Edward Prideaux Gwyn thought that they were cheap; being now worth much more." This transaction is disclosed by Hearne, in a gossiping letter to the late Rev. L. Torkington, who had given him the commission: see *Letters of Eminent Persons*, (from MSS. in the Bodleian Library) vol. ii. p. 69. In this reference, Hearne tells his correspondent that "the price is not dear, considering the great scarceness of the books, and the goodness of the set." Qu. Where is this set now? Does it grace the shelves of the library of Lord Bexley?—who, I know, hath a keen appetite for large paper copies of elegant works.

On consulting the *Letters of Eminent Persons*, vol. i. p. 279, I find Hearne thus complaining of the expenses of printing these *Collectanea* of Leland. "I am now, (he says, in a letter to Mr. Allen) as you know, printing Leland's *Collectanea* about our British Antiquities, and the work hath been so chargeable, that had it not been for the encouragement of several noble and generous persons, I could not have pretended to have set about it with any prospect of success: though I am very sorry to say, that I have not met with the least encouragement in this place. [Oxford.] . . . Such expensive undertakings are enough to lessen the fortune of any one, though of a considerable estate; but then the burden is so much the heavier upon me, as I have only a salary of ten pounds per ann. (without any other place) and am so far from enjoying any estate, that my near relations were never able to contribute any thing to the education I have had, or to share in any of those expenses I have been put to during my residence here." On consulting the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 136, there appears the following memorandum, in Hearne's Diary, relating to the EXPENSES OF PRINTING books at Oxford, about the year 1708. "The printers say they had 18*s.* a sheet for composing Lord Clarendon's history. They had 15*s.* a sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles: 16*s.* for Livy, [his own edition] per sheet. Dr. Mill paid 10*s.* per sheet for composing the text and notes at bottom of his New Testament. Bennett paid 12*s.* per sheet for composing Thucydides. For Mr. Bugg's book, called *Goliath*, he paid but 13*s.* composing, and all other things belonging to the press, and for paper 7*s.* per ream.

antiquary, and respected by the scholar. The "old" and the "young," professedly attached to BOOK-COLLECTING, can never be thoroughly happy, if their

real and wretched situation of Hearne, at the time of editing it, "And now, Sir, (says Wagstaffe to Hearne, in a letter to him, of the date of May 30, 1716) you must give me leave to mention the great pleasure with which I read your preface to *Rosse*. It discovers a wonderful constancy and resolution in adhering to a well settled principle, and is so pathetic a relation of your sufferings, as not only raises our pity, but makes them our own: in a word, 'tis full of such sentiments as are unknown to the degeneracy of the present age, and are the peculiar affections of a soul prepared to suffer for conscience-sake." *Letters of Eminent Persons*; vol. ii. p. 25. The passage referred to by Wagstaffe, is subjoined in a note—in the same authority.

V. *Titii Livii Foro-Julienſis Vita Henrici. V. Reg. Angl. Oxon. 1716, 8vo.* To this work there were 100 subscribers; of whom 46 had copies on large paper. The most amusing part of it, is the collection of letters (cxxii. in number) from p. 99 to 216—the biography of Henry comprising only 95 pages. These letters were taken from the collection of Dr. Smith. A copy of this book, on LARGE PAPER, was sold for 7*l.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's.

VI. *Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales, sive historia de gestis Regum Britanniae, &c. Oxon. 1716, 8vo.* Of the 148 copies printed, there were 33 copies on large paper. The small was published at 8*s.* and the large at 12*s.* A copy of the small paper is marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Longman for 1822; and a copy of the large paper was sold for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. But it usually bears a higher price. It is very rare.

VII. *G. Roperi Vita D. Thomæ Mori, &c. Oxon. 1716, 8vo.* One hundred and forty-eight copies printed; of which *forty-two* were ON LARGE PAPER. It is therefore erroneous to suppose the large paper of this work to be the rarest, or any thing like the rarest, of the large paper Hearnianes. Yet copies in this condition bring great prices. That, at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, most splendidly bound by C. Lewis, in Venetian morocco, in the Grolier style, was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch for 35*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* A similar copy, at a subsequent sale at Mr. Evans's, reached a yet higher sum; namely, 37*l.* 16*s.* Messrs. Longman mark a small paper at

Hearnian Series be not complete. Neither class of Collectors must expect the *earlier* and *choicer* editions of *all* the works of this indefatigable author; but it may be no unreasonable wish to desire to possess

3*l.* 3*s.* The portrait of More, prefixed to this book, is a very sorry performance.

VIII. *G. Camdeni Annales Rer. Anglicar. &c. regn. Elizabetha. Oxon.* 1717, 8vo. 3 vols. There were 50 copies on large paper. Mr. Thorpe marks a fine copy of the small paper, in extra russia binding, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A copy, on large paper, was sold for 7*l.* 7*s.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's.

IX. *G. Neubrigiensis Historia, &c. Oxon.* 1719. 8vo. 3 vols. From the list of subscribers, vol. i. p. cxxiii. there appear to have been not fewer than 90 copies on large paper. This work, both on large and small paper, is among the most ordinary and low priced of those of Hearne; but it is, at the same time, one of the most intrinsically valuable, and singularly illustrative of the gossiping turn of mind of the Editor. A fine small paper copy is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue; and a fine large paper copy, in russia, bears the elevated price of 10*l.* 10*s.* in Messrs. Arch's catalogue of 1822—the sum which it brought at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library.

X. *Sprotti Chronica. Oxon.* 1719, 8vo. Originally published at 12*s.* the large, and 8*s.* the small paper. Messrs. Arch mark an uncut copy, with russia back, at 14*s.* and a fine copy of the large paper was sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library.

XI. *Textus Roffensis. Oxon.* 1720, 8vo. A copy on LARGE PAPER was recently sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*—though a very fine one of this description brought 7*l.* 7*s.* at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library. There were 72 copies subscribed for. A very neat copy of the small paper, with gilt leaves, is marked at 15*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue.

XII. *Roberti de Avesbury Historia de Mirab. gestis Edward. III. Oxon.* 1720, 8vo. This is one of the most curious and amusing of Hearne's pieces; but, like many of them, the most so, when relating to extraneous matter. The letters between Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn (of which a specimen appears in the *Bibliomania*, p. 285-7) are among the most interesting of the Appendix. It should seem that there were 176 Subscribers, but no large paper are specified; yet Osborne, in his Catalogue of 1759, marks such a copy at 15*s.* :

those which are really and bona fide necessary in the department more exclusively historical. Hence, en-

and a similar copy was sold, at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library, for 7*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Arch mark a similar copy, bound in russia, by Lewis, at 7*l.* 7*s.* A fine copy of the small paper, in russia binding, is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue. In the *Brit. Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 73-85, appear copious extracts from this singular volume.

XIII. *Ioannis de Fordun Scotichronicon Genuinum. Oxon. 1722, 8vo. 5 vols.* One hundred and fifty-one subscribers; but, as far as I can discover, the number of large paper copies is not specified. The original price was 1*l.* 1*s.* the large; and 10*s.* 6*d.* the small; per volume. It is among the commonest of Hearne's pieces; and was reprinted, with additions and improvements, at Edinburgh, in 1759, in two volumes folio. Of Hearne's edition, a neat copy on small paper, with marbled leaves, is marked at 2*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue; and an uncut copy, in Venetian morocco, half binding, at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Bohn. A copy on large paper was sold at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's for 7*l.*: but a very fine one of a similar description, was bought by Mr. Clarke, at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library, for 15*l.*

XIV. *Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis, Oxon. 1723, 8vo. 2 vols.* There were 160 subscribers; but, as far as I can discover, the number of large paper copies is not specified. The original price was 2*l.* 2*s.* the large, and 1*l.* 1*s.* the small. The MS.* from which this work was printed, was supplied, or rather given to

* This publication of Hearne is full of all manner of desultory, and yet neither unamusing nor uninteresting, memoranda, or supplemental pieces. In conformity with the plan above stated—of publishing a raisonné catalogue or analysis of Hearne's pieces—I had transcribed very many passages from the present. From these, I subjoin the following curious, and generally unknown, piece of old English poetry. "Some verses on King Henry VI. and his bad Counsellors, as he was sitting in Parliament in the 28th year of his reign, which I shall here publish, as I transcribed† them, some years agoe, from a MS. paper in a box in the Ashmolean Museum:

For fere or favour or eny false man,

Lese not the love of al a roialte

Be ware, y say, for by saynt Julyan.

Duke, Jugē, Baron, Archyebyschop at.: : he be,

† Coll. astr. MSS. vol. LIX. p. 10.

joying *this* class complete, NENNIUS looks with complacency upon his octavo shelves; and POLYDORUS

the Editor, by a Mr. Richard Graves of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, one of Hearne's warmest friends and earliest patrons; and it lately fell to the lot of Mr. Evans to sell the identical LARGE PAPER presentation copy to the Donor of the MS.—beautifully bound in red morocco—for 19*l.* 19*s.* Lord Aylesford was the fortunate purchaser of this unique treasure, in its way. The small paper may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

XV. *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle* (in verse) transcribed and now first published from a MS. in the Harleyan Library, Oxon. 1724, 8vo. 2 vols. Printed in the black letter: and among the most valuable and important of Hearne's publications. The very first line of the text of this Chronicle (of the XIIIth century) should be the motto of every true-born Englishman:

Engelond ys a wel god lond, ich wene of eche lond best.

It was originally published at 1*l.* 1*s.* the small, and 2*l.* 2*s.* the large paper; but, along with its successor and companion, Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, it having been reprinted with great care (but without any additions) it has now fallen somewhat in price. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a new and very neat small paper copy at 4*l.* 4*s.* and Mr. Thorpe has a "fine copy, morocco, gilt leaves, silk insides," at the reduced price of 2*l.* 15*s.*: but this latter has, in all probability, long taken its departure. Mr. Evans recently sold a large paper copy for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; yet Mr. Watson Taylor's fine copy, purchased by Mr. Cuthell, reached the price of 16*l.* 16*s.* The reprint, in 1810, was published in an octavo, a royal octavo, and a quarto form. The

He wyll repente withynne ys monthes three.
 Let folke accuse, excuse theym as they can,
 Receyde no goode, let all such brybery be,
 Supporte they not, that thys wo be gan,
 But lete them were such clothes as they span,
 And flein fro yow there wages, and see.
 For y ensure yow by God, and by saynct Anne,
 Some most goo hens, ther may no beter be,
 And ells ys lost all thys lond and we.
 Hange uppe suche false men to awr Soverayne Lord,
 That ever conseyled hym with fals men to be acordyd.

Vol. ii. p. 663.

rests contented with the more pigmy squadrons of his fine historical army. But to neither of these *Viri*

two first are to be had at very reasonable prices: the latter ranges with the quarto re-impressions of the later Chroniclers.

XVI. *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne) from the death of Cadwaladon to the end of King Edward the First's reign.* Oxon. 1725, 8vo. 2 vols. The companion to the preceding; and of about equal rarity and intrinsic worth. I remember to have once seen Mr. Manson, the late bookseller, gallantly push a large paper copy of this first edition to the sum of 33*l.* 12*s.*—at which price he bought it for the late Mr. Towneley. At a recent sale at Mr. Evans's it produced only 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Yet Mr. Watson Taylor's copy produced 14*l.* 14*s.* Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a small paper copy at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* This Chronicle has been reprinted like its precursor; and the reprint may be obtained at equally reasonable prices.

XVII. XVIII. XIX. THE GLASTONBURY ANTIQUITIES. Although it should seem that the publications of Hearne, relating to these Antiquities, were rather *topographical* than historical, yet as, with the usual peculiarities of the author, they exhibit a *Miscellany* in which there are several things appertaining to the earlier periods of our *History*, I have resolved upon classing them in the present order, and embodying them as the reader here observes: premising, that scarcely fewer than twenty well filled octavo pages have been devoted to an account of these three works, relating to the Antiquities of Glastonbury, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 241. *The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury: by an Anonymous Author.** Oxford, 1722, 8vo. This is one of the handsomest of Hearne's publi-

* The MS. of this anonymous author appears to have been "finisht April 28, 1716:" see the pref. p. lxxxviii. . and *Gough's British Topography*; vol. ii. p. 215. The author, like R. Stephen (in planning his division of the New Testament into verses) and Erasmus (in meditating on his *Moriæ Encomium*) seems to have been indebted to a *journey upon horseback* for the discovery of the composition. He happens to alight at an inn; where, putting up his horse, he walks into the bar or common room, for refreshment; and entering into chit-chat with the landlord, hears a long gossiping story about the Abbey of Glastonbury—in the neighbourhood of which the public house chances to be. This excites in him a wish to become better acquainted with the history of so extraordinary a place; and, going home, he rummages the works of the "best antiquities," from which he tells us, that his own composition is "gathered."

versatissimi in British historical lore, is granted that, probably, richest of all bibliographical or biblioma-

cations; and one of the few which contains an English preface; but it must be confessed, that the critical reader could well dispense with a great deal of extraneous matter. It was published at 10s. 6d. the small paper, and 1l. 1s. the large. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a large paper copy, in blue morocco, at 8l. 8s. There were only 151 subscribers to both large and small; and considering that it is a topographical work, one is surprised at its frequent occurrence. Sir R. C. Hoare, as might be expected, possesses a fine copy of it—in his fine set of large paper Hearnes. *Iohannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica: sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus: Oxon. 1726, 8vo. 2 vols.* About 140 subscribers: published at 2l. 2s. the large, and 1l. 1s. the small paper. I refer the reader to a critical analysis of these volumes in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. page 250; and in the mean time, to the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 200-207—"in which the account of the relics, said to belong to the abbey, is more minutely and sarcastically criticised than by Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*; vol. ii. p. 215," &c. The tenth article, p. 423, gives a list of the old books in the library of the monastery—at a sight of which, "Leland drew back with mixed astonishment and veneration." *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*, vol. i. p. 41. A copy of this work, on LARGE PAPER, was sold for 10l. 10s. at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. *Adami de Domerham Historia de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus. Oxon. 1727, 8vo. 2 vols.* This is the most intrinsically valuable work relating to the antiquities of Glastonbury. The text is ancient, and taken from an unique ms.: see pref. x: but in Hearne's *Hemingi Chart. Eccles. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 602; and *Walter Hemingford*, vol. ii. p. 631, there will be found further particulars relating to this abbey. To *Adam de Domerham*, there appear to have been 128 subscribers only; of whom nine subscribed for more than one large paper copy: in the whole, forty-eight copies in this condition. A large paper copy was sold for the moderate sum of 5l. 10s. at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's: but the fine copy of Mr. Watson Taylor's, produced the sum of 9l. 9s. It was purchased by Mr. Cuthell.

XX. *Thomæ de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti Anglor. Regis. e Codd. mss. vet. Oxon. 1727, 8vo.* About forty-five copies on large paper, at 1l. 1s.—"in gratiam scilicet virorum in libris nitidis

nial gratifications—the possession of a set, or of the greater part of a set, of Hearne's works upon LARGE

colligendis admodum curiosorum" as Hearne not inaptly expresses it. There is a plentiful abuse of Tyrrell and Burnet (as was to be expected) at pp. xvi. and xviii. of the preface. This is by no means among the commonest of Hearne's publications; though I find that a large paper copy of it was purchased for 4*l.* 16*s.* by his R. H. the Duke of Sussex, at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a similar copy at 6*l.* 6*s.*

XXI. *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, &c. Oxon. 1728, 8vo. 2 vols. With some inedited Annals of William of Worcester subjoined. Perhaps the commonest, but not the most useless, of Hearne's publications. It may be worth 18*s.* in small, and 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on large paper.

XXII. *Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II. a Monacho quodam de Evesham*, &c. Oxon. 1729, 8vo. Among the more curious and rare performances of Hearne. The life of the King occupies 216 pages. In the 220 subsequent pages of miscellaneous matter, are some amusing particulars, furnished by Sir Richard Wynn, of the Journey of Prince Charles's Servants into Spain, in 1623. See the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 391: but in respect to the Regal biography, the Hearnean student should also consult *Walter Hemingford*, p. 453-477.* There were only 130 subscribers to this work; and, as it should seem, forty-five of these possessed the large paper. It is now scarce and high priced in either form. The Hon. Mr. Finch could not obtain a large paper copy, at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's, under, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

XXIII. *Iohannis de Trokelowe Annales Edv. II. Reg. Angl.* Oxon. 1729, 8vo. There are no subscribers' names prefixed or subjoined: the large paper was published at 1*l.* 1*s.* and the small at 10*s.* 6*d.* In the collection of large paper Hearnese, recently sold at Mr. Evans's, and so frequently referred to, I find no copy of this book. In the

* A yet more curious and instructive memoir, relating to the unfortunate Richard II. was published (with illuminations) in the xxth vol. of the *Archæologia*, 1823: from a French Metrical History, written by a Contemporary. The Society of Antiquaries has taken loftier ground by the publication of such a tract—translated and edited by the Rev. Mr. Webb. It is succeeded by a very sensible and satisfactory "*Enquiry concerning the death of Richard the Second*, by T. Amyot, Esq. now Treasurer to the Society.

PAPER. Whether they disdain, or whether they despair of possessing, such a treasure, it is not my

catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co., of 1822, a small paper copy is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

XXIV. *Thomæ Caii (Collegii Universitatis regn. Eliz. Magistri) Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, &c. Oxon. 1730., 8vo., 2 vols.* I possess copious manuscript extracts from the multifarious and gossiping contents of these volumes: which are full of biographical, topographical, and bibliographical anecdotes. It appears that there were 129 subscribers; and forty-three copies on large paper. Several Subscribers took several small paper copies.

XXV. *Walteri Hemingford, &c. Historia de rebus gest. Edv. I. II. et III. E. Codd. MSS. nunc primum publicata. Oxon. 1731, 8vo., 2 vols.* This is without doubt one of the most curious and scarce publications of Hearne; as an examination of the contents of it, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 72, will sufficiently prove. There were only 120 subscribers to the work: of whom forty subscribed for large paper, at 2*l.* 2*s.* the copy. Such a copy was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch, at a late sale at Mr. Evans's, for 10*l.* At this moment, I find no traces of a small paper in the catalogues of some of our principal booksellers.

XXVI. *Otterbourne et Wethamstede Rer. Anglicar. Script. Vet. Oxon. 1732, 8vo. 2 vols.* One hundred and sixteen subscribers only: of whom nine subscribed for several small paper copies.* There appear to have been forty-four copies on LARGE PAPER—of which a very fine one was purchased at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, by the Hon. Mr. Finch, for 17*l.* As usual with the publications of Hearne, these volumes contain a variety of miscellaneous matter, exclusively of the text of the historians in question.

* Among the subscribers for several copies was Lionel Walden, Esq.—“juvenis virtute pariter atque integritate spectabilis, qui ex summa sua in nos studiaq; nostra literaria benevolentia, ultimo suo testamento pecunias perquam generose mihi legavit. Is autem magno cum nostro dolore fœda barbarie ac crudelitate interemptus est A. D. M. DCC. XIX. id quod jam nuper etiam in Adamo de Domesham innuimus. Satis vero opportune solutæ sunt pecuniæ illæ, ut ita fieret non parum laborante Lionelli, quem diximus, sorore, conjuge lectissima Humphredi Ormii, Armigeri. Sat dictum sapienti. Beneficiorum immemores esse pudet. Idcirco nemo ægre feret, nosmet [ex adulatione minime aucupantes bonam gratiam] hæc de Waldeno, juvene plane egregio, prodidisse.” p. ci.

business to record: only I will be free to observe, that it is in the possession of such a treasure, that **HONORIO**

XXVII. *Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple.* Oxon. 1733, 8vo. 2 vols. Only 112 subscribers; but some for several copies. Of the **LARGE PAPER**, only thirty-nine copies are indicated as such. At a recent sale in Pall-Mall, a copy, on large paper, was obtained for 14*l.*: and at that of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, a similar copy was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch for 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This work is perhaps rather topographical than historical; but it has many curious details,* and is considered to be among the more

* In conformity with the design mentioned at page 224, ante, I had prepared a considerable quantity of materials for the illustration of the *Annals of Dunstaple Priory*. It is just possible that the reader may not object to be made acquainted with a portion of these Illustrations; especially as they embrace some curious old English poetry.

Antiquity of this Chronicle.

Page xxvii.—Lord Coke quotes it in expounding the Statute de Judaismo: (1*st* 2 Inst.) Stow, Holinshed, and other Chroniclers make mention of, or use, it. Nicolson did not know the author of it: and the mss. which he consulted or referred to, were discordant among themselves. Wanley had written his sentiments, knowing the authenticity of this Chronicle, that it should be made public. Hearne put short explanatory notes (very properly) which were not in the original. He avows his usual practice of copying mss. so rigidly, as to retain, purposely, the very errors—after the manner of Grævius in his Greek Inscriptions.

“Although many have praised this Chronicle in print, no one had accurately described it; or seemed to know any thing of its age and authenticity. Both Stowe and Joceline and Tyrrell and White Kennett have acted thus. Richard de Morins was its author—at least of the first part—and he died in 1242. He thinks Leland† would have seen and noticed this ms. when he visited the public libraries, if some private hand had not carried it away—through envy, or spite.” P. xxxi. Wanley was clearly of this opinion that Morins was the author—especially from comparing it with a ms. of the Chartulary of the same Priory—which was deposited in the Harleian Collection—formerly one John Ward's—and purchased by Wanley—p. xxxiv. xxxv. Hearne then is clearly of opinion that Richard de Morins‡ was an Englishman,§ the author of both Chronicle and Chartulary, and, as such, that he ranks among the writers of British history, page xxxvi.

† A slight notice of Dunstaple occurs in the Collectanea, vol. iii. xii. and Itinerary.

‡ Wanley describes him as “seeming to be a man of a griping and exacting temper, which often brought him into troublesome suits of law with the townsmen, and others his tenants and neighbours. He was prior thirty-nine years.” H. Wanleii Notitia Chartularii de Dunstaple, p. xciii. § lix.

feels comfort, and **LENTULUS** supreme felicity. Indeed, apostrophising and mystifying apart, I know of

coveted productions of Hearne; especially on large paper. The account of the mustering of the University of Oxford in 1642, is not the least curious and interesting; but the subjoined specimens are quite sufficient to excite the antiquary's curiosity.

Customs of Dunstaple Priory. (From the Chartulary.)

Hearne says that some of these are worth noticing—for instance:

“Item dicunt, ubi vidua dimittit francum bancum. (5)

(5.) **Free Bench, Widow's Estate.** 'Tis observed that in the Manors of East and West Euborne and Chadetworth, in Berks, and in the Manors of Tor, and some other places in the West, there is this odd custom, that if a copy-hold, or customary tenant dye, the widow shall have her *Free-bench* in all his copyhold lands, dum sola et casta fuerit; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her widow's estate: yet after this, if she come into the next court, held for the Manour, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the Steward is bound by the custom to readmit her to her *Free-bench*.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
&c. &c. &c

[The remainder need not be repeated.]

“I take notice,” (continues Hearne) “of these things, upon account of the mention of Free-bench in this Chartulary of Dunstaple, where however I do not think, that the custom of recovery of a widow's estate, by riding upon a black ram, prevail'd, as it may be some will imagine it did. Had it so prevailed, 'tis very probable it would have been mentioned in the Chartulary in this very passage I now publish.” Page xxxix-xl. (Blackstone, vol. ii. p. 132, edit. 1772, does not notice this.)

Dewes' Description of Charles the First's Queen, Henrietta.

“On thursday the 30 and last day of this instant Iune (1625) I went to Whitehall, purposelie to see the Queene, which I did fullie all the time shee sate at dinner, and perceived her to be a most absolute delicate ladie, after I had exactlie surveied all the features of her face; much enlivened by her radiant and sparkling blacke eye. Besides, her deportment amongst her women was so sweete and humble, and her speech and lookes to her other servants soe milde and gracious, as I could not abstaine from divers deepe fetched sighs, to consider, that shee wanted the knowledge of the true religion.” Life of Simon D'Ewes, written by himself, in the Harleian Library, f. 79, b. p. lxiv. D'Ewes was a Puritan.

no collection of works which is more thoroughly inviting to perusal, than that of Hearne on large paper, in primitive calf or morocco binding.

XXVIII. The last, and perhaps (intrinsically considered) the most valuable of all Hearne's publications, is the following: *Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis de vita et gestis Henrici II. et Ricardi I., &c. Oxon. 1735. 2 vols.* Of the large paper copies, there were thirty-seven

Verses concerninge the Name and Armes of Dunstaple.

By Houghton Regis there, where Watling Street
Is cross'd by Icknel way, once grew a woode
With bushes thicke orespred, a coverte meete
To harbour such as lay in waite for blood
There lurkte of ruffians bold an hideous route
Whose captain was one DUNNE of courage stoute.

No travailer almost could pass that way,
But either he was wounded, robbd or kill'd,
By that lewd crew, which there in secret lay.
With murders, thefts and rapes their hands were fild.
What booties ere they took, ech had his share :
Thus yeere by yeere they liv'd without all care.

At last Kinge Henrie, first kinge of that name,
Towards the Northerne parts in progresse rode :
And hearing of those great abuses came
Unto the thicket where the theeves abode :
Who on the cumminge of the kinge did flee,
Each to his house or to his friend did hie.

Wherefore the Kinge, such mischiefs to prevente,
The wood cut downe, the way all open layd,
That all trew men, which that way rode or wente,
Of sodaine sallyes might be lesse afrayde,
And might descrie their daunger ere it came,
And so by wise foresighte escape the same,

This done, he reard a poull both hounge and longe
In that road high way, where so manie passe,
And in the poull let drive a STAPLE stronge
Whereto the Kinge's owne ring appendante was.
And caused it to be publisht, that this thinge
Was done to see, what thiefe durst steal the ringe.

But I am rambling somewhat. Reverting to Hearne, and to the critical value of his historical labours, it may be safely affirmed, that, for fidelity, and fre-

copies subscribed for; and their rarity may be presumed, when the Hon. Mr. Finch was compelled to give 19*l.* 10*s.* for a similar copy at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. I suspect the small paper to be also scarce; and that Messrs. Longman and Co. have not greatly overcharged it by the price of 4*l.* 4*s.*: the sum at which Gough's copy was, if I remember rightly, sold. Mr. Thorpe has

Yet for all that, the ringe was stole away,
Which when it came to learned Beauchark's care,
By skylfull arte to finde he did assay,
Who was the thiefe, and first, within what Shyre
His dwellinge was, which this bold act had done,
And found it to be *Bedfordshire* anon.

Next in what Hundred of that Shyre might dwell
This ventrous wighte, Kinge Henry caste to finde,
And upon *Mansfield Hundred* straight it fell,
Which being founde, he after bent his minde,
To learne the parish, and by like skyl tride,
That he in *Houghton Regis* did abide.

Lastlie, the parishe knowne, he furthur soughte,
To find the verie house, where he remayned,
And by the preceptes of his arte was taughte
That by one widow *Dun* he was retayned
The widowes house was searcht (so wild the Kinge)
And with her sonne was founde *staple* and *ringe*.

Thus Beauchlerke by his arte founde out the thiefe
A lusty, tall young man, of courage good :
Which of the other ruffians was the chiefe,
That closelie lurked in that waylesse wood,
Then *Dunne* this captain thiefe the widow's sonne
Was hanged for the facts which he had done.

And where the thicket stode the kinge did builde
A market towne, for saulfetie of all those,
Which travailed that way that it might them yelde
A sure refuge from all thievish foes.
And there Kinge Henrie of his greate bountie
Founded a church, a schole, and priorie.

quently for intrinsic worth, they are in all respects admirable. Hearne's judgment in selection may be

however valued it at 3*l.* 3*s.* Whoever has leisure, may examine a few of the odd things (such as "*Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, Scoggan's Jest*s, *Robert Burton, Tom Thumb, and the Mylner of Abingdon*") which Hearne has contrived to incorporate in these volumes, in the extracts given in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 65-70.—As to the text of the *Historian*, which is carried down to the year 1178, it is not only highly praised by Tyrrell, but according to the higher authority of the authors of the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, it seems of almost inestimable value. Let no Collector of our early history, in whose library Benedictus Abbas is not to be found, suffer a copy to escape him which can be obtained at any reasonable price. Perhaps, to the preceding, as strictly connected with the department of HISTORY, I ought to add the *Ductor Historicus* of Hearne, printed in 1704, 2 vols. 8vo. and several times reprinted; a work which Gibbon did not disdain to read, in forming his mind for his great historical labours. *Misc. Works*, vol. i. p. 41.

Such are the PUBLICATIONS OF HEARNE, more especially connected with BRITISH HISTORY. The candid critic, and the intelligent reader, will throw out of the scale all considerations of the particular bias, or even the palpable credulity, which distinguish the Editor of these publications, from a consideration of the ABSOLUTE VALUE of the ANCIENT TEXTS which he has collected, and most faithfully printed. They will separate the ore from the dross in which it is embedded. Meanwhile let the curious consult *Fabricii Bibl. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 276, edit. 1734, about a reprint of the more va-

And for that *Dunne* before the wood was downe
 Had there his haunte, and there did steal away
 The staple and the ringe, thereof the towne
 Is called *Dunstaple* until this day
 Also in Armes that Corporation
 The STAPLE and the RINGE give thereupon.

By me John Willis.

These verses were sent to Hearne in Oct. 1733, by the Rev. Mr. John Jones, Curate of Abbot's Ripton, in Huntingdonshire—to whom they were sent, and transcribed from an old Register of Dunstaple church, by a friend—who assured Mr. Jones that the author of these verses was "sometime curate of that place,"—and that the hand writing bore a resemblance "to that which begins the Register in the year 1558." Vol. ii. p. 727-729. Was Mr. Jones quizzing Hearne?

sometimes very justly questioned; and his frivolous digressions, and half crazy conclusions, must inevitably provoke the laughter, if not the wrath, of the critic. Yet our obligations to him are great. He has rescued much from oblivion, if not from perdition; and forgetting all the peculiarities and even weaknesses of the *man*, we must unite in bestowing our heartiest commendations on the *Editor*. More than the lapse of a century (that test of reputation) has confirmed the fame of Thomas Hearne.

Reverting to the regular order of published histories, I must make but slight mention of the anti-

luable of Hearne's works. I do not despair of seeing, at least, the BUST OF HEARNE in one of the public repositories at Oxford. That University yet owes something to one of the most dutiful of her children:—who may be said to have died in the act of paying her homage, by the publication last described; and which he survived but a few weeks. In the same year appeared the *Ectypa Varia*, or a collection of all his plates from his different publications, in one folio volume, Mr. Triphook has, at this moment, a very fine copy of this work. And now a word as to the fortunate Owners of a *complete* large paper set of Hearne's publications. But, in truth, I know of no such "fortunate owner." Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Hibbert, possess such a series complete, with the *exception* of the first edition of the *Itinerary*. Mr. Dent has many large paper copies, and Sir R. C. Hoare yet more. At Oxford, they have a fine sprinkling of them at Christ Church; and nearly all of them are at Blickling in Norfolk. Sir John Sebright has his ancestors (Sir Thomas Sebright's) original subscription copies, in the same form, chiefly in the old Oxford bindings. At Althorp, they are separated,* according to their respective classes.

* I remember, some seven or eight years ago, "a good saying" about the separation of these Hearnies. On hunting down some bibliographical question, connected with this series, a distinguished Collector discovered their separation. "What, (said he, with becoming emphasis) the Hearne's *separated*! I could not SURVIVE such a separation an hour." Note. May I be forgiven a bad pun? Lord Spencer is *doubly* blest in Hearnies: for he has a *Hernery* in his park!

quarian-historical labours of SAMMES and LEWIS,* in order to do more ample justice to the *General History* of CARTE, who put forth more ponderous folio tomes in 1747, and who, in his title page, probably with as much affectation as simplicity, styled himself “AN ENGLISHMAN.” Never was an history more anxiously expected, and more zealously supported. The City of London and the University of Oxford seemed to vie with each other in their acts of generosity. Although the author died before the publication of the last volume in 1755—intending to bring his work down to the Restoration—yet he lived long enough to witness its success,† and the victory which he had obtained over its numerous opponents, and the shame

* I hardly know why Sammes's *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of Ancient Britain, as derived from the Phœnicians, 1676, folio, is here introduced—unless it be to exhort the curious collector to secure, without delay, the extraordinarily fine copy of this not uninformative volume, on LARGE PAPER, bound in red morocco, by C. Lewis, which is now in the possession of Mr. R. Triphook, bookseller. In the same bookseller's collection is a similar choice copy of J. Lewis's “*Ancient History of Great Britain, with the Breviary of Bretayne, by H. Lhuyd. Lond. 1729, folio*—a book, (and especially such a copy of it!) of which the possession shall not cause the purchaser to repent his bargain.

† Mr. Chalmers, in his edition of the *General Biographical History*, vol. viii. p. 292—299, has given us a very interesting article upon CARTE: and his history is there said to be “written with eminent exactness and diligence, and with a perfect knowledge of original authors; and has of late years risen considerably in reputation, as well as in price, especially since it was discovered how much Hume was indebted to it.” Yet I have heard competent judges speak of the infidelity of some of Carte's quotations. A neat copy may be obtained for about 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The LARGE PAPER copies are of late becoming somewhat common; and are cumbrous in the extreme. The small paper is excellently well printed. Messrs. Arch and Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a copy of *Carte's Life of the*

attached to those who had withdrawn their original patronage. This work will live long, and always be consulted. Hume has been more indebted to it than he was disposed to acknowledge. Carte is also the author of the well known "*History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormonde*," in 3 folio volumes, 1735-6.

But Carte had been preceded by the partial history of RALPH; who had confined his labours to the reign of William III., with an introductory review of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. This work appeared in 1744-6, in two folio volumes;* and since the publication of Mr. Fox's incomplete history of the reign of James II., it has been very much sought after.

The progress of these researches has at length brought me to the labours of HUME, SMOLLETT, and HENRY.* Upon such works it were idle to bestow

Duke of Ormond, (the companion to the History) in calf, at 7*l.* 7*s.* This work is also to be had on large paper.

* It was Mr. Fox's character of Ralph which, in a great degree, contributed to the recent inquiries made after his history. A copy of it is obtainable for about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

† Every literary man knows that Hume wrote his history, as it were backwards: beginning with the reigns of the Stuarts. The first volume (says Mr. Harvey†) "was printed at *Edinburgh*, by Hamilton, Balfour, and Neil, in 1754: the second at *London*, for Millar, in 1757. These are the *two last* volumes of the *present* editions. The two *intermediate* vols. are *London*, 1759; and the two *last* vols. printed by him, *London*, 1762. These, though last printed, are the commencement of his history. The first vol. fell almost DEAD FROM THE PRESS, and the rest of the work might not have been published, had it not been for the fostering hand of A. MILLAR." These are the original impressions of Hume's celebrated History of England; and as the work is certainly a *Classic*, in its way, and as portions of text of the first editions differ from those of the subse-

† A gentleman at Edinburgh, and one of the Writers of the Signet, from whose letter of the 21st of August, 1824, the above intelligence is given, with due acknowledgments far the same.

many words. They are comparatively the text-books of our history. They are in every collection; but no one, unluckily, has yet had the courage or good sense to complete the plan of Dr. Henry. The subsequent ones, I recommend a copy of this EDIT. PRIN. to be in the library of every curious Collector. The best octavo editions—or rather those which received the last corrections of the author, with a short account of his life, written by himself—are of the dates of 1778 and 1786, in 8 volumes. To describe subsequent editions, which of late are become almost innumerable,* were a waste of words and of paper. And equally so would be any elaborate appreciation of the style of the work—"the careless inimitable beauties" of which, have elicited the warm commendation of Gibbon. But, up to the commencement of the *Tudor Annals*, or the reign of Henry VII. the text of Hume has been pronounced to be "ingenious but superficial." The author indeed wanted that resolute spirit of industry and research, which alone can lead an historian to become thoroughly acquainted with the valuable writers of the middle ages. It is, I submit, in the reign of ELIZABETH, that the true genius of Hume may be said to shine forth. Here we have pathos, and argument,† vigorous delineation of character, and statesman-like views of policy: but the reign of Elizabeth was worthy of the ex-

* Among the most celebrated for ornament, was that published in 19 vols. (containing the continuation by Smollett) in the year 1803, in 8vo. It exhibits a series of most spirited engravings on wood; and is now become rare. The printer was Bensley. My friend, Mons. Delançon, an active member of the Society of *Bibliophiles*, at Paris, was too happy to secure a copy of it on LARGE PAPER, from the catalogue of Messrs. Arch, for 23*l.* 10*s.* The royal folio edition, published by Bowyer, and embellished with elaborate engravings by our principal artists, has of late (I know not wherefore) "hung down its head" in the market. The most coveted 8vo. edition, for the sake of the *copper plates*, is that of 1789. The portraits are here first impressions.

† Read the account of the execution of Mary—beginning with her leaving her private apartment for the block. Read also the summary of the arguments, pro and con, respecting her execution. Hume has shewn himself a perfect master of analysis, in compressing these arguments. Never was a point more delicately poised in the discussion.

Since the first edition of this work there has appeared a *History of the British Empire from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration*, 1824. 8vo. 4 vols. by Mr. BRODIE, which has thrown a deep shade of doubt over the veracity of those materials of Hume, which relate to the histories of Charles I. and the Commonwealth.

tion of it by JAMES PETIT ANDREWS, extends only to the period of Henry VIII. Of all plans, that of Henry, is surely the best—especially for the Students of our History. The names of Mr. SHARON TURNER* and

ercise of such talents. Hume was a Tory; he was also a Scotchman:—this renders the almost uniform absence of scotticisms, from his style, a subject of surprise—if not of astonishment.

The first edition of SMOLLETT's *History of England* was printed in 1757 in 4 quarto volumes: reprinted in 1758, in 11 octavo volumes. Of the *Continuation* of his History, from 1748 to the end of 1765, the first impression appeared in 1763-5, in 5 octavo volumes. But it is of HENRY's history that I would speak in the warmest language of approbation. The plan need not be here mentioned. Its imperfect state, and the want of a copious and accurate *Index* to the 12 octavo volumes† already published, are truly lamentable. But ere he come to the perusal of these valuable volumes themselves, I earnestly recommend the gallant-spirited and warm-hearted "young man," to read with attention (as he can scarcely fail to do) the SECRET HISTORY of this publication, as developed in the instructive pages of Mr. D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 64, &c. He will there see how malicious, and yet how impotent, were the efforts of one Gilbert Stuart—by pen, and by word of mouth—to blast the reputation, and with it the peace of mind, of the author of this history of England. He need not be told that Stuart is forgotten—and that Henry will live for ever. Such instances of fiend-like persecution are not peculiar to the age of Gilbert Stuart. How incomparably more judicious, as well as candid and happy, is the criticism upon Henry's history, in the *Monthly Review*, by the philosophical Hume.—As this history, with its continuation by Andrews, is to be obtained at all prices, varying according to the quarto or octavo size, it is not necessary to particularise further.

* The foundation of Mr. SHARON TURNER's History of England was laid in that of the *Anglo-Saxons*, published at various times, from the year 1799 downwards. It has appeared in 2 quarto, and 4 octavo, volumes; and being a standard book, editions of it are in a regular state of succession. The last of 1820, in three 8vo. vols. is

† The last octavo edition, or the last but one, has an *Index*; but not a very good one, as I learn.

Mr. LINGARD,* are among the most eminent of those of our living historians.

certainly the best. The matter is highly curious and instructive; and, compared with it, one may fairly state, that all previous accounts of the same period were not only superficial, but erroneous. In 1814 Mr. Turner gave us his first volume of an *History of England*; in the year 1815 the second volume appeared: and very recently (1823) the third volume made its appearance. Each volume is in quarto. A great portion of this work is devoted to the history of Religion and Literature;† and in that which relates to civil history, I know of no portion, in any writer, in which the character of Thomas a Becket is more vividly and powerfully delineated.

* Mr. Lingard's labours have been so far crowned with success, that an octavo impression of his history has already appeared. There will be few, who, on account of the religious creed (of the church of Rome) of the author, *alone* will deny this history, a place on their shelves. The style is clear, vigorous, and unaffected; the facts are, upon the whole, fairly developed, and the authorities faithfully consulted. Nor is Mr. Lingard, like David Hume, afraid of encountering the tough and prolix Latin authors of the middle ages. His notes bear evidence of his research: and although his *colouring* of some characters will necessarily be seen with *different* eyes by Papist and Protestant, yet it must be fairly acknowledged, that the cause of historical truth (if TRUTH there be in HISTORY?) is in all respects promoted by the cautious investigations, and dispassionate remarks, which characterise by far the greater portion of his work. Mr. Lingard has caused the historical critic to examine anew, the data, from which his inferences have been drawn respecting the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

The labours of BERTRAND de MOLÉVILLE (*A Chronological Abridgement of the History of England*, 1811, 4 vols. 8vo.) ought not to be forgotten. The author's plan is ingenious, and his work is at once luminous and compressed. I am not sure whether young people can commence their acquaintance with our history, by the aid of a better guide.

† In the second volume, among the specimens of Gower's poetry, p. 491, it had escaped the learned author, that precisely similar specimens had appeared in vol. i. p. 181-4, of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*. The horrible story of Canace is indeed thrillingly described by the muse of Gower.

HISTORY OF IRELAND.

HAVING dispatched those histories, which, with that of England, comprehend some accounts, more or less, of the transactions of Ireland and Scotland, I now come naturally as it were, to the mention of a few historical works, *exclusively* devoted to the two latter countries. And first, in its proper order, of IRELAND. But the reader is previously warned, not to expect anything like methodical details of ALL the works connected with this subject; and in the second place, he is equally cautioned not to anticipate a descriptive catalogue of the *Lives of the Irish Saints*,* whose

* I willingly consign the pages of the *Acta Sanctorum* (that inexhaustible repertory of legendary lore and saintly romance!) to the investigation of the curious, for the fullest biographies of *St. Patrick*, *St. Brandon*, *St. Rumold*, *St. Columba*, and other similar worthies. The first, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, has been the object of the most unbounded veneration, and the theme of the most unlimited praise. No romance, in wildness or variety, exceeds the narrative of the fabled deeds of *St. PATRICK*. I am ignorant of the first *separate* edition of his life; but presume that re-impressions of it are innumerable. Of these, I will mention the only four which I have seen: “*De Vita S. Patricii Hiberniæ Apostoli. Libr. II. Auctore Richardo Stanihursto Dubliniensi. Ant. ex Off. C. Plantiniana, 1587, 12mo.* The second is called “*The Life of the Glorious Bishop St. Patricke, Apostle and Primate of Ireland,*” &c. *At St. Omers, 1625, 4to.* This biography is followed by the lives of *St. Bridget* and *St. Columba, Patrons of Ireland.* The third, “*The Delightful History of the Life and Death of St. Patricke.*” *Lond. 1685, 12mo.* It is a chap book, printed in rather a neat black letter, and embellished with several spirited and not ill-drawn wood cuts. The only copy which I have seen, is that in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville: a library, to which, as the reader will presently observe, I am under so many obligations for my account of the rarer books relating to Irish

supposed miracles seem to have involved the earlier periods of Irish history in darkness almost impe-

history. The fourth life is a similar chap book, published in French at Rouen, in 1685; but in a much less desirable state: being wretchedly printed, with a rude whole length portrait of the Saint, as a frontispiece. It may be as well to notice, that, in *Carve's Lyræ Hibernica*, (presently to be described) there is a small copper plate representing the Island of Purgatory, in which St. Patrick tarried, and where he saw such wonderful sights. It is, I think, the second plate.

ST. BRANDON'S biography first appeared in the English language, in a very scarce little quarto volume, printed by W. de Worde, without date, but early, and described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 345. It contains 10 leaves, having 33 lines in a full page. A copy is in the library of Mr. Grenville, who observes that "he knows of no other copy." This copy, therefore—neatly inlaid, and bound by Charles Lewis, is in Venetian morocco—was in all probability Thane's, as described in the *Typog. Antiq.* St. RUMOLD is connected with one of the scarcest pieces of Irish biography: but we may first notice the "*Vita, Passio, et Miracula S. Rumoldi. Arch. Dubl. J. V. W. Decano Capituli Metrop. Mechlin, Autore.*" *Meckliniæ*, 1634, 4to. A scarce book: by Hugh Ward, Dean of Dublin, who was an assistant to Colgan. Consult *Ware's Irish Writers*; vol. ii. p. 114. Mr. Grenville's beautiful copy is bound in blue morocco. But the scarcest of the biographies of St. Rumold, is that entitled "*Sancti Rumoldi Martyris Inclyti, &c. Opus Posthumum. Dissertatio Historica.*" *Lozan.* 1662, 4to. A prefix, in the pencil mark of Mr. Triphook, calls it, "an uncommonly rare work on Irish history." The price is a demonstration of the truth of the remark. At page 366, there is a duplicate, folio, folded leaf, containing the names of ancient Irish kings, in Irish characters. At the end, are three short Indexes; 1. Of Authors consulted: 2. Of Irish Saints: 3. Of things mentioned.

Those, however, who may give up the pursuit of such rare separate pieces of Irish biography in despair, will do well to solace themselves with the "*Florilegium Sanctorum, &c. seu Vitæ et Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*; 1624, folio: of which "THOMAS MESSINGHAM, an Irish priest, and Moderator of the Irish Seminary at Paris," was the author. In the title page, there is a neat copper cut of the whole

netrable, and with doubts scarcely less unsolvable. Beginning, therefore, cautiously, with our old friends,

figures of Saints Columba, Patrick, and Bridget. In the whole, 441 pages. Mr. Grenville's fine copy of this most indifferently printed book, is bound in red morocco, by Lewis. In Mr. Thorpe's recent catalogue, I observe the copy which had "belonged to Geo. II. with Ware's Autograph," marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* This book, by no means of extreme rarity, has escaped Brunet; as have indeed almost all the rarer volumes connected with Irish history. Even the works of Lynch and Carve are not to be found in the *Manuel du Libraire*. And yet, what work advances nearer to perfection than that of BRUNET?

But the most copious and valuable work relating to the biography of the Irish Saints, is by JOHN COLGAN, an Irish Friar Mendicant, Jesuit, and Divinity Lecturer in the University of Louvain—under the title of *Triadis Thaumaturgæ, sive Divorum Patricii, Columbæ et Brigidæ, &c. Acta*. Lovan. 1647, vol. ii. folio: his first volume, (printed in 1645) is called "*Acta Sanctorum Vet. et Major Scotiæ.**" *sex Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ, &c.* The third volume, properly so considered, never appeared. This first is executed upon the plan of the Bollandists; and contains the Lives of the Irish Saints for the months of January, February, and March. "In this last book (says Bishop Nicolson) Colgan has hooked in most of the old holy men and women in England and Scotland: so that even Dempster himself† (in his *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum Libris* xix. Paris, 1624, folio) could not be more intent on multiplying the Scotch army of Saints and Martyrs, than Colgan of raising recruits for that of his own native country." *Irish Hist. Library*, p. 40. A perfect copy of Colgan's work is so rare, that Mr. Thorpe marks such a one at 20*l.* Mr. Grenville's is in the finest possible condition.

* In the first edition of the *Irish Common Prayer*, 1608, folio, edited by Daniel, Archbishop of Tuam, it is said, in the dedication to Sir Arthur Chichester, knight, Lord Deputy of Ireland, "Though this kingdom were sometimes called *Scotia*, that is, in Greek *darkness*—and now may justly recover the ancient title of *Scotia Major*, (being in greater darkness) &c."

† As connected with the DEMPSTERIAN CONTROVERSY, there are few pieces, I apprehend, rarer than that entitled "*Hiberniæ Sive Antiquioris Scotiæ Vindiciæ adversus Immodestum Parechbasim Thomæ Dempsteri, &c.*" Antv. Apud Herman Copman, 1621, 8vo. Strangely enough, Mr. Heber, who has an almost innate abhorrence of widely extended margins, possesses this very rare book on LARGE PAPER.

Girald Barry, and *Ware*, and *Stanihurst*,* as the more ancient and regular historians of Ireland, we have few similar works to notice, (if we except the

The reader will remember that some curious similar biography may be seen in Pinkerton's *Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum*. Lond. 1789, 8vo. : only 100 copies printed. See the Life of St. Columba. But in the incorporated biographies of Saints, let me not omit the mention of the "*Lives of Saints, written in Spanishe, by the Rev. J. Alfonso vallegas, Dominican, faithfully translated into English, &c. with the Lives of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Columba; Patrons of Ireland. All newly corrected, and adorned with many brazen pictures in this last edition. Printed by John Cousturier, 1636, 4to. pp. 945 : then a leaf of "approbation," and 179 leaves of Appendix. My friend Mr. Heber possesses a beautiful copy of this uncommon book, in his extraordinary collection of works appertaining to Irish history. St. Bridget has, perhaps, few works connected with her biography more choice and rare, than that entitled "*Brigida Thaumaturga, sive Dissertatio Encomiastica in laudem ipsius Sanctæ : partim archaica ex sacra et antiqua historia Ecclesiastica : partim etiam parenætica ad alumnos Collegiorum. Paris, 1620, 8vo. In Mr. Heber's collection.**

* GIRALD BARRY, (*Giraldus Cambrensis*) *Topographia Hiberniæ*, and *Historia Vaticinalis de Expugnatione Hiberniæ*, &c. The latter was published in the *Anglica*, &c. of Camden, at Franckfort, 1603, folio : see p. 159, ante. G. Barry's work, which gives an account of Ireland in the 12th century, was answered by Lynch, under the title of *Cambrensis Eversus*, &c. for which, see post. But Barry's topographical labours appear to the best advantage in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, translated and improved, with occasional notes, by John Hooker, alias Vowel : vol. 2, edit. 1586.

RICHARDI STANIHURSTI *De Rebus in Hibernia gestis Libri IV. Antv. apud C. Plantinum*, 1584, 4to. Concerning this work, consult *Harris's Ware*, vol. iii. p. 38 : *Nicolson's Irish Hist. Library*, part iii. p. 21, edit. 1736 ; *Keating's Pref.* to his *Hist. of Ireland*, 1723, folio. Messrs. Arch mark a copy at 1*l.* 1*s.* It is rarely found in good condition, although I was fortunate enough to pick up a fine and perfect copy at Nancy, bound in red morocco, for five francs. The reader may not object to know that Stanihurst was the uncle of Archbishop Usher.

brief account of *Spenser* the poet) till we reach the middle of the following century; when the labours of *Messingham, Colgan, Lombardus, Hanmer, Campion, Stafford, Carve, Lynch, Morison, Caron, Sirinus*, and others, mentioned below,* furnish us with curious

* Before I dispatch the above list of old Irish historians or annalists, let me make brief mention of a few rare historical pieces, not incorporated in the text. 1. *Historiæ Catholicæ Ibernix Compendium a D. Philippo Ossullevano Bearro Ibero, Ulyssippone excusum a Petro Crasbeeckio Reg. Typog.* 1621, 4to. The arms of Austria in the title-page. Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber each possess a copy of this rare book. The paper and type are rather indifferent. 2. *Paraineticorum Veterum Scriptores VIII. Insulæ ad lacum Acronium Permissu Superiorum*, 1604, 4to. This is a very curious volume, and Mr. Bohn has availed himself of Mr. Clarke's reference to this very copy, as one of the bijoux of the library of Mr. Grenville, which has encouraged him to affix the price of 1l. 16s. to a good copy of the work. The second part is full of curious old Irish poetry; and we observe a copper cut of "*Kvning Týro Von Schotten*," with some poetry by that monarch. The pages run consecutively to p. 490. Then "Omissa" and "Index," separately. 3. *Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira, De Rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia.* (Colon. 1617, 8vo.) to which, add *De processu Martyriali Quorundam Fidei pugilum in Hibernia pro complemento Sacrorum Analectorum.* A long preface, on sign. a. e. i. unpagged: then a new title, as it were; *Catalogus Sacratorum Antistitum*, &c. on sign. o and u: next, *De Richardi Creaghi, Arch. Armac. Prim. Reg. Heb. vita et morte Notationes Mnemonicæ*, pp. 385. "The three parts (as here—observes Mr. Grenville) are of the greatest rarity.* The author was David Rooth, Bishop of Ossory, highly praised by Usher, to whom he supplied some documents for the "Primordia." Rivius published an answer to this book, so scarce that I have seen no copy except my own. This answer was published at London, in 1624, 4to. (and dedicated to Charles Prince of Wales) under the title of "*Regiminis Anglicani in Hibernia Defensio adversus Analecten. Autore Tho. Ryvio. J. C. Regis Advocato. Libri Tres.*" Each book has separate paginal nume-

* It is clear that Bishop Nicolson was ignorant of the publication of this latter tract. He speaks of it as if in MS.

and copious details respecting the proceedings—mostly of a melancholy description—which took place

als. Mr. Grenville's copy is clean and most beautiful. Consult *Nicolson's Irish Historical Library*, 1736, folio, p. 5.

I now come to the notice of the authors above particularly mentioned; in the chronological order in which their works appeared. **LOMBARDUS**, *de Regno Hiberniæ*, Lovan. 1632, 4to. One of the rarest of the Irish histories. This book was ordered to be suppressed and prosecuted by Lord Deputy Strafford, at the direction of the King in 1633; but the author was already dead. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. iii. p. 103. Mr. Grenville's copy of this indifferently printed book is fine and spotless; in venetian morocco, by C. Lewis. A short account of the life and writings of Dr. Peter Lombard, Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh, was published in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i. p. 33. **HANMER**, **CAMPION**,* and **SPENSER**, &c.—*Histories of Ireland*, Dublin, 1633, folio. There are three separate titles and paginations. Hanmer and Marleborough occupy 223 pages; Campion, 138; with one of "fautes escaped;" and Spenser, 119; with 15 pages of annotations and poetical addenda. **THOMAS STAFFORD** was author of "*Pacata Hibernia; Ireland Appeased and Reduced*," 1633, folio. This volume contains a fine portrait of the Earl of Totness, by Voerst, and another of Queen Elizabeth, with some verses printed beneath. These precede the title. The dedication to the King is signed by Thomas Stafford. The *Maps* are the chief treasures of this volume: of which there should be 18 to be complete. Some of these maps, in giving bird's-eye views of battles, sieges, camps, and of castles and fortified towns—many of the originals no longer existing—are very curious. Messrs. Arch value a perfect copy, in russia binding, at 7*l.* 7*s.* NOTE: The five last mentioned works, with a *Life of St. Patrick*, were handsomely reprinted, under the title of *Ancient Irish Histories*, at Dublin, in 1809, in five quarto volumes. The "*Pacata*" was separately published in 1820, 8vo. 2 vols.

We are now to mention a few of the principal labours of **CARVE**, a native of Tipperary. His *Itinerarium*, or rather the first part of it, was published at Mentz, in 1639; the second part in 1641; the third at Spire, in 1646. The first was reprinted in 1640?† but the first

* Campion was the famous Jesuit, executed in the reign of Elizabeth.

† Mr. Grenville remarks that the reprint is the same as the first edition of 1639; page for page, and word for word; excepting that it has an additional dedication,

during the same century, in the sister kingdom. But while it ought to be duly noticed, that the greater

edition of the first part, and the possession of the second and third parts—the whole forming 3 small duodecimo volumes,—is a circumstance of very rare occurrence, even with the most indefatigable and fortunate book-collector. Even the second part has made a copy mount to the price of 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The three parts have produced, I think, 21*l.* Mr. Grenville possesses two copies : one, in 3 vol. in red morocco, including the original edition of the first part : the other, 3 vols. in 1, in venetian morocco. Mr. George Hibbert also possesses the three parts complete : from the Macarthy Library. Of scarcely less rarity is the “*Lyra, sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica,*” &c. of the SAME AUTHOR : printed at Sulzbach in 1666, 4to.* This indifferently printed book contains 5 plates : 3 topographical : the 4th, a portrait of Charles I. (apparently copied from that in Heath’s Chronicle) and the 5th, a portrait of Carve himself ; with a long bushy beard—and altogether of a “wild” aspect.† Of this portrait there is a poor and faithless copy, which Mr. Grenville has inserted into his own book—besides having the genuine impression. Mr. Hibbert also possesses this scarce piece of Carve ; and Mr. Heber possesses it *uncut*. O rare ! A remarkably clean and sound copy of it is at Althorp.

We are now to treat of LYNCH, one of the most celebrated of the Irish Roman Catholic writers and controversialists. His latinised name is usually *Lucius* ; and his principal work is a sort of indirect attack against Girald Barry’s, under the title of “*Cambrensis Eversus ; seu potius Historica Fides, in rebus Hibernicis, Giraldo Cam-*

and at pp. 113-114, two additional epitaphs to *Wallenstein*, and an additional 35th chapter at the end of the first part. I may add, that the mistake of *Tripperariensis*, in the first edition, is corrected to that of *Tipperariensis* in the reprint.

* It was first published in 1660, in the 70th year of the author’s age, when he lived at Vienna, and where he died a Vicar-Choral of St. Stephen’s Cathedral, in 1664. Carve was a priest and apostolic notary. *Nicolson : Irish Hist. Libr.* p. 12.

† But in regard to portraits, whether true or false in resemblance, I know of none (unless those in a scarce little volume entitled *Certamen Triplex*, 1645, be excepted) like that which adorns almost the first leaf of a very scarce tract entitled “*R. P. Petri Writi Sacerdotis Angli E Societ. Jesu. Mors quam ob fidem passus est Londini, xxix. Maii, M.DC.LI.*” It is a portrait of the author, by Galle. It is brilliant even to dazzling. Why will not many of our able artists do the like ? Mr. Heber’s copy of this interesting book is “*de toute beauté !*”

number of the books, from the authors just mentioned; are of an extreme degree of RARITY—and therefore

brensi abrogata, &c. In quo, &c. plerosque naves inesse ostendit Gratianus Lucius Hibernicus, &c. an. 1662, folio. A long dedicatory epistle to Charles II., and an Index of chapters (one leaf) precede the text. The text occupies 356 pages. Addenda 2 leaves. Index Rerum, 7 leaves. It appears from Croft's catalogue, p. 371, n°. 7397, (as inserted by Mr. Grenville in his copy) that the greater number of copies of this work seems to have perished by the fire of London. The book was, doubtless, published abroad. Mr. Grenville's copy is a fine one, in venetian morocco binding. Lynch (according to Bishop Nicolson) "accuses Girald Barry of maliciously destroying a great many of the old Irish Annals, whereof he had the perusal; and it is thence justly observed by Bishop Stillingfleet, (*Orig. Brit.* p. 268,) that, if so, he had better advantages, and more authorities than Keating." *Irish Hist. Libr.* page 2. Lynch's book may be worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* according to condition.

Of infinitely greater rarity than the preceding, is the work of Lynch entitled "*Alithinologia, sive Veredica Re[s]ponsio ad Invectivam Mendacijs falacijs, &c. factam in plurimos Antistites, &c. Hibernos. Eudoxio Alithinologo Authore. Impress. 1664, 4to.*" "One of the dearest and most rare of all the Irish tracts,"—says Mr. Grenville. I find no mention of it in Nicolson or Watt. A supplemental volume was printed in 1667, containing a title, 13 prefatory leaves, 228 pages of text, and 9 leaves of index and errata. This first part contains 144 leaves, and 7 leaves of index, &c. Mr. Grenville's copy is most perfect—and brilliantly bound, by C. Lewis, in red morocco, with vellum insides. But perhaps the VERY RAREST of ALL Lynch's pieces, is that entitled "*Pii Antistitis Icon, siue De Vita et Morte Rmi. D. FRANCISCI KIROVANI Alladentis Episcopi: Autore Joanne Lynchæo Archidiacono Tuamensi. Maclovii, 1669,*" 12mo. Mr. Heber's unique copy of this slender duodecimo volume, (which is replete with interesting details,) has a portrait of Kirwan, (wholly unknown to all the Collectors) executed by C. Hilaer, in the line manner, very rude, out of drawing, and yet strongly indicative of a resemblance. It represents the original in his 72d year; adding, that he died in 1661. An original letter of Dr. O'Connor, of Stowe, accompanies this copy—written to the owner of it, in confirmation of its wonderful rarity. The place where this book was printed (St. Malo)

coveted with avidity by the historical antiquary, and keen collector of scarce and curious volumes—it must

was the rendezvous of the expatriated Irish in their way to France and the Netherlands—according to the author of the letter. Who shall have the courage to set a price on such a piece of biography?

Of almost equal rarity with the latter of Lynch's performances, is the "*Remonstrantia Hibernicorum contra Lovanienses Ultramontanasque Censuras*," &c. of which R. P. F. R. CARON, "Theologus Emeritus," was the author; and which was published "*Cum. Lic. et Priv. Superiorum*. A. D. 1665, in folio. This work was, doubtless, printed abroad. Carron and Walsh* were two of the Catholic clergy, who in opposition to the fierce writings of Nicholas French, (and especially to his *Bleeding Iphigenia*,† published in 1674, 8vo.) qualified their submission to the Pope, by their abhorrence of the principles of the Irish Rebels, and disclaiming the Pope's supremacy, in temporals. Caron's book is of decided rarity. Mr. Grenville supposes the entire impression of it to have been nearly destroyed in the fire of London; and knows of no copy of the book besides his own, except that at Stowe. His own copy was presented to him by Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. of Vale Royal. The work is dedicated to Charles II.: and the first four parts run through 266 pages, consecutively numbered. The first XI. chapters of the 5th part occupy 94 pages:

* *History of the Irish Remonstrances*: Lond. 1674, folio.

† Who, I desire to know, is the happy, the enviable possessor of this "bleeding" treasure?—a treasure—for which my Lord Arundel, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and Richard Heber, Esq. would cross the roughest ocean, even agitated by equinoctial gales! 'Tis, as I conceive, the rarest of Irish pieces; and I learn from Mr. I. Roche, whose library is rich in Irish history, that a copy of it was sold at Dublin in 1823. Was it from the collection of the late Dr. Troy? "This honest FATHER WALSH (as Bishop Nicolson remarks) is that same modern historian upon whom Mr. O'Flaherty has let fly a whole chapter of remarks—in his *Ogygia*, pt. iii. c. 27." However, among the rarer of his pieces is the following, of which a copy will be found in the libraries of Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber. "*Causa valesiana Epistolis Ternis Prælibata*, &c. Authore F. Petro Valesio, &c. Lond. 1684, 8vo. A perfect copy of a very scarce work, by Peter Walsh, which is much oftener looked for than found (says Mr. Grenville). The whole appendix being unpagged, must be carefully examined. This is quite compleat. The pagination extends to p. 350. Then the "*Appendix Instrumentorum*," beginning on Z. and extending to P, each letter in eights: a blank leaf forming the last of P. The "Instruments" are numerous—with several titles. A beautiful copy is at Althorp,

also be as duly noticed, that the majority, if not almost the entire number, of these writers, were of the *Roman Catholic faith*; and therefore their narratives, or their conclusions, must be received with a mixture of more than “*one grain of salt.*” Most of the foregoing authors had their works printed abroad, as if by stealth, and in a very sorry garb; but their rarity and intrinsic worth render them acceptable under any aspect, provided they be perfect.

Meanwhile, requesting the inquisitive reader to avail himself of the labours of *Camden* and *Baxter*—as not wholly irrelevant to the present subject—I recommend him to the sober and intrinsically valuable publications of *Lord Castlehaven*, *Davis*, *Cox*, *Capell*,

from the XIIth to the XVIIIth chapters inclusively, there are 102 pages: the paginary numerals recommencing at ch. XII. An index of 4 leaves concludes the work.

The work of SIRINUS* ought probably to have been noticed under the account of Irish Saints. It is so rare, as to have escaped Nicolson. The title is thus: “*Patricii Flemingi Hiberni, &c. Collectanea Sacra seu S. Columbani Hiberni Abbatis, &c. Necnon Aliorum Antiquorum Sanctorum Acta et Opuscula, nusquam antehac edita, &c. Per Thomam Sirinum.*” *Lovanii*, 1667, folio. A dedicatory epistle to Cardinal Dubois, 2 leaves: privilege of publication, 1: contents, 1: followed by a *Brevis Notitia de Collectore*, and other pieces, 3 leaves: *ad Lectorem*, 2: *Elogia de S. Columbano*, 4: *Hymni*, 1: all unnumbered. Then 454 pages consecutively, to the end of the work: including the index. The paper and print, as usual, are indifferent. Mr. Grenville observes, that, “this is one of the rarest and most valuable books of old Irish history: he knows of no other copy, except that at Stowe.” Respecting the author, see *Ware's Writers*, vol. ii.

* It may be as well to notice here a work of R. BELIN, entitled “*Vindiciarum Catholicorum in Hibernia, Rerum in Hibernia Gestarum ab anno 1641, ad annum 1649.*” *Paris*, 1650, 12mo. A rare book; unknown to Nicolson, and the generality of Bibliographers. I find a copy of it marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Rodd's Catalogue of 1823.

and *O'Flaherty* ;* and, in the ensuing, and last century, to those of *Keating*, *Ware*, *Warner*, *Musgrave*,

* CAMDEN and BAXTER may be only incidentally mentioned, as it were. The labours of the former are topographical, and will be best understood in the editions of the *Britannia*, by Gibson or Gough. Those of the latter are paleological, or glossarial—under the well-known title of “ *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, sive Syllabus Etymologicus Antiquitatum Veteris BRITANNIÆ atque IBERNIÆ temporibus Romanorum*. Lond. 1719. 8vo. With an excellent head of Baxter, by Vertue, in the frontispiece. A most beautiful copy of this book on large paper, in old red morocco binding, is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss at 3*l*. 3*s*. It was the presentation copy to Dr. Meade, and has an additional ms. dedication by Baxter. *The Memoirs of James Lord Audley, EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, his Engagement and Carriage in the Wars of Ireland: from the year 1642, to the year 1651*. Written by himself. Lond. 1680, 12mo. pp. 136. *The Earl of Castlehaven's Review: or his Memoirs, &c.: enlarged and corrected, with an Appendix and Postscript*. Lond. 1684. pp. 177, (not 161.)—with an Appendix of seventy-three pages. Reprinted in 1815. Dublin, 8vo.: of which there were thirty copies on large paper. Mr. Grenville has one of these—the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.: gorgeously bound in green morocco, by George Mullen of Dublin.

Historical Relations: or, a Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued nor brought under obedience of the Crown of England until the beginning of the reign of King James of happy Memory. London, 1612, 4to. First edition. Dublin, 1664, 12mo. Second edition. “The author of the work was SIR JOHN DAVIS, a learned man, and an excellent orator, who, for his great abilities, was by King James the First made his Solicitor, and afterwards his Attorney General in this kingdom of Ireland.” Preface. Lord Chatham, in his Letters to his Nephew, p. 81, calls this, “a great performance, a masterly work, containing much depth of knowledge of state matters, and settling of countries, in a very short compass.” It is a small duodecimo of 255 pages. The first edition is of great rarity.

But of all the smaller and more important pieces of this period, there is not ONE which can come within MANY degrees of rarity of that entitled “*Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men*,” Anno 1676, 12mo.

Leland, Thomas de Burgo, O'Halloran, and Vallancey. The present century has been enriched by the produc-

This "Unkind Deserter" was the Duke of Ormond. The author was "Nicholas French, catholic Bishop of Ferns, an unprincipled politician, who repeatedly changed sides. He went to Brussels, and offered the crown of Ireland to the Duke of Lorrain: afterwards he proceeded to Paris, and requested an interview with Charles II. who refused to see him. This he attributed to the DUKE OF ORMOND; became his inveterate enemy, and concentrated in this volume every circumstance, which he could collect injurious to Ormond's reputation." *Bibl. Towneleiana*, No. 697. Mr. Evans's note. The copy thus described was purchased by the Earl of Leitrim for 31l. 10s. Another copy was in the Lansdowne Collection, no. 6003. What though Mr. Heber's copy be bound in its pristine garb, of sheep skin, where shall we find a morocco volume, of the same dimensions, to come up to it in price? Note: the interior of this same copy is white throughout, and the condition even crackling.

The work of RICHARD COX, Esq. is entitled *Hibernia Anglicana. or the History of Ireland, &c. to the present time.* London, 1689, Folio. This book, to be perfect, contains two parts: the first part, having a Map, comprehends 456 pages, besides an Index: the second, 206 pages; then the reign of Charles II., with a separate pagination, of 211 pages, besides four pages of a table. Mr. Grenville possesses this work on LARGE PAPER, which is of very rare occurrence. CAPELL'S *Letters, written by A. C. the Earl of Essex when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year 1675*, were published at London in 1770, 4to. More curious, and certainly much more uncommon, than either of the preceding works, is that published by RODERICK O'FLAHERTY, Esq. called "*Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia.*" London, 1685, 4to. The whole of the text, 700 pages; with forty-four pages of preliminary matter. In praise of this work, consult *Harris's Ware*, vol. iii. 271. But Bp. Nicholson disports in a very facetious vein concerning it.*

* The work is partly topographical and partly historical: for the former, see the *Irish Hist. Library*, p. 9: for the latter, consult p. 23. "The author's patron, the then Duke of York, afterwards king James II., is encouraged to expect a complete chain of his Royal Ancestors, in a right line, of an hundred and twenty-four generations, from Adam; whereof, eleven were before the flood;

tions of *Plowden*, *Gordon*, and *Wakefield*. This is a sort of *précis* of the chief historians of Ireland;* but to

* KEATING'S *General History of Ireland*, by Dermot O'Connor, Dublin, 1723, should be in every library; but it is by no means a common book. Mr. Grenville possesses it on large paper. WABNER'S *History of Ireland, including the History of the Rebellion*, London, 1763-7, 4to. 2 vols. may be obtained for about two or three guineas, according to the condition. But, in chronological order, I ought to have mentioned rather an uncommon book called "*Jus Primatiale Armacanum in Omnes Archiep. Epis.*," &c. assertum per H. A. M. T. H. P. Anno Dom. 1728, 4to. From a curious and valuable letter by the present Dr. O'Connor, to Mr. Grenville—inserted in Mr. G.'s copy of this book—it should seem that these initials indicated "Hugo Ardmachanus Macmahon Totius Hiberniæ Primas." The first piece includes 222 pages, besides an Index; the second, *Prosecutio ejusdem Argumenti*, 125 pages: then eleven pages, with a prefix "In nomine Domini," and three leaves of *Memoranda et Corrigenda*.

No library, especially as relating to IRISH literature or history, can be considered as complete without the labours of SIR JAMES WARE: who is justly styled by Nicolson "the CAMDEN of Historians, or Annalists." His earlier works are entitled "*Rerum Hibernicarum Annales, regnantibus Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. Eduardo VI. et Maria.*" Dublin, 1664, folio: *Antiquitates Hibernicæ*, &c. Londini, 1658, 8vo. *Edit. secund. et. auct.* But it is more in the character of old Anthony à-Wood, that Ware will go down to posterity—especially in the publication under the title of "*The whole Works of Sir James Ware, concerning Ireland. Revised and Improved.*" and published in three volumes, or parts, (usually bound in two) at Dublin, in 1739-1745, under the editorial care of Walter Harris. The first volume is devoted to Ecclesiastical History, and contains 660 pages, besides an Index and seventeen plates. The first part of the second volume, containing 286 pages, relates to the Antiquities of Ireland: the second part of the same volume has twenty-one plates, and 362 pages. Mr. Grenville possesses this desirable work

twenty-six between that epoch and their settlement here; fifty-one in Ireland, and thirty-six in Scotland. But afterwards, he seems not to be sure of making out the regal stem, without interruption, for above 2700 years." *Ibid.*

such publications, I am compelled, bibliographically speaking, to add the mention of a number of minor

on LARGE PAPER, of which there may probably not be a dozen copies. It is splendidly bound in red morocco by C. Lewis. I remember to have seen another large paper copy in the library at Hafod. The large paper contains Parry's dedication in Latin, and also Harris's dedication to the Archbishop of Armagh, which Mr. Grenville has not discovered in the small paper copies inspected by him. A good copy of the small paper is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* MUSGRAVE's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, 1798, 4to.; was reprinted in 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. In the year 1762 appeared a work of THOMAS DE BURGO, Thomas Burke, (titular Bishop of Ossory) entitled "*Hibernia Dominicana; sive Historia Provinciæ Hiberniæ Ordinis Prædicatorum. Colon. Agrip.*" 1762, 4to. There are xvi. pages, of introductory matter. Then, 797 pages of text. A "Supplement," of the same date and place, carrying on the pagination to 950 pages, concludes. This "Supplement" is of extreme rarity. The most important information however, respecting Dr. Burke's curious and desirable book is, that the work is almost always in a castrated state, wanting one chapter on the *State of the Catholics in Ireland under William III.* which was most carefully suppressed.

In the year 1778 appeared a *General History of Ireland*, by Mr. O'HALLORAN; in 2 4to. volumes: preceded by an *Introduction* in 1772, 4to.: three volumes in the whole. These were reprinted at Dublin in 1803, 8vo. in three volumes. But perhaps, of all the writers upon Irish affairs, philologically or historically considered, few have written so much, or conjectured so hazardously, as the late GENERAL VALLANCEY; a writer, nevertheless, of considerable acumen, and originality of thinking. His *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, in several parts, are to be had in six volumes; of which the two latter are very rare; and I find a copy of the fourteen parts in four volumes, dated 1786, marked at 6*l.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.* Yet the account of the publications relating to

* Vallancey published his *Vindication of the Ancient Kingdom of Ireland*, in 1786, 8vo.: which has a Map at the beginning, and ten plates at the end. His *Grammar* of the Irish language is very rare. He was above forty (says my valuable Correspondent Mr. Roche) when he began to learn the Irish language, but he could never speak it.

very curious and interesting tracts ; of which the celebrated *Barnabe Rich** was the first and principal

Ireland, in the xviiiith century, cannot be said to be complete without the notice of a few more works—or, indeed of many—which do not come within the scope of this publication to record : as “ *Hibernica, or, some antient pieces relating to Ireland, &c.* Dublin, 1747, folio. These pieces are eleven in number, to render the first part of the volume complete—comprising 150 pages. The second part, with 131 pages, is sometimes wanting. Both parts were reprinted in 1770, 8vo. 2 vols. but with no additions. See the contents enumerated in Mr. Harris’s *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution*, p. 394. LELAND’s *History of Ireland*, 1773, 4to. in 3 volumes, is the one most usually read. PLOWDEN’s, in the same number of volumes, appeared in 1804, 4to. Mr. GORDON wrote both a history of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, published in 1801, 8vo., and a general history of Ireland till the Union of 1801. Lond. 1806, 8vo. 2 vols. The labours of Mr. WAKEFIELD, which are rather statistical, and extremely valuable, were published in 1812, 4to. 2 vols. I affix no prices to these books, as they are obtainable in almost every bookseller’s catalogue.

* The earliest, and in all respects the most curious, of the pieces of BARNABE RICHE, relating to Ireland, is that of the date of 1578, called “ *Allarme to England, foreshewing what perilles are procured where the people live without regarde of Martial lawe,*” &c. in a small 4to. volume, printed by Henrie Middleton, for C. B. (perhaps Christopher Barker.) As there is a particular account of this volume in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 508, &c. given by Mr. Haslewood, I shall here only content myself with the following interesting extracts, and somewhat sensible remarks therefrom.† It should seem that the

† In his dedication to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, captain of her Majesty’s train bands, Barnabe Riche observes, “ I have here rashly and aduenterously taken upon me to become a writer, wherein a great number (I knowe) will likewise condemne me, and the rather considering my simplicitie and trayning vp, which hath not bene so much with my penne, but more with my pyke, nor in the scholes amongst learned clarkes, but rather in the fields amongst unlettered companions, or, as some will terme them, amongst a company of rustike souldiers.” In his address “ to the gentle reader” he says—“ Such is the delicacie of our readers, at this time, that there are none may be allowed of to write, but such as haue been trained at schoole with Pallas, &c.—and for my parte (without vaunt be it spoken)

author. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, when Ireland exhibited a picture of the most

government of Ireland, and the System of the Poor Laws, were for ever to be the Cruces to baffle the wisdom, as well as to exercise the ingenuity, of British legislators.

On the reverse of *Dij*. there is this sensible remark about the ruling of Ireland. "In like manner it hath been often seene, that when a rascall (a rebell I would tearme him) hath done many spoyles, and committed many outrages, yet in the end hath been receiued vpon composition, and many times haue their pardons begged, by some that be about the Lorde Deputie: and many times they haue frends in England to purchase them pardons, and to send them ouer: and this is the uery cause that giueth them boldnesse to doe yll, so that there is no assured trust to be founde in the greatest number of them: but when they may see time and occasion to doe a shrewd turne, then they get them a copenie of breechless beggers, (folowers they cal them) when they haue plaid their parts to the uttermost, they assure themselves that a hundred of stolen cowes will buy a pardone: where, otherwise, if all hope were cut from them, and that no pardons might be granted vnto them, might without fauoure feele the force of the lawe, without any exceptions from the best to the worst, and that every one, like dutiful subjects should put to their helping hande, to the suppressing of them, there is no question but Irelande would soon waxe ciuil, and the cuntrye would quickly growe to be quiet." *Sign. Dij. rev.*

On *Dij*,

"How lamentable is the case of those that be honest, and suche as would gladly indeuour them selves to liue orderly, whiche can not so much as enioy a poore flocke bed to lie upon, but must content themselves with homelier beds than a bundle of sweete strawe: and, instead of other cates, do only liue by gross herbs and roots:—and then to see what labour, what toil, and what pain they endure, but to get some small portion of money, wherewith to buy a loaf of

I have been a traunayler; I have sayled in *Grauesende barge* as farre as *Billingsgate*, I haue trauelled from *Bucklers bery* to *Basingstocke*, I haue gone from *S. Peter's church* to *Kentish towne* by lande, where I was combered with many hedges, ditches, and other slippery bankes, but yet I could neuer come to those learned bankes of *Helicon*, neither was I euer able to scale *Parnassus hyl*, although I haue traualled over *Gadder hyl* in *Kente*, and that sundrie tymes and often."

frightful desolation — especially between the years 1640 and 1650 — a swarm of fugitive publications

bread, of the which, neither he, his wife, nor his children, shall neuer eat so much as one crum, but must serve to content those idle rogues—where the poor man himself, if he be able to keep a cow for his better relief, letteth her blood in a vein in her neck, the which blood, being boiled in a clod, serveth his turn instead of the finest manchet." *Sign. Diiij.* A little before, Riche observes—"Whosoever will think to prevail in Ireland, it must be by using justice with extremity, and not with lenity." Our friend Barnabe perhaps always rode with "a tight curb."

Riche's other pieces (though these are by no means the whole) relating to Ireland, must be summarily despatched: "*A short Survey of Ireland.*" London, 1069 for 1609, 4to. pp. 56. *A Catholicke Conference betweene Syr Taddy Mac Mareall a Popish priest of Waterforde, and Patricke Plaine, a young Student in Trinity Colledge by Dublin in Irelande,*" &c. London, 1612, 4to. The subjoined extract may be worth perusal:* it must be confessed that Sir Taddy and young Patrick speak plainly with each other. This tract was not known to Mr. Haslewood when he made his list of Riche's pieces in the preface to the *Paradise of Dainty Devises*. *The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie.* London, 1619, 4to. pp. 56: followed by one leaf of "Aphorismes, with other witty sentences," the 24th of June, 1618: but I confess that these sentences do not strike me as either witty or wise. Mr. Grenville's copy, which concludes with the

* Sir Taddy introduces the prayer for salvation of souls, thro' the intermeditation of St. Thomas à Becket, the Martyr:—adding "for here we make intercession unto Christ that by the bloud which Thomas shed, we may come where Thomas is. To which Patrick the Student replies, "And that is to the infernal pit of hell: O doctrine of diveles, that doth teach the silly people to fly from the bloud of Christ, to seek their salvation in the bloude of a Traytor! — a seditious wretch, that was only canonyzed by the Pope for his trayterous demeanure and disobedience to his lawfull prynce" A little further, after mentioning the mediation of the *Virgin*, the Student replies: "I doe not so much wonder at that, Sir Tady, when now, in the hottest sunne shine of the Gospell, wee see almost every day whole *Lordships* to be sould, and but to uphold *Ladyships*:" fol. 20-21. The conference has this angry termination. *Patr.* Syr Tady, when I meane to turne traytor to the King, I will follow your counsayle—I will turne Papist." *Tad.* "And until thou dost show thy selfe to be a professed Papist indeede, thou shalt find little friendshippe in Ireland. And so farewell."

made their appearance; which were only calculated to put the peaceful in a state of excitation, and to enflame the restless and turbulent with desires of yet greater spoliation. These ephemeral productions were usually accompanied—I hardly know how to say *decorated*—with coarse copper cuts*—descriptive of

comparison of “a wanton wench” to a trout, strikes me as being imperfect. *A new Irish Prognostication or Popish Callender. Wherein is described the disposition of the Irish, with the manner of their behaviour, &c.* (A very full and curious title) London, 1624, pp. 116:—qu. by Rich? *A True and a kinde excuse written in defence of that Booke, intituled a new Description of Irelande. By Barnaby Rych, Gent. Servant to the Kinge's most excellent Maiestie. Lond. 1612, 4to. : twenty-five numbered leaves.*

* As to the Pamphlets, Fugitive Pieces, &c. relating to what was called the IRISH MASSACRE—and alluded to in the text—the task were equally wearisome and fruitless to enter upon any thing like an enumeration or list of them. I will mention only *three* with which the richly furnished shelves of Mr. Grenville's library supply me: *Ireland's Ivbilee, or Ioyes Io Pæan; for Prince Charles his welcome home, &c. By Stephen Ierome, Domesticke Chappleine to the Right Honourable Earle of Corke. Dublin, 1624, 4to. Sect. IV. Part I.; Sect. IV. Part II.* There are few pious readers, and hearty wishers to their country's welfare, who would not unite their prayers to the following: “Oh, that as we professe, confesse one God, the father of all, one Christ the Redeemer of all, one spirit, the Sanctifier of all the Elect: yea, one faith, one baptisme, one hope, one life, one way to this life, as one Sunne, but one soule in man, one Phoenix in the world, &c. so that wee would as one, in one minde, by one rule, worship this God in spirit, in truth, in unitie, in uniformitie of judgement and affections &c.!” p. 81. There are many wild and involved, as well as bold and striking, passages: as thus, at p. 111: “Oh doe I beleeve mine eyes and eares, that lions, eagles, panthers, yea dragons, elephantes, aspes, dogges, wolves, apes, have been thankfull to their Eupaters and Benefactors, and shall man, their pettie soveraigne, be claudicant and heteroclite?” The instances of supposed fidelity in brutes, which follow, are curious and comical enough. But, the *second* of the above alluded to works, is of such price, that

the cruelties which were said to have been committed by the Catholics on the Protestants. Some of

I will not venture upon naming one *third* of the sum for which it must be obtained. The title is thus: *The Teares of Ireland : wherein is lively presented, as in a map, a list of the unheard of cruelties and perfidious Treacheries of bloud-thirsty Jesuits and the Popish Faction. London, printed by A. N. for Iohn Rothwell, 1642. 12mo.* The author appears to be JOHN CRAUFORD. Three introductory pieces, without numbers to title pages, precede the text, which has eighty numbered pages. Thomas Partington's letter, sworn to be true, before a Committee of the House of Commons, is the last of these introductory pieces; and a perusal of it is enough to make the blood curdle. The **PRINTS**, the great attraction of the volume, illustrate most of the cruelties described in the text. These prints are twelve in number; having letter press at their backs. They are rather etchings than finished plates, and one plate contains two subjects: such subjects, as one desires never again to see as the representation of **FACTS**! They have, in themselves, very trifling merit on the score of art. They are executed in a freer and looser manner than if they were done by Hollar: and with infinitely less ability. Mr. Grenville properly suspects their being the production of Hollar; but as "resembling rather those engraved in the small historical tracts by Jenner." Mr. G. observes, very justly, that "the Tears of Ireland, by Crauford is, perhaps, the rarest of all the historical tracts of this time." This was Mr. Bindley's copy. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a copy (bound in blue morocco) at Chatsworth. A copy was in Brand's collection. Mr. Thorpe possesses a copy of it, wanting the last leaf. It is a wretchedly printed performance.

A third similar tract, but of infinitely less rarity and price, is thus entitled—" *The Barbarous and Inhumane Proceedings against the Professors of the Reformed Religion within the dominion of Savoy, April 7, 1655 :*" also, " *A true Relation of the Bloody Massacres, Tortures, Cruelties, &c. committed upon the Protestants in Ireland, &c. Oct. 23, 1641.*" Lond. 1655, 4to. A most miserable performance, in all respects. The copper cuts are worked on the pages of text; some half dozen like those in the Tears of Ireland. The others are quite barbarous: but the large whole length of the Vienna Lady, "who from eleven till twelve at night yelled out woe unto you, woe unto you, often repeating those words, and nothing else"—while

these “cuts” are literally too dreadful to look upon, except that the extreme coarseness of their execution renders them little attractive in the estimation of the curious in graphic lore. Women and children, butchered or burnt, and sometimes both; parents viewing the deliberate murder of their offspring by fire and sword, or themselves rendered a similar spectacle to their children: villages and towns on fire; the rivers choaked with drowned carcasses—the cross, the gibbet, and the rack—in short, every species of refinement on cruelty seems, if such representations can be trusted, to have been practised in these recriminating and rebellious times. But a love of truth compels me to declare, that these facts are handed down to us by *ex parte* evidence. The Protestants are the sufferers, and the Catholics are the authors of these publications. It is possible that the Catholics might have

“the bells, without help of man, rung suddenly, to the great affrightment of the people”—at p. 49—is something of an exception to the general barbarity of the art. In the whole, fifty-four pages, with eight further pages of Names of Members returned to the Parliament of 1656.

The last which I shall notice, is the following: “*An Accompt of the Bloody Massacre in Ireland, &c. executed by the Irish Papists upon the English Protestants in the year 1642. London, licensed 23d December, 1678, and printed for R. G. 1678,*” 4to. Only eight pages.*

* Take a specimen of the *Monstrosities* detailed in these, and similar, publications. “Some English men’s heads they cut off, and carried them to Kilkenny, and on the market day set them on the cross, where many, especially the women, stabb’d cut, and slash’d them. A poor Protestant woman, with her two children, going to Kilkenny, these bloody miscreants baited them with dogs, stabbed them with skeins, and pulled out the guts of one of the children, whereby they died: and not far off they took divers men, women, and children, and hanged them up; one of the women being great with child, they ripped up her belly as she hanged, so that the child fell out in the cawl alive. Some, after they were hanged, they drew up and down till their bowels were torn out.” Page 7. But enough of such ATROCITIES—yea, more than enough!

had to complain of occasionally similar atrocities inflicted on themselves; and yet the voice of history seems to be silent thereupon—and the philosophical Hume, relying mainly on the unimpeached authority of Sir John Temple,* indulges in a strain of impassioned eloquence on this occasion, which appears to have been dictated by the mixed feelings of sympathy and horror. There are few portions of his History† in which the language of pathos and commiseration is more powerfully displayed.

But great, and execrable as might have been the spirit of persecution among the Irish Catholics, it must not be forgotten that something like a similar spirit manifested itself among those of a very *opposite* religious persuasion; so that it should seem as if, at that hapless period, men had transformed themselves into blood-hounds of prey. The *Presbyterian* soldiery of Cromwell, about eight years after what is called the Irish massacre, slaughtered, without hesitation and without remorse, the Protestant garrisons of Tredah and Wexford; leaving only one man alive, of the former town, “to be a messenger of this universal havoc and destruction.”‡ A truce, however, to these heart-aching reminiscences.

I must not close this account of publications relating to the History of IRELAND, without the mention of a *living author* who has long and justly borne the character of an upright and intelligent writer. I allude (as the reader will immediately suppose) to the

* His account of the Irish Rebellion is one of the most exact and authentic extant. It was republished, in an improved state, by Baron Maseres, in a thin quarto volume, in 1812.

† Vol. vi. p. 436. Edit. 1812.

‡ HUME: vol. vii. p. 170. Edit. 1812.

REV. DR. CHARLES O'CONOR, librarian to the late Marquis, and to the present Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe. This gentleman, a Roman Catholic priest—exclusively of various publications of a temporary nature,* written with a view to soften the asperities, and reconcile the differences, existing, at one period, pretty strongly between the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties—has more recently put forth the first volume of a work, which is intended to accomplish for Ireland, what Bouquet has done for France. The first volume of his “*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*” appeared, with copious prolegomena and indexes, in the year 1814. It is accompanied by plates of fac-similes—chiefly of early Irish MSS.—and is, on the whole, a very creditable production for a provincial press.* Though deeply sunk into the vale of years, and afflicted with frequent and severe infirmities, the ardour of this venerable critic and antiquary is as keen as ever: and we may yet hope for a second volume of similar matter, as ponderous and as valuable in all respects.

It will not be presumptuous to say, that, after all, a FULL and COMPLETE History of Ireland, is “a consummation devoutly to be wished;” but he who shall embark in this laudable undertaking, must give very

* Among these, are his tracts, or octavo volumes, entitled “*Columbanus ad Hibernos*; and an instructive volume, entitled “*Narrative of the most interesting Events in modern Irish History; from original MSS. and some Tracts.* Lond. 1812, 8vo.

† At Buckingham, in the immediate vicinity of Stowe, and published by Messrs. Payne and Foss. Of a volume so intrinsically valuable, and of such limited notoriety and circulation, it is fitting that a brief outline should be here submitted to the public. After a short address to the Reader, and a dedication to the present Duke of Buckingham, (then Marquis) there is an “*Epistola Nuncupatoria de*

many of his days and nights to the volumes of an O'CONOR.

Fontibus Historiæ Genuinæ Hibernorum, Eorumque Chronologia, deque Antiquissimis Codicibus Literis Hibernicis ante sæculum X. exaratis." This epistle contains cclvi. pages, followed by an index which concludes at p. cclxxvi. ; and is replete with much curious, recondite, and interesting lore. It contains five plates of fac-similes of Irish MSS. beginning with one of the VIIth century. The " Epilogue" to the Epistle devoted to an account of the latter moments and dying injunctions of the author's late noble patron, does equal honour to the head and heart of the author himself. We have, next, the first part of the prolegomena, occupying clxxxiv. pages ; replete with a variety of historical and philological intelligence. The second part of the Prolegomena ensues : "*in qua Domesticorum Annalium Chronologicæ Rationes, Codices, Carmina, et Scriptorum Tempora ad Trutinam revocantur.*" This extends to clxxxvi. pages : an index terminating at p. ccvii. concluding the volume. These portions, separately, make the volume extend to about 650 pages. From which the reader perceives that the *text* of the ANCIENT HISTORIANS is yet to commence.

MAIR or MAJOR follows ; and HECTOR BOECE, very much his superior, is the next in succession. Below,* I have given a brief account of the publications of

teresting. On consulting the note at p. 220, the reader will observe that the best edition of Fordun is that edited by Goodall, at Edinburgh, in 1759, folio, 2 vols. ; of which a good copy may be obtained for about 1*l.* 10*s.* but Mr. Rodd marks it, in his catalogue of 1823, at 18*s.* half-bound, uncut.

* First, of WYNTOWN. The only edition worth possessing—and that, as remarkable for the beauty of the printing as for the accuracy of the text—bears the following title :—*DE Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Androw of Wyntown, Priour of Sanct Serfis ynche in Loch Levyn. Now first published with notes, a glossary, &c. By David Macpherson.*† London, 1795, royal 8vo. 2 vols. This edition contains an elaborate glossary, learned notes, and an index. The printer was Bensley. It is by no means rare. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of it, in russia, at 3*l.* 10*s.* There were some few impressions struck off on LARGE PAPER, of a quarto size ;—similar to those of the reprint of the Complaynt of Scotland, by the late John Leyden. Secondly, of MAJOR. His “ *Historiæ Majoris Britannia, tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ,*” was first printed by Badius Ascensius, at Paris, in 1521. The best edition is that published by Freebairn, at Edinburgh, in 1740, 4to. Prefixed to this edition, and probably to that at Paris also, are some monkish Latin rhymes, by William Baston, an English Carmelite monk, upon the battle of Bannockbourn.‡ Major’s book is of ordinary occurrence, and worth about 10*s.* 6*d.*

Thirdly, and somewhat more copiously of HECTOR BOECE, or Boethius. “ *Scotorum Historiæ Libr. xix. Hectore Boethio Auctore.*” Paris, Jacob Du Puy, 1575, folio : but first published at the same place in 1526, by Badius Ascensius, having only xvii. books. The

† From a MS. in the British museum. “ I wish it were in my power (observes the Editor) to give any thing which might deserve to be called the Life of Wyntown : but, from want of materials, I can do little more than draw into one point of view, what may be gathered from his own work.” *Pref.* ix.

‡ The metrical colophon of the poet is thus :

Sum Carmelita, Baston cognomine dictus.

Qui doleo vita, in tali strage relictus.

Si quid deliqui, si quæ recitanda reliqui

Hæc addant hi qui non sunt sermonis iniqui.

the works of these writers. **GEORGE BUCHANAN** is justly considered one of the brightest ornaments of

second impression, contains the continuation of John Ferrers, a Piedmontese. This work was translated into the Scottish language by *John Bellenden*, between the years 1530 and 1533, and printed by Davidson, royal printer to James V.* somewhere about the year 1538-40, under the title of the *History and Chroniklis of Scotland*; for which the reader may consult Herbert's *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iiii. p. 1474. This work, or translation, is printed at Edinburgh; in a coarse gothic type, having the arms of Scotland rudely cut as a frontispiece, and a composition of a religious description† at the end. Few copies are exactly alike, even in the phraseology. They are of excessive rarity; and Lord Spencer could not obtain his copy, from the Roxburghe Collection (*Bibl. Roxburgh.* n°. 8687,) under the sum of 65*l.* That in the library of Mr. Towneley was purchased by Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, for 85*l.* Mr. Heber and Mr. G. Chalmers, each possess a copy. It was in the Harleian Collection, but does not appear to be in the British Museum. Scotland boasts, and with equal propriety and justice) of possessing *two* copies ON VELLUM—which are thus described in the advertisement to the beautiful reprint of this work, published at Edinburgh in 1823.—“Of Bellenden's Boece, there are two copies in Scotland, printed UPON VELLUM: one is preserved in the library of the Duke of Hamilton, “and a more splendid specimen of early typography, and of antique binding, cannot

* Of the *first* set of STATUTES, or BLACK ACTS, as they are called---(and I entreat the reader's attention to Bishop Nicolson's account of them, p. 100.) printed by Davidson, for King James, only one copy is known; and that copy is upon VELLUM:—preserved in the Advocate's Society, at Edinburgh. My friend, Mr. G. Chalmers, possesses (with the exception of this first set) a comely collection of these black acts—down to the date of 1593, by Waldegrave: viz. from 1566-7: 1576-81: They are thin small folios—and were once inspected by that gallant Bibliopolist Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, with a hundred guinea cheque ready to lay down, by way of exchange:—but “Procul o procul!”—exclaimed their veteran possessor.

† I cannot unite in the very warm praise bestowed upon this cut by the editor of the Edinburgh reprint of the book. Many past and present “Xylographers” (or wood-cutters) could do infinitely better; although I admit that Mr. Lizars has made an admirable copy of it, on a reduced scale. There is great *spirit* in the general design of the original; but greater *delicacy* and *truth* are frequently displayed by the wood-cutters of Basle and Lyons, about the same period.

his country, both as a poet and an historian; but a good deal before the appearance of his history,* there were published two or three historical pieces of a contemporaneous character, which are now sought after with uncommon avidity. The antiquarian reader will probably anticipate the *Expeditions into Scotland*, by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, published in 1544-48: of which Patten was the

well be imagined. The vellum upon which it is printed, is stainless, and the breadth of the margin would satisfy the most fastidious and princely Collector. The boards bear the following inscription: JACOBUS QUINTUS REX SCOTORUM, and on the title-page, the initials I. R. appear in MS. They are, in all probability, in the hand-writing of that monarch, to whom the volume appears to have belonged."—*Advertisement*, p. vii. The other copy, miserably "cobbled" in the binding, is in the library of the University of Edinburgh; and is, in all respects, of an inferior description. But the vicinity of our own metropolis boasts of another membranous copy. At Ham-House, near Richmond, (the residence of the Countess of Dysart) there is a third, and a not inglorious copy, of Bellenden's Boece, UPON VELLUM! And in what *Book-Company* does this gem disport itself?!!!

The REPRINT of this scarce volume, (comprehending Bellenden's translation of Titus Livius) is one of the most beautiful productions of the BALLANTYNE PRESS. It forms three quarto volumes, of the size of the *Palace of Pleasure*, and *Mirror for Magistrates*. Let me trust that there is at least one copy of it UPON VELLUM.

* The *first* edition of George Buchanan's history was printed by Arbuthnot at Edinburgh, in 1582, folio; and, again, fuller and more correctly, at Geneva, in the following year: but the *best* edition is, doubtless, that published at Leyden, in 1725, 4to. 2 vols. under the editorial care of Ruddiman and Gronovius, on the basis of the previous folio edition of 1715, exclusively edited by Ruddiman. These two *latter* editions of Buchanan, of which copies on large paper are not very common, contain ALL his works. Let Nicolson, however, p. 40, by no means be overlooked; as he balances the praises and censures of critics, respecting Buchanan, with an even and painstaking hand. A copy of the folio edition may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

author.* How shall I venture upon an outline, even, of the numerous, or rather innumerable pamphlets, tomes, and broadsides, relating to the fate of the unfortunate QUEEN MARY?† The invincible

* Mr. Beloe, *Anecdotes of Literature*, &c. vol. ii. p. 345, notices only, the edition of the date of 1544; but there was a second edition in 1548—both impressions being in the Roxburghe Library: the former selling for 30 guineas, and the latter for 21*l*. Mr. G. Chalmers possesses a copy of the latter. Mr. Beloe tells us that, at the sale of West's library, the first tract was bought for 18*s*. 6*d*.: and at that of a portion of Mr. Wodhull's books, in 1803, for 16*l*. 16*s*.—the identical copy purchased by the Duke of Roxburghe. Mr. Isaac Reed had a copy, obtained, as Mr. Beloe imagines, for the very diminished sum of 2*s*. 6*d*. Copies of both editions are in the library of Mr. Heber. See *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 458. iv. p. 8. These rare books were unknown to Nicolson. The work was reprinted in 1798, 4*to*. among the "*Fragments of Scottish History*." But note farther; in 1547 there was published an *Exhortation to the Scottes*, preparatory to the Duke's expedition; and in 1548 was published an *Epistle from the Lord Protector to the Scots*. These two latter tracts were sold together for 17*l*. at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library.

† Of the well known black letter tract of *Buchanan's Detection of the Duinges of Marie Quene of Scottis*, there were at least two editions: one printed in 1572, the other without date. The Roxburghe copy of the former was sold for 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., the latter for 2*l*. 10*s*. In Mr. Rodd's last catalogue, I find several of these pieces thus described—"1404, MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Ane Detection of the Duings of Marie Quene of Scottes, touchand the Murder of hir Husband, by G. Buchanan, *black letter, no date*—The Copie of a Letter written by one in London to his Friend concernying the credit of the late published Detection of the Doynges of the Ladie Marie of Scotland, *no date*—The effect of the declaration made in the Guildhall, by M. Recorder of London, concerning the late attempts of the Quenes Majesties evill, seditious, and disobedient Subjectes, 1571.—A Letter concerning the marriage of the D. of Norfolk to Quene Mary, by R. G. 1571.—A Discourse touching the pretended Match betwene the Duke of Norfolk and the Queene of Scottes, 1571; (*these two last want the titles*) a rare and curious collection in blue morocco, 6*l*. 6*s*. 12*mo*. Yet must the reader not fail to bear in mind "*The Scottish*

perseverance and gallant spirit of such men as Mr. George Chalmers and Mr. Richard Heber, have not yet, I suspect, enabled those gentlemen to admit that their Scottish Collection, in *this* department, is complete ! LESLEY, as much the friend, as Buchanan was the enemy, of Queen Mary, put forth his work a few

Queen's Buriall," 1587, Lond. 12mo. no date: (9*l.* 9*s.* at the Roxburghe sale) and the very rare Latin piece relating to Mary, of which OBERTUS BARNESTAPLE was the author, and which was published at Cologne in 1627, 8vo. Mr. Thorpe bravely marks a copy of it, bound in morocco, at 4*l.* 4*s.*

I have above mentioned the publication of printed BROADSIDES, &c. It is here in my power to make mention of a volume—beyond all praise and beyond all price—containing official instruments, in the black letter, relating to almost all public topics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This volume is in the Bodleian library, and has been of comparatively recent discovery. My friend Dr. Bliss, one of the librarians, in displaying its CHARMS, expatiated upon it with the correct taste and natural enthusiasm of a well-versed English Bibliographer ; and the public will shortly be benefited by some curious excerpts from it, in his *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. Tom Hearne himself would have gone half crazed at the very sight of it—and especially at the extraordinary PORTRAITS* which it contains. But my more immediate business is with Queen Mary. Among these broadsides, is a Proclamation against her, and the house of Guise, for supporting her claim to the crown of England. “ And consydering the sayde house of Guise, for theyr owne priuate aduancement, hauynge no other meane to practyse the same, but by exalting of theyr nece the Quene of Scottes, in whose respect they intermeddle with the gouer-

* These portraits are, *Elizabeth*, by Delaram ; *Lord Darnley and M. Queen of Scots*, by Elstrack : *Mary*, an oval, in a large broadside, on the top and bottom of which are printed epigrams, “ *In effigiem Mariæ, &c. Londini, typis I. Norton.* *The Earle of Nottingham*, 1588, very large broadside ; no name, but “ To be sould at ye horse shew in pater noster row : ” *Robert, Earl of Essex* ; on horse back, and very large and fine ; *Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk*, between the pillars, a print of extraordinary rarity. I will not pretend to fix a price for such graphic gems. Mr. Woodburn, as he once gazed upon them with a throbbing heart and a well replenished purse, “ sighed and looked, sighed and looked, and sighed . . . IN VAIN ! ”

years before the appearance of the History of Buchanan; namely, in 1575, and 1578, at Rome; and, in fact, he should have here taken precedence. Bishop Nicolson gives us encouragement to peruse Lesley with more than ordinary interest.* On entering the seventeenth century, we must begin with the notice of MELVIL, followed by that of SPOTISWOOD; although proper attention should be paid to the careful researches of JOHNSTON, and to the humbler chronicle of MONIPENNIE.†

naunce of Fraunce at this present, haue thus iniuriously and insolently set forth, and in tyme of peace continued in publyke places the armes and clayme of these kyngdomes of Englande and Irland, in the name of their nece the Quene,'—&c. &c. Now, prefixed to this Proclamation, in the Bodleian volume, is a drawing of the arms of Mary, quartered with those of England and France, which purports to be one of the copies "*sent out of ffraunce in July 1559.*" In a metrical inscription at the bottom, Mary is called

" Off Scotland queene, and of Ingland also,
Off Ireland als' God haith providit so."

If my memory do not deceive me, I have somewhere (either in the *Bibliomania* or *Decameron*) noticed this very book; as being in the possession of some one to whom Lord Oxford offered 100 guineas for it—but ineffectually.

* A good copy of Lesley, "*de moribus, &c. Scotorum*," 1578, 4to. is marked at 1*l.* 7*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Lackington and Co. If however the reader happen to get possession of the same author's work on the *Right and Title of Mary Queen of Scots*, 1584, 8vo. let him know that Mr. Laing not only calls it "VERY RARE," but affixes to it the price of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

† In order of time we should notice MONIPENNIE: the more so, as he seems to have escaped Watt. I find his *Chronicle and Description of Scotland*. Lond. 1612, 4to.; *Short Description of the Isles of Scotland*, ("very rare" and a MS. *Chronicle* of him, selling at the Roxburghe sale (nº. 8697) for 3*l.* 6*s.* A copy of the first work, (called "scarce") is marked at 1*l.* 1*s.* in Mr. Rodd's last catalogue;

It was not, however, till the eighteenth century, that the History of Scotland received its due and full share of investigation. The names of *Mackenzie*, *Wodrow*, *Anderson*, *Lindesay*, *Maitland*, *Robertson*, *Guthrie*, *Balrymple*, and *Pinkerton*, are familiar to the collectors of Scottish history; and have been more or less perused by the assiduous student in the same department. I have endeavoured, below,* to give the best

and a copy of "*Certaine Matters concerning the realme of Scotland, composed together as they were, A. D. 1597, Lond. 1603, with a morocco back, is valued at 2l. 2s. in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch. It is the first edition of the work. Let DAVID HUME's "General History, continuing to the Death of James VI. Lond. 1657, folio, (first published at Edinb. in 1617) have also a place in a library tolerably complete with Scotch history. Bishop Nicolson calls it "the best in this class"—but falling far short of the spirit of that author's other works. The *Memoirs of Sir JAMES MELVIL, of Hall Hill, Lond. 1683, is important in very many respects to possess. Burnet calls the author a generous and virtuous man. A good copy may be had for 12s. Spotiswood's Church History, Lond. 1655; again 1677—must, on no account, be omitted in the historical department of Scotland; and let MIDDLETON's appendix to it, incorporated in the latter edition, always be found in your copy of the work. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of it, bound with Burnet's *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton,† 1677, folio, in one volume, at 2l. 5s.***

Let me here briefly mention DRUMMOND's (of Hawthornden) *History of Scotland, Lond. 1655, with plates of James I., II., III., IV., V., by Gaywood. A good copy may be worth 1l. 5s. It is reprinted in the collection of Drummond's Works, published in 1711, folio.*

* I will first dispatch, and as courteously as possible, the two

† By Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury: having a portrait of James Duke of Hamilton as a frontispiece; and another of Charles I., by Faithorne, opposite p. 153: one of the commonest, but nevertheless one of the most spirited, of that engraver's productions. This book contains Letters, Instructions, and other papers written by the unfortunate royal author. Copies on LARGE PAPER usually present us with fine impressions of these portraits.

editions of the labours of these respective writers ; adding here, that there are several minor authors,

MACKENZIES ; each christened George. The first, who published the *Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation*. 1708-22, three vols. folio, was a Physician. His work, found complete, is not of very ordinary occurrence : the third volume being usually missing. Messrs. Arch mark a perfect copy in three vols., at 4*l.* 4*s.* ; and Mr. Laing marks a similar one "new bound in russia, extra" at 7*l.* 7*s.* After all, they are unseemly tomes ; and the third is compelled to walk on *stilts* to keep pace with its companions. The other Mackenzie (Sir George) was an eminent lawyer, and historian. He is called, in the title-page of his works, "eminent and learned," and his works were published in two folio volumes, in 1716.† There has been recently put forth, from the MS. of this author, his "*Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from the Restoration of King Charles II.*" &c. Edinb. 4to. ; edited with great care, and printed with considerable elegance. The MS. was brought to the shop of a grocer in Edinburgh, and purchased by him for the humblest purposes of his trade ; but owing to many entire leaves having been cut out, there is a lamentable hiatus in the history, from the year 1663 to 1669. See Pref. *Edinb. Monthly Mag.* N^o. III., June 1817 ; and *Edinb. Mag.* April, 1820. A masterly and highly interesting criticism on this valuable work appeared in the *Edinb. Review*, N^o. LXXI.

Briefly noticing "the *Martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation*," by PATRICK ABERCROMBY, M. D. Edinb. 1711, folio, 2 vols. (now an uncommon work) I proceed, not only to the notice, but to the strong recommendation, of WODROW'S *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*. Edinb. 1721, folio, 2 vols. Considering that, even without the warm eulogy pronounced on this work, by Mr. Fox, in his historical labours, these volumes have long richly deserved republication, one is surprised that so valuable a work, in so reput-

† In this edition of Mackenzie's works, are omitted his earliest publication entitled "*Arctina, or the Serious Romance*," 1661, 12mo. and a political tract "*on the discovery of the Fanatick Plot*," 1684, folio. Among the miscellaneous contents of these volumes, it will be difficult to find any number of original articles at all approaching to that of the manuscripts stated to have been in the possession of the publisher. Preface, (p. iv.) to Sir G. Mackenzie's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, 1821, 4to.

which, from their omission, must not be supposed as excluded from the legitimate list of Scottish historians. Descending to our own times, we are at once in-

sive a garb (for it is most wretchedly printed) has been suffered to remain without improvement. A new edition of Wodrow (now becoming excessively rare) may be no unprofitable, as well as a highly creditable, speculation to a Scotch bookseller: the more so, as Wodrow (according to Dr. Watt) "left numerous mss. behind him, which are preserved in some of the public libraries of Scotland, and testify his pre-eminence and research." He was Minister of the Gospel at Eastwood. ANDERSON'S *Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland*, were published in four quarto volumes, in 1727: with an explanatory index of obsolete words. A friend of mine once bought a copy out of sheets and bound the work "in BLACK morocco, with BLOOD coloured insides." Such was his order to the binder; and poor George Faulkener was that binder. Mr. Laing marks a copy, in calf gilt binding, at 1*l.* 14*s.* LINDSAY'S (of Pitscottie) *History of Scotland*, Edinb. 1728, folio, may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in good condition. MAITLAND'S *History and Antiquities of Scotland*, 1757, folio, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in a sound condition; but the same author's *History of Edinburgh*, with map and plates, 1753, folio, is worth full as much money: owing to its comparative scarcity.

The name of ROBERTSON as an historian, whether of *Scotland*, *America*, or *Charles V.*, need only be mentioned to insure it due attention and respect.¹ His *History of Scotland* is doubtless, by far, the most popular history extant; and first appeared in 4to. in 1759, in 2 vols. The reimpressions have been, I had almost said, innumerable; but it may be as well to notice and recommend the seventeenth edition, with corrections and additions, and to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author by Dugald Stewart; in 1806, 8vo. 3 vols. GUTHRIE'S *General History of Scotland* came out in numbers, and appeared complete in 1767, ten volumes. 8vo. It was reprinted in 1771; but is now rarely consulted. DALRYMPLE'S *Annals of Scotland*, from the accession of Malcolm III. to that of the House of Stewart, was published in 1776, in two quarto volumes; again, in the same form, in 1779; and latterly in 1797, 8vo. three vols. The historical, philological, and antiquarian labours of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. afterwards LORD HAILES, are

structed and gratified by the successful labours of *Laing*, *M'Crie*, and *Cook*; and descending yet more closely upon recent publications, we cannot fail to offer the meed of praise to the truly gigantic labours of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS; who, in his *Caledonia*, (now pursuing its steady course through the press) seems disposed to leave no department untouched, and no event, historical, as well as local, unrelated or unnoticed. This gentleman is the *Atlas* of Scotch antiquaries and historians; bearing on his own shoulders whatever seems to have been collected, and with pain *separately* endured, by his predecessors;* whom, neither difficulties tire nor dangers

such as entitle their author to the foremost rank among his highly distinguished contemporaries. PINKERTON's *Enquiry into the History of Scotland*, Lond. 1789, 8vo. 2 vols: was reprinted at Edinburgh, with improvements, in 1814: but it is an inferior work to his *History of Scotland, from the accession of the Stuarts to Mary*, 1797, 4to. 2 vols. His *Iconographia Scotica*, 1797, 8vo. and *Scottish Gallery of Portraits*, 1799, 4to. must of course, in chronological order, be added to the preceding. I have not affixed prices to these works, because they are generally of ordinary occurrence in the shops of our principal booksellers.

* To begin with Mr. LAING. The best edition of his *History of Scotland* is that of 1819, 8vo. four vols. with a preliminary Dissertation respecting Mary's participation in the murder of Darnley. It is a work particularly rich in illustrative notes. The Rev. Mr. M'CRIE's *Life of John Knox*, Edinb. 1813, 8vo. 2 vols; and his *Life of Andrew Melville*,* with ecclesiastical and literary illustrations relating to Scotland, 1819, 8vo. 2 vols. must undoubtedly find places in every well chosen collection of Scottish literature.

Dr. COOK's *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, published at

* "Dr. M'CRIE, the well-known author of the *Lives of Knox and of Melville*, whose curiosity in whatever concerns the history of this country is for ever active and indefatigable, and whose distinguished intelligence and sagacity are united to the most liberal and communicative spirit." Pref. p. vi. to the newly printed "*Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland by Sir G. Mackenzie, Knight.*"

daunt: and who, in a green and vigorous old age, is yet laying the foundation of works for the enlargement of a legitimate fame, and the edification of a grateful posterity. His *Mary Queen of Scots* is the last and a very recent production of his pen, connected with the history of his country.

Edinburgh in 1811, 8vo. in three vols. is a work which cannot fail to be gratifying to all lovers of that branch of historical enquiry; especially as it is allowed to be executed with equal talent and impartiality. In the last place, I have to notice the *Caledonia* of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS, of which three stupendous quarto volumes have already appeared; and of which a fifth will complete this gigantic undertaking. The late Dr. Whittaker, himself an accomplished antiquary, reviewed it in the ivth volume, (p. 342,) of the Quarterly Review. The “*VIRIDIS SENECTUS*” of the Author leads us to hope that he will give us yet some further “*by play*,” in addition to his *Life of Queen Mary* — a work, upon which Mrs. Benger has drawn more largely than its learned author was disposed to expect, or is prepared to approve.

HELPS TO BRITISH HISTORY.

Having, in the more immediately preceding pages, furnished both "THE YOUNG" and "THE OLD" with tolerably full particulars respecting the various *Collections of History*, and *Histories themselves*, connected with Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland—it remains, as a sort of necessary supplemental matter, to furnish the studious, in this department of book-collecting, with a few HELPS to BRITISH HISTORY, by means of *Acts of Parliament*, *Records*, and *State Papers*, &c. Of WALES, no particular mention need be necessary; except to observe that the histories of that country by LLOYD and ENDERBIE are the almost only exclusive works connected with it. It must however be conceded, that much of historical information is conveyed in the pages of Pennant and Dr. Meyrick.*

* LLOYD's *Historie of Cambria* was published in the black letter, in a 4to. volume, 1584, with wood-cuts, spiritedly designed: and I find, what is called a LARGE PAPER copy of it, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue, no. 12294. The best edition is that of 1774, 8vo. worth about 14*s.* ENDERBIE's *Cambria Triumphans*; being the ancient and modern British History, 1661, folio, was, in former times, of exceedingly high price; but Mr. Baxter's beautiful reprint of it in 1810, folio—of which there are copies on LARGE PAPER,—(of truly gigantic dimensions) has materially contributed to lower the price. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy ("very neat") of the first edition at 5*l.* 5*s.*: and of the reprint on large paper, in boards, at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Messrs. Arch diminish the price of the latter to 4*l.* 4*s.*: and mark an "Index to complete the former edition," at 1*l.* 1*s.* To these, add Warrington's "*History of Wales*," 1786, 4to.

Reverting therefore to these general historical Helps, let us begin with *Acts of Parliament* and *Year Books*, publications of these appearing in the infancy of the Art of Printing. But I will not insist upon the securing of specimens of this kind from the presses of *Caxton*, *Machlinia*, *Wynkyn de Worde*, and *Pynson* :*

and Mr. Robert's "*Chronicle of the Kings of Britain*, 1810, 4to. about 1l. 15s. each. Dr. MERRICK's *History and Antiquities of Cardigan-shire*, published in 1810, 4to. is replete with much interesting intelligence. Of PENNANT's *Tour in Wales*, 1778, 4to. two vols. it were idle to speak in commendation.

* Brief and imperfect notices of the *Statutes printed by Caxton* appear in the recent edition of the *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 354 ; but, since the publication of that work, a perfect set of the Statutes, passed in the reign of Henry VII., up to the death of Caxton (1490-1) was obtained by Lord Spencer, and will be found particularly described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 344, &c. *Machlinia* printed the Statutes in the first year of Richard III., of which a copy is in the library of the Inner Temple. I know of no other. What are called the *Nova Statuta*, printed by the same printer, in one thick folio volume, has been described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 11, with a fac-simile of one page of the types. The fine copy of it, described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 384, was purchased by me, of Mr. Clarke the law bookseller, some ten or twelve years ago, for 7l. 7s. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire purchased his Lordship's duplicate, in 1814, for 27l. 6s. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy at 13l. 13s.

WYNKYN DE WORDE published a small folio volume, of twenty-seven Acts passed in the eleventh year of Henry VII., of which 'a description appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 415 : but he also published other Acts—as late as the nineteenth year of Henry's reign : for an account of which, consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 391-2. PYNSON was a more voluminous printer of these early Statutes, as his situation of "King's Printer" would lead us to expect ; and in his time began the publication of YEAR BOOKS—or Reports of law proceedings in the several terms throughout the year. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 570-4. Lord Spencer possesses some specimens of his Statutes and Year Books (see *Bibl. Spencer.*

it being sufficient to avail ourselves, in order to maintain the characters of antiquaries, with the Collection

vol. iv. p. 431-2) which I should not pronounce to be of excessive rarity. My friend Mr. Douce possesses a noble copy of the former: but I strongly recommend an inspection of the list of Statutes, of this period, to be found in the *Biblioth. Harleiana*, vol. ii. p. 648, and in the law catalogues of Messrs. Worrall, Clarke, and Butterworth. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark Rastell's Collection of Statutes, a fine copy, at 1l. 11s. 6d. *Printed for the Societie of Stationers, 1615, folio.*

But, to the *professed* Collector of STATUTABLE LORE, it will of course be material to enrich his library with the publications recently put forth, under the authority of Parliament, beginning with the year 1810; and of which nine volumes have already appeared. These are cumbrous tomes for a limited collection; and will be exceedingly costly into the bargain, if they are accompanied by the *Rotuli*,* and *Placita*, and *Calendaria*, contemporaneously published by the same authority. The "*Rotuli Parliamentorum*" being the Rolls of Parliament from Edward I. to Henry VII., in six folio volumes, are doubtless very important "HELPS" to the history of our country. See Clarke's Cat. p. 158. The *Parliamentary Debates* and *State Trials* will necessarily be found in every senatorial library. The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1802, folio, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1810-17, 3 vols., folio, may also be thought necessary to a well furnished historical library; and although these be dear volumes, separately to purchase, yet they often come in "at the fag end" of a sale by auction, so as to be procured in boards at a very moderate sum. But then, the *binding*—this is indeed "THE RUB!"

But whether the whole,† or any of these ponderous folios find admittance into the libraries of "the Young" or "the Old," let me entreat ALL denominations of sensible Collectors to purchase the *most*

* Of exceedingly great intrinsic worth are the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, published under the care of Thomas Thomson, Esq. at Edinburgh, in two folio volumes, 1814-1819: and the *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, edited by the same gentleman, in seven folio volumes—wanting the first. May this great undertaking soon reach its completion. Scotland may be justly proud of the Editor, under whose eye it moves leisurely, but cautiously and correctly along. See p. 264, as to the BLACK ACTS.

† A full and particular account of all these Parliamentary Publications will be found in Mr. Harris's excellent *Catalogue of the Royal Institution*, p. 401-3.

of the Statutes published by *William Rastell*, towards the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; a collection, which well read judges of this lore have pronounced to be essentially necessary to the library of an Antiquary as well as Lawyer. I will descend at once to comparatively modern times ; and recommend the edition of the Statutes by *Ruffhead*, continued by *Runnington*.*

I now come to RECORDS : and where is the experienced bibliographer who, standing at my elbow, would not immediately exclaim—" begin with PRYNNE !"†

important work which has yet been published, with reference to British history, antiquities, laws, and customs. I mean the recent edition of DOMESDAY BOOK, 1783—1816, in 4 folio volumes, with indexes, and a general introduction, by Henry Ellis, Esq. keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. The praises bestowed upon the value of the PRECIOUS ORIGINAL MS., from Spelman down to Blackstone, are sufficient to make every enlightened Collector anxious to possess it. I find a copy of it, in 3 vols. with russia backs, marked at 9l. 9s. in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch, no. 248, where a tolerably copious list of parliamentary publications, with their prices, will be found : but Messrs. Payne and Foss, as the regular publishers, necessarily possess a more extensive collection. A good and full list of them also appears in the catalogue of the Royal Institution. The history of these public records is given in the first and third volumes of *Savage's Librarian*. The good taste of Miss Currel has led her to enrich her fine library with most of these *Helps to British History*.

* Ruffhead's edition was published in 1763, in nine volumes ; to which Mr. Serjeant Runnington added a sequence of volumes, in 1800, forming eighteen vols. 4to. in the whole. This original edition, brought down to the present times, with the continuations of Messrs. Tomlins and Raithby, forming twenty-six vols. in the whole, is now worth 60l. An entire edition was published by Mr. Runnington 1786, &c. in fourteen volumes, down to the Union : valued at 21l. by the booksellers.

† PRYNNE shall have his due ; as far as relates to his *Records*.

His monitory voice shall be obeyed: but is he aware of the niceties, and difficulties, and even contradic-

Let the reader first consult *Oldys's British Librarian*, p. 11-81: for an account of the plates, abridgements of prefaces, and summaries of chapters. Both Oldys and Mr. Harris (*Catalogue of Royal Institution Library*, p. 390.) quote the quaint language of Bishop Nicolson's *English Historical Library*, p. 165, respecting the third volume of Prynne: not necessary to be here repeated. The first volume of Prynne was printed in 1666, the last in 1670. The greater part of the first volume perished in the fire of London; as an advertisement to the reader, added to those copies which escaped, testifies. This advertisement, as below,* is copied from Oldys. It has been supposed that not more than twenty *perfect* copies of this work are known to exist. Such was Tom Rawlinson's observation to West: but, like many similar remarks, appertaining to bibliography, it requires something of more substantial proof to confirm it.† Almost all our great private collections contain this work. Perhaps the most perfect and desirable copy in existence, is that in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk, now the residence of Lord Gosford, which library (mentioned more than once in these pages—see p. 28) was

* "At the end of this volume is an advertisement to the reader, intimating, that the late fire (of London) having in three days space, turned 88 parishes and their churches, with the cathedral church of this glorious city, to ashes; and among other losses and mischiefs to the several Companies of the city, most of all endamaged the Company of Printers and Stationers, most of whose habitations, store-houses, shops, stocks, and books were not only consumed, but their ashes and scorched leaves conveyed aloft and dispersed by the wind, to places above 16 miles distant, to the admiration of beholders; and that among millions of other books, thus suddenly destroyed, while our author was busy in securing the public records of the kingdom, his printer's house, with most of the printed copies of this tome, when finished at the press (all except the tables to it), as likewise the second tome, formerly published, and of the first book, and third tome, (wherein he had made some progress) were there burnt together with it; not above 70 of them being rescued from the fire, to the author's damage near 2000*l.*: wherefore he did not print his intended tables for so few copies of this tome, till God should enable him to reprint it, especially since the pages of the reprinted volume, (by reason of some additions) will vary from these already printed, so make the tables unsuitable thereto."

† By the way, if 70 copies of the *first* volume (by much the *SCARCEST* of the three) were preserved, there is surely every reason to conclude that there are at least 50 *perfect* copies of Prynne's Records yet in existence?

tions, which attend the enquiry into a legitimate copy of Prynne's Records? Is he aware that there are, even yet,

first collected by Sir Francis Bernard, during the time of Cromwell. The copy in question was given to the Earl of Anglesey, according to the following autograph of the Donee.—“*Anglesey, Aug. 1, 1665. Given me by my worthy friend the author.*” This first volume is bound in blue morocco, with gilt leaves, having the royal arms on the outside of the cover.

The second volume has the Earl's inscription, as to its being given to him by the author in November, 1666. It is bound in calf, with the leaves speckled, and has the royal arms on the outside. The third volume bears this inscription, in the Earl's hand-writing: “*Anglesey, July 28, 1670. 18. Mr. Prynne's owne corrected booke.*” The CORRECTIONS appear to be few and unimportant; according to the three places, or passages, to which I have referred by the insertion of slips of paper. At pages 773, 775 the original or UNCUT MARGINS are preserved; from which the full width appears to be ten inches, and (as at p. 775) the full length about fourteen five-eighths; but the second volume measures only fourteen one-eighth, by nine one-eighth. This third volume, which is dedicated to the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Harbottle Grimston, &c. is in calf binding, without the royal arms. Tom Osborne marked a copy, (which he chose to call large paper) in his sheet catalogue of 1759, at 21*l.*: and the second and third volumes, alone, at 6*l.* 6*s.* A more recent catalogue (that of Mr. Triphook, of 1822) marks the second and third volumes at 12*l.* 12*s.* with an offer of 20*l.* for the procuring of the first. Thus the collector will immediately perceive that the FIRST volume of *Prynne's Records* is the great rarity to possess. At public auctions, the prices for perfect copies have a good deal varied: that of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, in 1792, having “the frontispiece complete, gilt, broad border of gold,” was sold for 80*l.* 15*s.* See the *Bibliomania*, p. 554. It is now in the library of the King's Inns, Dublin. At the sale of the Merly Library, in 1813, it reached its highest, and a most extravagant price: namely, 152*l.* The copy was handsomely bound in russia, and I purchased it for the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. who was so anxious to possess it, that he authorised me to go as far as 200 guineas, but that copy, at the sale of Sir Mark's own library, produced but 45*l.* There is a noble copy of it at Althorp, in the Bodleian Library, in the library of Lincoln's Inn, and in that of the

many who are sharpening their swords of controversy, and contending for certain and certain desiderata, to identify, what they are pleased to call, a *complete* copy of these very desirable, but most exceedingly scarce, volumes? No matter: let it be roundly asserted, and as roundly received, that there exists but *one paper* of Prynne, and that the scarcity of the copies is not so tremendously great as overheated Prynrites have imagined. I have said every thing in the preceding note to stimulate the curious to the search, and to comfort those in the possession, of this extraordinary production.

Of the works which, about the period of the Civil Wars, detail important events, it is right to mention that by THOMAS MAY; whose *History of the Long Parliament*, 1647, folio, is pronounced, by Lord Chatham “to be a much honester and more instructive book of the same period of history, than Lord

Royal Institution. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a fine copy of these Records, magnificently bound by C. Lewis, in blue morocco. Mr. Grenville’s beautiful copy (recently bound in red morocco, by the same skilful artist) came from the Duke of Grafton’s library, where it was purchased for 76*l.* 13*s.* Mr. Dent is also the fortunate possessor of a copy; and another is in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. At a recent sale of Sir Eardley Wilmot’s books, at Mr. Evans’s, a copy attained the sum of 100 guineas. The reader may consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 400, and Mr. Clarke’s *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 254, respecting the only copy that is known to exist (at Stowe) of a portion of the *IVTH VOLUME* of these Records. I imagine that many of the great private libraries—especially old family ones—contain a perfect set: and yet, that of Blickling, in Norfolk, (so rich in *Pryniana*) has only the two latter volumes. More surprising still, the British Museum has it only in this imperfect state: see the Catalogue of that library, vol. v. sign. 3 E.

Clarendon's.* This work was reprinted in 4to. a few years since, by the late Baron Maseres.

Contemporaneously with Prynne and May, toiled several very wonderful antiquaries and collectors in the cause of BRITISH HISTORY. The names of *Rushworth*, *Rymer*, *Spelman*, *Digges*, *D'Ewes*, and *Nalson*, adorned the latter half of the seventeenth century; and their publications, as briefly stated below,* evince the extent of their diligence, and the value of their collections.

* *Letters to his nephew*; p. 59. 1809. But this opinion is much qualified, if not a good deal neutralized, by the criticism of the noble editor (Lord Grenville) of this instructive little volume. That authority remarks, that May's book "cannot by any means be considered as an impartial work. It is, however, well worthy of being attentively read; and the contemptuous character given of it by Lord Clarendon, (*Life*, vol. i. p. 35) is as much below its real merit, as Clarendon's own history is superior to it." When the observations at p. 218, were written, respecting the great work of Clarendon, the masterly estimate of that author's character, by the noble editor (see p. xix. &c.) of these *Letters*, had escaped my recollection. A good copy of May's book is worth about 1l. 6s.

* "RUSHWORTH and RYMER, to whose collections our history stands so deeply indebted, must have strongly felt this literary ardour, for they passed their lives in forming them: till Rymer, in the utmost distress, was obliged to sell his books and his 50 volumes of MSS. which he could not get printed; and Rushworth died in the King's Bench, of a broken heart; many of his papers remain unpublished. His ruling passion was amassing state papers, and he voluntarily neglected great opportunities of acquiring a large fortune, to this entire devotion of his life." *D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors*; vol. i. p. 262. First, of Rushworth. The earliest editions of his *Historical Collections*, from 1618 to 1648, including Lord Strafford's trial, appeared in 1659-82: in 8 folio volumes. They were re-printed in 1692, 1701: and again, for the third and last time, in 1721, in the same number of volumes. This last is considered to be the best edition; and a good copy of it may be worth 8l. 8s. At Althorp, and in many

At the opening of the eighteenth century, we are struck with those labours—deviating from their re-

other private collections, it is on LARGE PAPER. Messrs. Lackington and Co. mark a copy of this kind at 31*l.* 10*s.* I know not, wherefore—but so it was—that when at College, I used to devote many a day, and frequently the greater part of a night, to the reading of RUSHWORTH. The account of the travels of Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham in Spain, and of the intrigues of Gondomar, in promoting and thwarting, by turns, the intended match of the former with the Infanta—is not a little amusing : while the speeches of King James, to his parliament, paint the speaker to the very life. One day or other the pages of Rushworth may be made instrumental to the semi-fictions of the author of Waverley ; as they are, so constantly and so abundantly, to the facts of Hume.

Of RYMER, who was a sort of philologist* as well as antiquary, it will be only necessary to observe, that the first edition of his *Fœdera* was published at London, in 1704-35, in 20 folio volumes : a second and a much better, edition appeared in 1727, in the same number of volumes : a third, and by much the best, as having a complete and useful index to the work was published at the Hague, in a smaller type, in 1745, in 10 folio volumes ; and I observe a “neat” copy of it marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Thorpe. A fourth, and doubtless the best edition (with additions and corrections) is now in progress, under the editorial care of

* Among the miscellaneous pursuits of Rymer, *dramatic criticism* seems to have had peculiar charms for him. He wrote upon the *Tragedies of the last Age*, 1678, 1692, 8vo. and a *Short View of Tragedy*, 1693, 8vo. In the latter performance, he ventured to “deal damnation” upon Shakspeare—and, in particular, criticised his *Othello*. The judicious editor of the *Retrospective Review*, 1820, 8vo. commences his work with a lively notice of these performances of Rymer. The very first extract will afford a most amusing specimen of what may be found in this review. “The chief weight of Rymer’s critical vengeance (says the editor) is wreaked on *Othello*. After a slight sketch of the plot, he proceeds at once to speak of the *moral*, which he seems to regard as of the first importance in tragedy. Rymer’s words are these : “Whatever rubs or difficulties may stick on the bark, the moral use of this fable is instructive. First, this may be a caution to all maidens of quality, how, without their parents’ consent, they run away with blackamoors. Secondly, this may be a warning to all good-natured wives, that they look well to their linen. Thirdly, this may be a lesson to husbands that before their jealousy be tragical, the proofs may be mathematical ! !”

spective professional pursuits—which have, in some sort, consecrated the names of *Burnet* and *Somers*; the former, Bishop of Salisbury; the latter, Lord High Chancellor of England. It would be foreign to my purpose to enumerate even a fifth part of the multifarious labours of Burnet; but his *History of his own Times** must, next to that of the *Reformation*, (al-

DR. ADAM CLARKE and Mr. HOLBROOKE; of which four parts are already published, The printing of this costly and elaborate work is greatly to the credit of the press of Messrs. Strahan and Spottiswood, the now reigning royal printers. With Rymer, is usually procured the “*Acta Regia*,” being Rapin’s extracts from that work, for the *History of England*—in one folio volume, 1732, edited by Stephen Whatley. A good copy may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* There is also an edition of it in 4 vols. 8vo.

The best edition of SPELMAN’S *Concilia*, &c, is that by *Wilkins*, in 1737, in four vol. folio, and worth about 4*l.* 4*s.* The work itself is beyond all praise. Sir DUDLEY DIGGES’S *Compleat Ambassador*, 1655, folio, may be obtained for about 18*s.*; and with this work, the “*Cabala sive Scrinia Sacra*,” being letters of illustrious Persons, &c. from the reign of Henry VIII., to Charles, 1663, folio—may be procured at about 12*s.* Sir SIMONDS D’EWES’ *Journal of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, &c. 1708, folio—best edition, with frontispiece—is worth about 1*l.* 8*s.* It is a truly excellent performance. A report was not long ago current, that some original MS. matter had been discovered, as likely to form a valuable acquisition to it. NALSON’S *Impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State, from 1639, to the death of Charles I.* was published in 2 folio volumes, in 1682; of which a good copy is worth about a guinea and a half.

BURNET’S *History of his own Times* was first published in 1724-32, in 2 folio volumes, after the death of the author. Of this edition there are copies on LARGE PAPER, somewhat common, and sufficiently cheap. To enumerate the succeeding editions, till the recent one edited by the Rev. Dr. Routh, and published at Oxford, in 6 volumes, 8vo. were a fruitless and indeed unnecessary task; since this last edition is so improved, in additions and corrections, by the notes of Lord Dartmouth, Lord Hardwicke, Speaker Onslow,* &c. (to say

* It is true, there are notes by DEAN SWIFT: but in general, they are so trashy

ready noticed) be considered as his most important legacy to posterity : and whatever be its defects, it cannot fail to be always esteemed as a popular and instructive performance. The *Collection of Tracts*, relating to the Constitution of this country of which LORD SOMERS was the avowed Editor or Collector.*

nothing of those of the learned Editor) that it must necessarily supersede every preceding impression. I must however inform the curious that, of Mr. Evans's reprint of the original text, in 1809, there were fifty copies struck off on LARGE PAPER, of an imperial octavo size ; which are now become so scarce, that I know not when a copy of this kind has occurred for purchase at a public sale. It is found splendidly bound in russia, in the Althorp library, and another similar copy graces the shelves of that of the Right Hon. T. Grenville. But the LARGE PAPER of the Oxford edition of 1823 will, in a few years, be as scarce : since, of the fifty copies printed, one half of that number were disposed of as presents : and, at this moment, the very few purchasable copies in town cannot be procured under 12*l.* 12*s.* The book, is in all respects, most creditably and even handsomely published.

* I refer the diligent reader to Mr. Chalmers's account of this Collection, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xxviii. p. 214 : from which it appears that the Pamphlets, reprinted in this Collection, were selected by Lord Somers, and published by Cogan in 1748, in sixteen 4to. volumes : about thirty-two years after the death of his Lordship. They used to be the "great guns" of all the old extensive private libraries ; and I have seen them in every possible form or character of binding. Till the reprint, in 1809-16, in 13 4to. volumes, under the editorship of Sir Walter Scott, they have been known to bring upwards of sixty guineas. Now, they have sunk

and abusive, that I do fondly hope they will never be reprinted. They betray the splenetic effusions of a thoroughly prejudiced, and in part, depraved mind. Luckily, they are very short. Those of Lord Dartmouth are, occasionally, sufficiently caustic ; but they are curious and instructive ; while the observations of Lord Hardwicke and Speaker Onslow evince the temper of a gentleman, and . . . almost the feelings of a friend. Why do we not oftener see the capital initial R., at the feet of the notes ? Dr. Routh is not less "VERSATISSIMUS" in the history of Burnet's times, than in that of the Apostolical Fathers.

is, in truth, a splendid and lasting monument of the judgment and patriotism of that great man. Voluminous as is this Collection, it was, till its recent republication, among the scarcest and highest priced works of a well chosen library.

Not altogether foreign from the immediate object of our pursuit, nor wholly dissimilar to the important work just mentioned, is a publication, long and well known under the title of the HARLEIAN MISCELLANY,* in eight quarto volumes. This work too, like its predecessor, was, till the reprint of it, of excessive rarity and price ; and as a considerable portion of it may be deemed *literary*, I hardly know any one collection, or set of volumes, likely to be productive of more varied entertainment—especially if the reader have a philological turn. From my own experience, I can assert that the pleasing and instructive variety contained in it, has cheered the languor of sickness, and enlivened the gloom of solitude. But let there not be a moment's hesitation in securing the enlarged reprint, under the editorial care of Mr. Park.* The

comparatively very low in price : and the reprint has, on this score, much the advantage in having the pieces arranged chronologically and according to their subject matter. The *additional* pieces are denoted by an asterisk. In no Collection, of the least historical pretence, let these Tracts of Lord Somers be found wanting. A neatly bound copy is worth 21l. There were six copies only printed on THICK PAPER.

* An historical account of this Miscellany will be found in the reprint presently to be mentioned. But it should be remembered; that a collection of these Harleian pamphlets and tracts, relating to *British History*, was published in one vol. 4to. 1792; and is worth about 1l. 10s.

† Of this re-publication, in ten handsome quarto vols. (and now sinking gradually into a state of exhaustion,) 500 copies were struck

eighteenth century was scarcely less fertile than its predecessor, in the class of historical pioneers. Then appeared the labours of *Madox*, *Winwood*, *Forbes*, *Thurloe*, and the editors of the well known *Strafford*, *Burghley*, *Sydney*, and *Clarendon Papers*; while the name of *Hardwicke* dignified the latter part of the same century: and yet, nearer its close, the taste and judgment of Mr. LODGE have shewn us, how, in his "*Illustrations of British History*,"† during the sixteenth century, the Letters and Papers of

off; containing two volumes of ADDITIONAL matter, with a general index to the whole. The reprint of the *old* tracts has also the advantage of exhibiting these tracts in the *chronological* order in which they were composed. A well bound copy in calf is worth about two guineas per volume. There is ONE copy, and one copy only, on LARGE PAPER, of a folio form; which is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Harding, the projector of the reprint. This quarto reprint was succeeded by another in 8vo. in 12 vols.: but without the additional matter. There are large paper copies of the 8vo. impression of Mr. Ion. With this work should also be found the *Nugæ Antiquæ*, or a Collection of Historical Papers of HARRINGTON, in 1804, 8vo. 2 vols. edited by the same gentleman.

† Let us begin with MADOX's *Formulare Anglicanum*, or a Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments from the Norman Conquest to the end of the reign of Henry VIII.:—published in 1702, folio: a work of long established reputation, and worth about 2l. 2s., in fine condition. To this may be added, by the same author, the *Firma Burgi*; an Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England, 1726, folio, of which I observe a fine copy, on LARGE PAPER, in russia, marked at 6l. 6s. in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: on small paper, Mr. Laing values it at 1l. 10s. Madox wrote a *History of the Exchequer*; of which the best edition is that of 1769, 4to. 2 vols: but a new edition of this work, or rather, an entirely new work on the same subject, is a great desideratum with historical antiquaries. Next for SIR RALPH WINWOOD's *Memorials of State Affairs in the reigns of Elizabeth and James*, 1725, folio, three vols.: an exceedingly common book; and

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

As, on stepping across the Channel, we necessarily land on the opposite coast of France, so, after enumerating the chief historians, and *Historical Helps* of our own country, I proceed to the enumeration of those of our immediate Neighbours. It cannot however be denied, that, inimitable as those neighbours are in their *Memoirs*, they are, comparatively with ourselves, deficient in the solid materials of History. Nor is it agreed among themselves who is their best historian. *Mezerai* and *Daniel* take the lead; and *Velly* and *Anquetil* are the chief recent historians; but who will presume to compare the text of the two latter with the polished pages of Hume, or the instructive researches of Henry?

In *Collections* or *Bodies of History*, the French are rich and strong; and very much our superiors. *Duchesne* was the Twysden, or rather Gale, of France; but when *Bouquet* laid the foundation-stone, and saw the rising walls, of his *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, he planned a work, which places him, if we except *Muratori*, quite at the head of all antiquarian historians; and it is gratifying (and to myself, in particular, most delightful) to add, that his labours are continued with equal spirit and success, by the present venerable and truly learned Dom Brial:* a name, which ought to be dear, as it is highly honour-

* I look back upon the few hours, cut out of a busy sojourning in Paris, devoted to this amiable man, as among the most pleasing of those consumed in France.—See *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 423.

able to France. I entreat both “the Young and the Old,” never to allow themselves to be satisfied until they have the *Historiæ Francorum Scriptores coetanei* (1636, folio, 5 volumes) of Duchesne; or rather—provided it make not too desperate an inroad on the purse—to possess themselves of the work of Bouquet, now increased to 18 folio volumes—1738-1822.* I will not insist upon *both*; because I know that Bouquet must be an imported work, and because huge folio volumes are not imported without a weighty expense. Bouquet is however common at Paris, and generally bound in handsome mottled calf, with gilt on the leaves; and purchasable for about 21*l*.

If, however, neither the one nor the other suit the taste or the purse of the Collector, let there be an effort made to catch hold of the *Collection Universelle de Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire*, 1785, 8vo. 72 volumes. With these desultory volumes, the lover of ancient history may lounge as he list: may take up one, and gently or roughly lay down the other, without doing injury to the tomes, or breaking materially the thread of his narrative,—unless he take a stride from Charlemagne to St. Louis at one effort. And most particularly would I recommend the *Tables chronologiques de Diplomes, Chartres, &c. concernant l'histoire de France* by *De Brequigny*, 1769, 3 vols. folio. But the recommendation of this latter supposes the Collector to be something of a *determined* historical antiquary.

I come to particular histories of France. Passing over the six folio volumes of *Dupleix, Hist. Générale de France*, 1646-63, in 6 folio volumes—which is now

* Consult p. 149, ante.

only read by the curious, and by those who love the occasional satirical glances of the author, especially in the history of Henry IV.—let me advise “the Young Man,”—but at any rate “the Old Man”—to procure the best edition of Mezerai, in 2 folio volumes, 1643,* which contains many curious particulars; but of

* Of MEZERAI, a few particulars may not be uninteresting to the reader. He was bred to arms; but an insatiable love of study converted his sword and carbine into printed books and manuscripts. Absorbed in this pursuit, he meditated his *History of France*, but an excess of application produced a dangerous disorder. Cardinal Richelieu, who, midst all his intrigues and tergiversations, had the merit of projecting or patronizing some of the most splendid publications in France, patronized Mezerai. A donation of 500 crowns by him to the historian, stimulated Mezerai to redoubled exertions in the completion of his history. He had, moreover, through the interests of the Cardinal, a pension of 4000 livres, from the court; and, on the death of Conrart, was appointed permanent Secretary to the French Academy. He completed his history, which he began in his thirty-second year, and afterwards worked at the Dictionary of the Academy. He died in 1683, in his 73d year.

Never was a man more singular, or fuller of *bizarrerie*, than Mezerai. His countenance, figure, and dress, were almost equally repulsive. He was once stopped as a vagabond, by the overseers of the parish, and commanded to follow them. So far from being displeased at this adventure, it amused him, and he entered into the joke exceedingly. “Gentlemen, (said he) I cannot well accompany you on foot, but, as soon as they have put a wheel to my carriage. I’ll accompany you wherever you please.” One of his oddities was to work by candle-light, even in the middle of the day, and in the midst of the summer; and he always attended his visitors to the street-door, on parting—holding the lighted candle in his hand. Strolling through the small village of Chapelle, in the way to St. Denis, along with some of his friends, they all stopped at a public-house, of which the master’s name was Le Faucheur. Mezerai saw in this man what none of his friends could perceive, and took a violent fancy to him. He used to go and spend whole days with him: and, in his future habits of study, it was observable that a well

which the abridgment has nearly superseded the original impression. Mezerai loved truth, but would not take much pains to discover it; depending rather upon the texts of his predecessors. Yet he had courage and integrity; and gains in energy what he loses in accuracy. There is, however, a coarse thread which runs through all his narrative; and those who call him the *Tacitus* of France, seem to mistake vulgarity for strength. His work may be thought, in

replenished bottle, as well as a lighted candle, was by the side of him. He concluded his intimacy with his bacchanalian friend, by making him his residuary legatee: to the great mortification of his relations.

Mezerai was extremely susceptible of cold. His friend Patru met him one morning, when it was freezing very hard, and asked him, "how he found himself?" "I must run away from you, immediately, (replied the historian) for I am at L." This enigmatical reply was explained to Patru. Mezerai kept behind his arm chair, immediately on the setting in of winter, a dozen pair of stockings ticketed from A to M. On getting out of bed he always consulted his thermometer—and according to the greater or less degree of cold, he put on so many more, or fewer, pair of stockings. Thus, he had on *eleven* pair when he met his friend Patru.

Of his *HISTORY*, it should seem that the second edition, in 1683, is more ample and correct; but the text does not display so many bold and hardy sentiments. The collector will necessarily consult Brunet for the particulars of a perfect copy of the first edition, of 1643. The curious in fine books bite greedily at *LARGE PAPER* copies of this first edition, especially when in a splendid state. The *ne plus ultra* copy of this kind is supposed to be that in the collection of Mr. Beckford—obtained at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, for 105*l*. See *Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 223. Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville possess, each a fine similar copy. The small paper may be worth from about 6*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. to 10*l*. 10*s*. according to its condition and binding. Messrs. Bosange and Co. mark a fine copy, in French calf binding, quite complete, at 12*l*. The second edition, although, strictly speaking, in an *historical* point of view perhaps more valuable, scarcely brings 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

some measure, a reflex of the motley features of his life.

After Mezerai, comes FATHER DANIEL ; whose history of France, in 17 quarto volumes, 1755, does not seem, in the estimation of French critics, to entitle its author to a very great share of praise. Daniel is considered to be a common-place historian, sufficiently sensible, but sufficiently plodding ; and better versed in military than in civil affairs. His style is without animation, and his sentiments are without force. His mistakes in the names of small towns and villages, and in the minor operations of armies, are perhaps venial ; but the false colours in which he paints battles of great importance, admit of no apology. Like his predecessor, his abridgment is more admired than his unabbreviated text. This abridgment appeared in 14 volumes, in 12mo. Daniel Lombard published a quarto volume in 1723, containing a comparison between these two historians.

Before I touch upon the performance of Velly, it may be as well briefly to notice, but with the warm commendation which it merits, the *Nouvel abrégé Chronologique de l'histoire de France*, by the President HENAUT, which first appeared about 1748,* 4to. but of which the best edition is that of 1768, 4to. 2 vols. and of which there have been repeated re-impressions. “ There is no class (says M. Barbier) to whom this work may not be useful ; the military,

* Mr. Roche informs me, that he has a copy of the fourth edition, dated 1752, 4to., and referring to a previous one of 1749, 8vo. but the FIRST impression was a quarto, probably of the preceding year. It was suppressed in consequence of some passages being too free for the shackled press of France. Mr. Roche has transcribed these passages in his copy of 1752.

the civil, the political, the magisterial, and the ecclesiastical," &c. But that, which constitutes the chief charm of these pages, is, the delineations of character, the reflections, and those notices—scattered with so much art—which give a soul as it were, to a body, in other respects dry and repulsive.* The joint productions of Velly, Villaret, and Garnier, must now be noticed. Velly died on the completion of the 8th volume;† and Villaret (whose love of reflexions would have made his work almost interminable,) followed his fate on the completion of the reign of Louis XI. Garnier put the finishing stroke to it in 1786, on carrying the work down to the reign of Charles IX. The history was published in 16 volumes in quarto, and 33 in duodecimo. In 1804, some Tables were published in one volume 4to. and three volumes in duodecimo. No library indeed, which aspires to the character of being properly furnished with French history, can be complete without the

* *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iii. p. 376.

† It must be remembered that the name of Velly appears to a "*Collection of Portraits of Illustrious Men, relating to the History of France*," in 4to. 8 volumes. And, while I am on the subject of graphical illustration of French history, let the curious remember *David's* work, in 5 quarto volumes, 1787, and *Le Bas's* figures, with explanations by Garnier, 1785, in large 4to. *Montfaucon's Monarchie Française* cannot fail to be in every well-stocked library; but, if ever such a work be republished in France, the engravings will, doubtless, be executed with more attention to accuracy of detail. *Montfaucon's* work, in 5 volumes folio, is usually found with the *Antiquités Expliquées*, in 11 vols. by the same author. A good copy, on small paper, with the Supplement, 5 vols. in the whole 20 vols; may be worth 40*l.* One of the finest copies in England, on LARGE PAPER, is in the library of Mr. Dent; but Mr. Hayley's similar copy bought by the Earl of Sefton for 102*l.* 18*s.* was of a very extraordinary description.

labours of *Velly*; who, forsaking the beaten path of detailing the mere personal histories of kings, struck out into a new road (in which he was probably followed by our Henry) wherein the origin of parliaments, of laws, customs, manners, arts, and sciences, was explored. Garnier is thought to be less brilliant, although he is less verbose than Villaret.* They were, on the whole, a most respectable historical triumvirate.

To the foregoing I shall add the respectable name of ANQUETIL; who, at the command of Bonaparte, and at the age of eighty, sat down to the composition of a History of France, which should treat more particularly of *national* events, with an almost entire exclusion of such as were connected with other countries. The work appeared in 1805, in fifteen duodecimo volumes; and if the style of it be not the most elegant, it is the most complete in itself, and the most commodious to consult.

Of MEMOIRS, or partial Histories of France, the list is endless. Nor can it be denied that many of these Memoirs form by far the most interesting and in-

* FANTIN DESODOARDS continued the history of Velly and Villaret, &c. to the death of Louis XVI. in eighteen handsome 8vo. volumes, 1819—worth about 7*l.* 7*s.* These had previously appeared in a duodecimo form, in twenty-six volumes, 1808; and sell for about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in boards. But MILLOT's elementary historical works, relating to *France, England, Germany* and the *Troubadours*, &c. are worth possessing in part, or in whole; and a complete collection of these works, handsomely printed by Didot, was published in 1820, 8vo. in twelve vols, 6*l.*

It is necessary to make mention of a *Collection Universelle de Mémoires particuliers relatifs à l'Hist. de France*—of which 100 volumes are already published. They will be brought down to the period of the French revolution.

structive portions of French History. The names of *Joinville*, *Gaillard*, *Castlenau*,* *Goulart*, and *Davila*, (to mention no more) excite attention and respect towards every work to which they are attached ; and, if we come to Histories of particular periods, that of *DE THOU* in the "*History of His Own Times*"† is alone entitled to enthusiastic admiration. It is a work which can perish only with the tongue in which it is written, and with the nation, a portion of whose history it developes.

And thus much for the leading publications con-

* *Castlenau's* work was published at Brussels, 1731, in three folio volumes, and is now quite common among us. It is full of many curious particulars.

† "*Historiarum sui Temporis Lib. cxxxviii. ab anno,*" 1543-1607. The best, and only estimable edition, is that of *Buckley*, in 1733, folio. This text was translated into French by *I. B. Le Mascrier*, &c. in 1734, in sixteen 4to. volumes. The edition of *Buckley* merits a little more notice. There is at *Althorp* a most magnificent copy of it, in red morocco French binding, with gilt on the leaves, upon the LARGEST PAPER ; from an inspection of which I gather the following particulars. Among the contributors to the vignettes, or head and tail-pieces, was *Alexander Pope*, the fruits of whose bounty appear at the end of the first, third, fourth, and fifth volumes. At the end of *Buckley's* Epistolary address to *Dr. Mead*, to whom the work is dedicated with great propriety, the bard of *Twickenham* is designated as "*Alexander Pope armiger, Anglicorum poetarum hujus temporis facile princeps.*" It appears further that *Henry Woodfall* printed the first volume : *Samuel Richardson* the second ; *James Bettenham* the third ; *James Roberts* the fourth ; and *Thomas Wood* the fifth. I do not discover the name of any printer to the sixth and seventh volumes. Prefixed to *Thomas Carte's* letter to *Dr. Mead*, there is a vignette of the interior of a library. Does it represent that of *Dr. Mead* ? At the end of the seventh volume, there is a good deal of pleasing, miscellaneous matter, relating to *De Thou*, and to the literature of the age : such as Letters, Memorials, Memoirs, and Justificatory pieces. From this portion of the work, I availed myself also

connected with the History of France, I say the *leading*—or such as are more popular, and better known—because it would be impracticable to embody, in the pages of a work like the present, a twentieth part even of essential works, connected with French history; as an antiquary would consider them; and because a glance at Fontette's edition of Le Long's *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, in five folio volumes, 1768, wholly devoted to a CATALOGUE of works appertaining to the History of France—under every possible form and modification—will alone be sufficient to justify the omission of a more particular account of such works in the present publication. It

of some curious particulars relating to De Thou's library, which are mentioned in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 476-480. For a further notice of the "History," consult the *Bibliomania*, p. 486. It may be worth stating, that this edition is printed upon paper of ~~THOSE~~ sizes—of which the largest is very rare.

Dr. Mead's own copy of the edition of Buckley, which had been illustrated with prints collected by Gulstone, and was afterwards bound in green morocco by the latter, was sold at the sale of Mr. Towneley's library, in 1814, (see no. 856 of the catalogue of that library) for 53*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Payne has, at this moment, Count Hoym's beautiful copy, (on the second paper, which had been Mr. Watson Taylor's) marked at 31*l.* 10*s.* Another thing may be worth briefly noticing. I learn, from the communication of a most intelligent correspondent, that there is only a very partial English translation of De Thou's invaluable work. In the years 1729-1730, one Bernard Wilson, Vicar of Newark and Prebendary of Lincoln, published his version of only twenty-six books of De Thou's text, and is supposed to have desisted from the remainder for want of sufficient encouragement. It may be as well to notice the best edition of the *Storia delle Guerre civili di Francia* of DAVILA; namely that of 1733, fol. 2 vols. worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of course, the works of FROISSART, MONSTRELET, and JOINVILLE, &c. (all particularly noticed at page 160-5, ante) must not fail to be especially procured and consulted.

may however be essential to mention, that six octavo volumes of a *History of France* are already published, from the popular pen of SISMONDI.

Of course, it is not my immediate province to touch upon French TOPOGRAPHICAL works. These, however, form an essential feature of history, as much with foreigners as with ourselves; and the French may be said to be rich in such a department. Among these, I recommend to the attention of the curious reader such as respect the triumphal entries—or what we call ROYAL PROGRESSES—of the French monarchs into the several cities; and especially those of *Normandy*. One of the most pleasing, and at the same time most splendid works, would be that which should be connected with the triumphant entries of *Francis I.*, and the second, third, and fourth *Henries*; and I do, in particular conjure my very excellent, and at the same time, learned and competent friends, Messrs. Le Prevost, De Lançon, Lair, Riaux, and others—to set about such a work with all imaginable alacrity. Nor let them doubt of its success. In *such* a performance, there will be a general rivalry for its support; and our Norman neighbours will not be angry with us, if in this respect we give them more substantial encouragement than fair words.

Brief as may be the preceding Summary of the best historical works relating to FRANCE, there are nevertheless few libraries which contain them *all*. And yet, whoever casts even a cursory glance upon the pages of Struvius, Buder, and Meusel,* will be surprised to

* *Bibliotheca Historica*, 1783-1802, 8vo. eleven vols. The second

find how exceedingly superficial such a summary is, and what infinite efforts are requisite for a solid and complete body of *Scriptores de Rebus Francogallicis*. It may be doubted whether the Royal Library at Paris contain one-third of the absolutely requisite number.

of the sixth, and the whole of the seventh, eighth, ninth, with the latter part of the tenth volume—each volume averaging 700 pages—are filled with an account of authors, and list of books, which relate more or less to the HISTORY OF FRANCE; necessarily including public and private biographies, antiquities, &c. And then, when the reader thinks of *Fontette's Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, expanded into five folio volumes (1768-78) upon the basis of one folio volume by Le Long in 1719—one is easily convinced of the difficulties even of collecting the knowledge which is abroad in the world. Let it also be remembered that more than forty years have already elapsed since the labours of Fontette, and about twenty since those of Meuselius. What have not RECENT EVENTS called forth? The pamphlets relating to the *French Revolution* alone, would fill the largest Diligence, in and out, which travels between Paris and Italy. The late Marquis of Lansdowne possessed an almost incalculable number of them. Mr. Perry was also rich in the same lore, as his collection of them brought the sum of 64*l.* 1*s.* at the late sale of his library.

The reign of Bonaparte produced marvellously splendid publications connected with the Empire over which he ruled. The medallic history of his reign was published by Mr. Millingen in 1819. 4to. To the Works enumerated in the ten preceding pages—devoted to the History of France—I have to add the notice of a new and interesting one, entitled *Memoirs of Jeanne D'Arc, surnamed La Pucelle D'Orleans: with the History of her Times*. There are copies of this Work beautifully printed on LARGE PAPER.

HISTORY OF SPAIN.

In order to give even a tolerably complete outline of the leading works connected with the History of this interesting country, it would be requisite to seat oneself in the library of Lord Holland, or of the Poet Laureat, or of Mr. Heber, or of that of our Ambassador at Paris;* so richly furnished are these respective Collections in Spanish and Portuguese lore. There is so much of a love of ancient Romance and Chivalry mixed up with a study of this subject—the real or ideal heroes of that country have so long engaged our attention and perhaps won our hearts—add to which the local character of either country, with its castles, mountains, deep and lonely valleys, rushing torrents,

* By a fatality which I know not how to account for, but of which the result chagrined me a good deal at the time of the publication, I omitted to give an account of a few of the rarer books in the library of Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador, in my notice of private libraries at Paris, in the *Bibliographical Tour*. Sir Charles gave me free admission to his collection; and my ms. notices are rather full than scanty. But such an account would be now rendered superficial and unnecessary; as I learn that his Excellency has printed a *Catalogue of his Library* for private distribution only. His Spanish and Portuguese books are at once numerous and choice. And here I may be allowed to make something of an amende honorable, by the notice of a very beautiful, curious, and interesting quarto volume, printed by Sir Charles, at his own expense, from the MSS. of *Leonardus Chiensis*, and *Godefridus Langus*, being an account of the *Capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II.* The only copies of this work which I have seen in England, are those in the libraries of the Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, and the Reverend Stephen Weston.

word to the ear of a book-collector; who, if he be of the thorough bred English breed, neither eats, drinks,

rarer, and costlier Chronicles; but as the curious "en font grand cas," I must expatiate some little thereupon. One of the earliest is that of "DEL REY D. PEDRO," by *Lopez de Layala* at *Seville*, in 1493, folio; exceedingly rare. Stepping over the threshold of the XVth century, we notice the very rare Chronicle of the KING DON RODRIGO, published at *Seville*, in 1511, folio; again at *Valladolid* in 1527, folio: concerning which I am at a loss to give one word of advice as to price, or intrinsic worth, or curiosity; only that a copy of the second edition (but not of the first) was in the Harleian Collection. Of the Chronicle of the CID, (so admirably made familiar to English readers by the translation of Mr. Southey, 1808, 4to. and so ably criticised in the first number of the Quarterly Review) the following edition is specified in the catalogue of the library of Don J. Antonio Conde—which was sold in 1824. *Historia del valeroso y bien afortunado cavallero Cid Ruy diaz de Bivar, Burgos, Junta, 1568.* This, bound up with *Historia de la Poncella de Francia y de sus grandes hechos: sacados de la Chronica Real por un Cavallero discreto embiado por embaxador de Castilla à Francia por los Reyes Fernando y Isabel aquien la presente se dirige, black letter, Extremely rare, Burgos, Junta, 1562, 4to.* was sold for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* An edition of the Cid printed at *Burgos*, in 1593, 4to. was sold for 13*l.* 5*s.* at the White Knights sale: but Mr. Thorpe has more than once recently marked it at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Of King Pedro, &c. and Don Juan I. abovementioned, the *Pamplona* edition of 1591, folio, is marked at 4*l.* 4*s.* by Mr. Thorpe, and at 2*l.* 2*s.* by Mr. Bohn: an edition of 1590, of JUAN EL SEGUNDO, (appearing not in that of 1591) is valued at 3*l.* 3*s.* by the former bookseller: but see part iii. of his catalogue, nos. 1763-6. Then comes the Chronicle "DEL REY DON ALONZO EL SABIO Y SANCHE EL BRAVO." printed at *Valladolid*, 1554, folio; with bold and spirited wood-cuts, of which I observe a fine morocco copy, in *Lewisian* binding, marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in part i. no. 6096., of the same bookseller's catalogue. But we must not forget a somewhat rarer volume in the chronicled feats of ALONZO EL

patriotic zeal of the editors: the chronicle of Ayala was printed at Madrid in the same year. Literature is indebted for this revival of the fathers of Spanish History, to the efforts of the Historical Academy of Madrid."—*Ibid.*

nor sleeps, unless he have his "dear Chronicles" complete. The date of the oldest printed Chronicle of Spain, is that of 1482, and the author was DIEGO DE

ONZENO, of which the *Valladolid* impression of 1551, folio, was sold for 20*l.* at the sale of the White Knight's Library. A later edition, printed at *Toledo* in 1595, folio, is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue, part i. n^o. 149. This Chronicle, as well as most of the earlier ones, is reprinted in the Madrid reimpression, published by Sancha, 1787, 6 vols. 4to. And then, what must be said of, or given for, the Chronicle of the GREAT CAPTAIN GONZALO HERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, printed in 1584, folio, at Alcala?—and of the not less ferocious brandisher of the truncheon, ycleped DON PEDRO GONZALEZ DE MENDOZA, published by the very erudite Doctor Pedro de Salazar, at *Toledo*, in 1625, folio, and in his 79th year . . . :

When spectacle on nose was seen,
And velvet cap of emerald green
Enclosed a scull as white as snow.
And silver beard did stream below,
As forked as Jove's bolt . . .

(*Excerptiana.*)

Mr. Thorpe fearlessly marks a fine copy of this picturesque-looking old gentleman's labours at 3*l.* 3*s.* It was in morocco binding in the Harleian Library.

On retrospection, I am well nigh ashamed of this scanty list of doughty Spanish Champions: well knowing what my friends ATTICUS, HONORIO, and PALMERIN possess, relating to the same heroes; and how the modern PARUNZETTO is building a castle of granite, enclosing a chamber of porphyry, scagliolo, and black marble, commixed, in which to suspend the portraitures of these champions, drawn from the life; and to deposit choicest copies, UPON VELLUM, of the earliest publications which record their mighty achievements. But, my present work is any thing but a "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ROMANCE." Even five weeks ago only, the same resistless Collector acquired a most exceedingly gorgeous and *Grolierised* copy, upon vellum, of that chivalrous tome which displays the coat-armoury of Spanish Knights, and was put forth by *Mendez Silva*, under the title of "*Poblacion General de España, sus Trofeos, Blasones, y Conquistas Heroicas.*" Madrid, 1645, folio—of which I notice a good copy, valued at the unappalling sum of 3*l.* 3*s.*, in a certain catalogue recently put forth in Pall Mall,

VALERA.* This work was reprinted several times, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then followed the labours of **CARBONELL**, **BEUTER**, **DE OCAMPO**, **VASSÆUS**, and **GARIBAY**, &c. with divers others,† enriching

* The first edition of Don Diego de Valera's "*CRONICA DE ESPAÑA, abridged by the command of Isabella Queen of Castille,*" was published by *Alonzo del Puerto*, in the black letter, in 1482, folio: a book of excessive scarcity. The second edition came out at *Burgos*, in 1487, folio; the third at *Toulouse*, in 1489—of all which editions *Meuselius* was ignorant. The fourth appeared at *Saragossa*, in 1493, the earliest noticed by *Meuselius*:—the fifth was published at *Salamanca*, in 1495; the sixth at *Seville*, in 1527—both unknown to *Meuselius*. It was republished at *Seville* in 1534, folio, of which second edition *Mr. Thorpe* marks a copy at 4*l.* 4*s.*: a third impression came forth at the same place, in 1567; and precisely, in the same year, at *Saragossa*, was published, what looks very much like a similar work, under the title of "*Chronica de Los Reyes Catholicos Don Hernando y Donna Ysabel*: a good copy of which very rare book is marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the catalogue of *Messrs. Payne and Foss*. Concerning Diego de Valera,‡ *Meuselius* seems to regret that *Antonio* (*Bibl. Vet.* tom. ii. p. 206) has dwelt rather upon the life, than the labours, of this ancient chronicler.

* **P. M. CARBONELL**: "*Chroniques de Espanya, que tracta dels nobles e envictissims Reyes de Gots y gestes de aquells y dels Contes de Barcelona e Reyes de Aragō.* *Barcelona*, 1536, 1547; each edition in folio, and each (especially the first) very rare. Consult *Antonio's Bibl. Nova*; vol. ii. p. 175. **BEUTER** first came out with his "*First Part of the History of Valencia, treating of the Antiquities of Spain, &c.*" at *Valencia*, 1538, folio. The author intended to add two other parts, but he changed his mind, and remodelled the whole, much for the better, in the Castilian language: calling it "*Primera Parte de la Cronica General de toda España: y especialmente del Reyno de Valencia,*" &c. *En Valencia*, 1551: the second part in 1563, folio. A copy of this work, with part of the 14th leaf wanting, was sold at the sale of the library of Don J. Antonio Conde (1824) for 17*s.* only. No copy of the labours of *Carbonell* and *Beuter* appears in the Har-

‡ He put the finishing stroke to his Chronicle in the year 1481, in the porch of St. Mary, (at Cadiz) when he had completed his 79th year.

the sixteenth century with a great number of chronological productions, which are now of the greatest difficulty to find in an entire and sound state.

leian catalogue: but I find there, (vol. ii. n^o. 8481) “the twenty-two books of the Memorable Affairs of Spain, by *Lucio Marineo* :” published at *Alcala de Henares*, in 1593, folio: Meuselius mentions an earlier edition, at the same place, *Compluti*, in 1533. See his *Bibl. Historica*, vol. vi. part i. p. 118-120. Add to Beuter’s, or Beuther’s, work—concerning the kingdom of Valencia—that of M. J. FEBRER—*que tracta des Llinatges de la Conquesta de la Ciutat de Valencia e son Regne. Valen.* 1796, 4to. of which a copy was sold at the above mentioned sale, for 1*l.* 16*s.*

The name of FLORIAN DE OCAMPO is justly entitled to eminence: This able and honest historian first edited the *Chronicle of Spain*, compiled by MARTINI DE CORDOVA, which was published at Zamora in 1541, folio, (a very rare book—a copy in the Harl. Libr.) and published his own “*Five First Books of the General Chronicle of Spain*,” at the same place, in 1544; and at *Medina del Campo*, in 1553; and again at *Alcala*, in 1578, each edition (I believe) being in 4 thin folio volumes. A copy of the last edition only was in the Harleian Library. They are all scarce books, and written in the Spanish language. VASÆUS wrote, in Latin, (“*stilo haud ingrato*”) his *Chronicle of the Spanish Affairs*, published at Cologne in 1567, 8vo. enlarged in 1577, 8vo.—to be found in Bel’s Collection. GARIBAY published (in the Spanish language), “*A Compendium, or Abridgement of the Chronicles and General History of the Kings of Spain* ;” at Antwerp, 1571, in four folio volumes; a work of great intrinsic worth, and rare occurrence in a perfect condition. It was republished, in 4 folio volumes, at *Barcelona*, in 1628; and (says Meuselius) whatever Antonio and Lenglet du Fresnoy may say to the contrary, there never was a third edition of it. Meuselius’ account (borrowed from Antonio) of the plan, energies, judgment, and talents of Garibay, will make the “young man” sigh, and the “old man” weep, if he do not speedily become master of one or the other of the editions here specified; and yet I look in vain for a copy of Garibay in many of our richest bibliopolistic catalogues.

But ere we turn our backs on CHRONICLES, let us bestow one minute’s attention on that of the “*Coronica de los Moros de España*,” published at *Valencia*, in 1618, folio, of which JAYME BLEDA was the

Towards the middle of the sixteenth century, appeared a few of the multifarious productions of the most accomplished, most courageous, but most tyrannical nobleman of the age. It is of DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA, author of the famous *Life of Lazarillo de Tormes*,* that I would thus be understood to speak. He was no professed chronicler or historian; but his account of the *War of Grenada*,† of which he was almost an eyewitness, is considered, with great justice, to be among the most valuable productions of that

author. The subject is full of frightful interest, and the author is called by Meuselius "the torch and trumpet," by which the expulsion of the Moors was effected. Bleda was one of their most inveterate enemies. His book, nevertheless, contains some very curious particulars; which, (I suppose) together with its rarity, caused Col. Stanley's copy of it—"remarkably fine, splendidly bound in russia, by R. Payne," to produce the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a fine copy of it in russia, with joints, at 4*l.* 4*s.* A copy, in ordinary vellum binding, was sold at Don Antonio Conde's sale for 2*l.* 3*s.* Was not this book translated into English by Taubman, in 1687, 8vo.? And let us not forget, that a 4to. volume, descriptive of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, was published at *Pampeluna*, in 1618, by Marco de Guadalajara: See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. ii, n°. 8511.

* Bouterwek (*History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature*, vol. i. p. 205, edit. 1823) tells us, that the only editions of the "*Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes*," now in circulation, are printed after that published at *Saragossa*, in the year 1652, with De Luna's corrections and continuations. De Luna added a second part to the story; for Mendoza, in his maturer years, never felt inclined to finish the comic work which he had commenced in his youth. Was Bouterwek aware that the FIRST EDITION of this brilliant little performance, by Mendoza, was published at *Burgos*, in 1554, 12mo.:—and that a certain Noble Duke, at the sale of the library of a certain gallant Colonel, gave thirty guineas for a copy of this little black letter bijou?

† *Guerra de Grenada, &c. Escribiola D. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, Valencia, 1776, 4to.* Best edition: containing the best life of

period—whether for purity of style, or importance of matter.

But towards the end of the same century, appeared the solidly valuable volume of **MARIANA**; a name, which reflects lustre on Spanish history. The labours of Mariana have been the foundation of those of many subsequent publications—abridged or amplified, more or less—under the name of the same historian; and at this day, I believe, those who possess what is called the last and best edition of Mariana, possess a work which is daily rising in estimation, price, and rarity.*

its extraordinary, but bloody-minded author. Gesner, in his *Panegyrics*, (if my memory do not deceive me) has a dedication to him; and so has the younger Aldus, in one of his portions of the *Philosophical Works of Cicero*. The preceding work obtained for the author the name of the **SPANISH SALLUST**.

* **MARIANA** is the Father of **SPANISH HISTORY**—properly so called. His work first appeared in the Latin language at Toledo, in 1592, folio. According to the Harleian Catalogue, vol. ii. n°. 8489, this edition contained only twenty books, and the remaining ten books were published at Franckfort in 1606. Yet Brunet says, some copies have the date of 1592, with five of these additional books; and other copies a fresh title page, dated 1595, with the same five additional books. And let the careful collector beware, that this **EDIT. PRIM.** of Mariana (1592) is not only the rarest, but the most correct and valuable, of all the impressions of the author, especially in the Latin tongue. It was translated by the **AUTHOR HIMSELF**, with additions and corrections, into the Spanish language, and published at *Toledo*, in 2 folio volumes, in 1601.† Of this edition, a copy, in red morocco, was sold for 4*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the White Knights Library. Before the year 1700, there were at least six reimpressions of this Spanish version; of which the *third* reimpression, at *Madrid*, in 1623, folio, 2 vols. was the last published during the life of the author.

† See an excellent account of the merits of Mariana's History in *Bouterwek's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature*, vol. i. p. 455, &c. 1823, 8vo. 2 vols. Mariana, after the example of Cardinal Bembo, in his History of Venice, wrote his history first in Latin, and afterwards translated it into Spanish. Of the Latin

The very opening of the eighteenth century witnessed the labours of I. DE FERRERAS. His history occupies sixteen quarto volumes; but where *one* will read *this* historian, one hundred will consult *Mariana*. A yet more elaborate production appeared in the *Historia de España* of MASDEU, in 1783, in 20 vol. 4to.: and this, I believe, is the last historical work* which

In the year 1699, Captain John Stevens translated this version into our language, in folio, and a copy of it may be seen in the library of the Royal Institution. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of this translation, ON LARGE PAPER, at 2l. 12s. 6d.

I pass by all reimpressions of the Spanish text, till I come to that of 1780, published by Ibarra, at Madrid, in two folio volumes, with the tables of Summaris. A more beautiful book has rarely issued from the Spanish press: and it is worthy, in all respects, of the reputation of Ibarra. There is a delicious copy of it at Althorp, upon fine or LARGE PAPER, bound in French red morocco. But by far the best and most important edition of Mariana, is that with the "*Critical Notes, and Chronological Tables*" of NOGUERA Y RAMON, published by patriotic subscription at *Valencia*, in 1783—1796, in 9 thin folio volumes. Complete sets of this edition are difficult to find. The magnificent set of Colonel Stanley, "bound in seven volumes; in black morocco, [wherefore *black*?] by Walther," was purchased by Mr. Drummond, for 22l. A perfect set is at Althorp. An edition, most ably continued by I. M. Miniana, was published at Madrid in 1794, in 10 vols. 8vo. and may be had for a reasonable sum, according to the binding. See *Meusel. Bibl. Hist.* vol. vi. p. 137.

* I will briefly dispatch the above authors. The work of Ferreras was published under the title of "*Synopsis Historica Chronologica de Espana*, at *Madrid*, in 1700—1732, in 16 quarto volumes: again in 1775-91, in 17 quarto volumes; of which latter edition a copy was sold at the sale of Don Antonio Conde's library, for 5l. 2s. 6d. This

edition, a very elegant folio was published in 1738. The Spanish names of persons and places are, however, latinized in a manner so artificial, as to render them no less unintelligible than the names in Cardinal Bembo's history... The diction of Mariana is perfectly faultless, his descriptions picturesque, without poetic ornament: and his narrative style, may, on the whole, be accounted a model." p. 437.

has been published on the Continent, exclusively relating to Spanish history. In our own country, in the present century, we boast of the **MOST SPLENDID** work, of *any* period, connected with that interesting kingdom ; I mean, Mr. MURPHY's magnificent folio volume, published in 1816, and devoted to the *Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain* ; a work, beyond all price, if the brilliancy and beauty of the plates be considered.*

is a work of more labour than intrinsic worth. In the same space the author might have written a complete history of the Spanish nation. De Ferreras was sorely beset by antagonists of various descriptions, during its progress ; but he defended himself with one of Homer's sevenfold shields, and bade them defiance ; scribbling on, doggedly and undauntedly, to the very last. His toil was his happiness. The five latter volumes contain some valuable matter, from an anonymous but erudite author.

Of MASDEU's "*Historia critica de España, y de la cultura española*," published at Madrid, in 1783—1797, in 20 vols. 4to. I am not able to pronounce one syllable in commendation. On the contrary, Meuselius dismisses it—from what he had seen of it—in no very courteous manner : *Bibl. Hist.* vol. vi. part i. p. 162 : and Brunet merely gives the title.

* Too much can hardly be said in commendation of this extraordinary and most exquisite work ; which contains 100 engravings (chiefly by Fittler and Landseer) illustrative of the most remarkable remains of architecture, sculpture, painting, mosaics, &c. of the Arabians in the Peninsula. The author devoted the best part of an active life to researches in Spain and Portugal, connected with the antiquities of either country ; but he did not live to witness the publication of this his **MOST MAGNIFICENT** labour. At the present moment, I hardly know any thing of the kind to compare with it. The interiors, described both by the pencil and pen, have the effect of enchantment. A delicacy, brilliancy, singularity, and even dazzling richness, are the characteristics of most of them. What has been before said (*Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 391,) may be repeated, in regard to this wonderful volume. The most melancholy part of the history attached to it, is, the prodigious diminution of the original price. It was published at 40 guineas. It may now be pro-

The History of the Moors in Spain, by WILLIAM BOURKE, in 1811, 4to. may not be considered an inappropriate, or unprofitable work: while the once highly praised, and yet not forgotten, *Travels of William Townsend in Spain*, should always be considered as of sterling and unchangeable value.

The name of SPAIN has been indeed of late years familiarised to Englishmen, in a manner not to be easily eradicated from the annals of either country; while that of the illustrious CHIEFTAIN, by whose unparalleled military talents the country in question has

cured for less than one-half of that sum: but its merits continue to be of the same high cast of character. How much *one* of these interiors eclipses, the mongrel intermixture of gothic and semi-gothic of all ages, which we have been lately accustomed to behold in a certain edifice—built on the plan of an abbey, but, in fact, intended for the exclusive domestic residence of a Gentleman and his Dwarf?

To return to the interior, or TEXTUAL, worth of the volume. Murphy left no materials behind for the text. The chapter of the ancient History of the Arabs was written by Dr. Gillies. The History of the Moors was translated from Arabic MSS. by Mr. Shakspeare, the Hindostanee professor of Hertford college—and the remainder of the volume, on the Arts, Sciences, &c. of the Moors, by the Rev. H. Horne—who drew up the letter press for the illustration of the plates: two performances, which the author of them describes to me as being among the most laborious of his literary calling.

And here, ere we take leave of JAMES CAVANAH MURPHY, (a name, united with all tender and all honourable reminiscences?) let me notice his “*Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha, in the province of Estramadura, in Portugal;*” with the history and description of the building, by F. L. de Souza: to which is prefixed an Introductory Discourse upon the principles of Gothic architecture. There are twenty-seven plates. Add to this, the same author’s “*Travels in Portugal, in the years 1789—1790.*” Lond. 1795, 4to., with twenty-four plates. These latter publications are obtained at very reasonable prices, and should be in the libraries of all men of cultivated taste, with well garnished purses.

been made the scene of so many splendid victories over the first Marshals of the age will necessarily furnish hints, and lead to the collection of materials from which the more RECENT history of Spain cannot fail to be rendered of the greatest possible interest to posterity. Mr. Southey's *History of the Peninsular War* has gallantly led the way to the completion of a series of works,* which may prove nearly as interesting to other countries as to our own.

* A SERIES OF WORKS, illustrated with engravings, (somewhat after the plan of the Campaigns of Marlboro' and Eugene,) devoted to the PENINSULAR WAR, would indeed, if properly conducted and executed, be productive of equally delightful and beneficial results. But the expense must ever (I fear) deter from the undertaking; unless our government (as France did, in the time of Napoleon) in part patronise it. I have seen sketches, and finished drawings, by a Young Officer—himself a participator in every scene delineated—which would form admirable illustrations of Mr. Southey's pages: if indeed they could be brought within the compass of a quarto volume. The only work of any importance (which I have seen) connected with this subject, and illustrated by plates, or rather etchings, is that of CAPTAIN BATTY, under the title of “*Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army, in the Western Pyrenees, and South of France, in the years 1810—14.*” Lond. 1823, 4to. I am, of course, incompetent to pronounce judgment on the intrinsic value of a work of this kind; although it had such charms for me, that I borrowed “an hour or twain” of the night, to add to the day—in order to read it through at one sitting: and I fancied that the Duke of Wellington planned and conducted his marches, sieges, and battles, with the same facility and success as Phillidor played his most brilliant games of chess. And through what a ROMANTIC country—was this magnificent campaign conducted, and brought to a brilliant close!?

The views of Captain Batty are well *chosen*: and although the necessary effect of etchings (as in many of the best prints of Rembrandt) gives us too dense a shadow in some places, and too flickering a light in others, yet on the whole, these plates are extremely gratifying, and in some instances master-like. But in the account of

PICTURESQUE PUBLICATIONS relating to Spain, let me not omit to mention—with the warmth of commendation which they merit—the *Vues in Spain*, drawn upon stone, by Messrs. Westall, Harding, and Hullmandel, from Sketches made on the spot by **EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER**, Esq. in the autumn of 1813—now in the course of publication, at 16s. a number. Lovelier specimens of the lithographic art (against which, by the by, few entertain stronger objections than myself) or more romantic scenery, connected with great military events, have been rarely submitted to the approving voice of the public. I strongly recommend these elegant numbers to all—interested in the recent history of Spain.

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

Brief as may be the preceding account respecting the best *Histories of Spain*, I fear both the youthful and elderly Collector will be disposed to censure the more palpable brevity of that respecting PORTUGAL. My object, in both instances, must be, exclusively, *utility*; and although a fuller detail might be yet more useful—it would be incompatible with the object of this work to admit it. In regard to Portugal, therefore, after requesting my “young” reader to whet his appetite for the keener relish of the belles-lettres luxuries of both Spain and Portugal, by the perusal of *Mr. Southey’s Travels** in these countries, I must exhort him to procure with all imaginable earnestness, anxiety, and delight—and with a fearless disregard of its expense—the *Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica, Critica, e Chronologica* of BARBOSA MACHADO :† a work,

* “*Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, with some account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry,*” 1797, 8vo. A fair copy may be worth 10s. 6d. Who does not wish such a work to be enlarged, by a revisitation of the same countries, by the same traveller?

† The very mention of this invaluable work throws ONE of my most intimate bibliographical friends, and knight-companions of the Roxburghe Round Table, into inconceivable ecstasies: the more so, peradventure, because *his* copy of it (containing the fourth volume) is one of the very few complete copies of it in England. Lord Spencer gave 12l. 12s. for the copy in the collection of Don J. Antonio Conde. The work in question, for which Mr. Bohn rummaged Bavaria, and Mr. John Payne, Italy, to no purpose, has the general title of “*Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica, Critica, e Chronologica. Ne qual se comprehende a Noticia dos Authores Portuguezes, e das Obras, que*

beyond all competition and beyond all praise ; but till of late years—and even perhaps at this present moment—of the most extreme difficulty of acquisition. This is the great Oracle for him to consult ; especially if he be deeply versed in the Portuguese language.

Secondly, as to HISTORIES, I shall mention only three : but the first of these, (of which the foundation was laid by OSORIO, and DE BRITO) complete in all its parts, and in good preservation, will make the reader thoroughly versed in the history of Portugal, down to the year 1423. From that period, the labours of La Clede and of Antonio Caietano de Sousa will carry his acquaintance with it down to the middle of the eighteenth century. Hence, to the present times, the helps are neither few nor uncommon. To begin with OSORIO, his works were published complete in the Latin tongue (and elegant is the Latinity of this author : perhaps equal to that of Buchanan or Mariana) at *Rome*, in 1592, in four small folio volumes. His History of Don Sebastian is a capital performance. That of Emanuel King of Portugal was first published in 1571 in folio ; and his History of Portugal was translated into French and published in 1581, and 1587 : as well as in 1581, folio.* BERNARDO

compuserão desde o tempo da promulgação da Ley da Graço até o tempo presente, &c. por DEOGO BARBOSA MACHADO. Lisboa ; 1741-1759, folio. The seven indexes in the fourth volume are a model of diligence, exactness, and general utility. Meuselius, Bibl. Hist. vol. v. part. i. p. 104, is at once copious and encomiastic respecting this work. Brunet calls it “ rare in France.” Rare indeed it is—not in France only, but in England, in Germany, and Portugal itself.

* These pieces are all rare, but to be obtained at slender prices. I am given to understand that Messrs. Heber and Southey possess them all.

DE BRITO'S portion of the work about to be described, comprehends only two parts, or volumes; of which the first bears the title of "*Monarchia Lusitana composta por Frey Bernardo de Brito, &c.*", the first part appeared in 1597, the second in 1609. The second and third parts were compiled and published by ANTONIO BRANDÃO, in 1632: the fifth and sixth parts by FRANCISCO BRANDÃO, in 1550–1672: the seventh by RAPHAEL DE IESUS, in 1683: the eighth part appeared in 1729, with many improvements and corrections of the seventh part, by EMANUEL DOS SANTOS—the most learned and competent of all the successors of Bernardo de Brito.* Emanuel also composed

* I will here briefly give an account of this valuable performance. BERNARDO DE BRITO was a Cistercian monk. The first part of his work (above entitled) was printed in 1597, in the *Monastery of Alcobaça*, a town in the province of Estramadura, and famous for the sepulture of the ancient Kings of Portugal.† Some copies of this first volume have the title of *Geografia Antigua da Lusitania*, with a different pagination, and the same date, with the word *Alcobaça*, only. The second part or volume was published at *Lisbon*, in 1609; and both parts were reprinted there in 1690, folio. The third and fourth volumes were compiled by ANTONIO BRANDÃO, also a Cistercian monk; and were printed at *Lisbon* in 1632, folio, 2 vols. This brings the history down to the year 1279, only. FRANCISCO BRANDÃO contributed the fifth and sixth parts or volumes, published at *Lisbon* in 1672. This brings the history down to 1325. The seventh part was composed by RAPHAEL DE IESUS, a Benedictine monk, at *Lisbon*, 1683. The same writer (who died in 1693) also compiled the eighth and ninth parts, but they were deemed unworthy of publication; and indeed the seventh part, published by him, is the weakest portion of the whole performance. Superior to all his predecessors, with the exception of Bernardo de Brito, was the conti-

† The history of this celebrated monastery was published at *Coimbra*, 1710, folio, part i.:—the second part at the same place in 1724. The first, under the title of *Alcobaça Illustrada*: the second, of *Alcobaça Vindicada*.

a ninth and tenth part: neither of which, it should seem, has been committed to the press. At least, Meuselius, in his Supplement (vol. xi. p. 78) adds nothing to his previous intelligence on this subject. The same Meuselius has marshalled the authorities of Antonio, Schmauss, Barbosa Machado, Freytag, and Clement—to say nothing of that of Gerhard Ernesti de Franckenau—in the warmest commendation of this elaborate performance.

DE LA CLEDE'S *Histoire Générale de Portugal* was published in two volumes quarto, and in eight volumes 8vo. 1735. As this work appears to have met with considerable approbation in the *Nova Acta Erudit.* An. 1744 (from which Meuselius borrows his criticism) and as the price of it is sufficiently reasonable, I recommend its purchase to all classes and all ages of readers.* The work of ANTONIO CAIETANO DE SOUSA is of a more important cast; comprehending a greater quantity of matter, displaying a greater range of research, and evincing a more intimate acquaintance with the laws, customs, antiquities, and earlier records of the country. It appeared in twelve large quarto volumes, at Lisbon, 1735-47, under the title of "*Historia Genealogica da Casa Real Portuguesa desde a*

nuator EMANUEL DOS SANTOS, who compiled the eighth, ninth, and tenth parts, which bring the history down to the year 1423, but of which, it should seem, only the eighth part was published; under the title of *Monarchia Lusitana, Parte VIII.* Lisboa, 1729, folio. Thus the ninth and tenth parts are yet desiderated in print. The work is pronounced by G. Ernesti de Franckenau to be "monumentum ære perennius." A complete copy of it, as far as it goes, may be worth 12*l.* 12*s.*

* This useful work was translated into the Portuguese language, and published, with notes, at Lisbon, in 1797, in sixteen octavo volumes.

sua origem até o prezente com as Familias illustres," &c. : to which work was added a very extraordinary supplement, by the same author—called "*Provas da Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portuguesa, tiradas dos Instrumentos dos Archivos do Torrè do Tombo,"* &c." ; published at Lisbon, in 1739, in six quarto volumes. Barbosa Machado (vol. i. p. 228 ; vol. iv. p. 28) is full of commendation upon this very admirable genealogical and diplomatic performance.

Lastly, he who wants to dig deeper into Portuguese History, by exploring *inedited* or unpublished materials, will do well to possess the *Colleção de livros ineditos de historia Portuguesa, publicados por Iosé CORREA DE SERRA*, at Lisbon, in 1790, in four folio volumes. And thus much for the histories of Portugal.

HISTORY OF ITALY.

Mr. D'Israeli, in his *New Series of Curiosities of Literature*,* has devoted a short but animated chapter to THE ITALIAN HISTORIANS. It is clear that Machiavel is a mighty favourite with him : and his attachment to that historian seems, in some measure, to increase, in proportion to the feeling of his having been unjustly "calumniated :"—"the great, (says he) may we add, the calumniated, Machiavel ?" Be it so. My present purpose is merely to give almost the briefest possible list of *general* Histories of Italy ; leaving the chronicles of its numerous provinces, cities, towns, villages, and parishes, to be sought after by the diligent Collector more exclusively attached to such a pursuit. In our own country, the example of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. has taught us what may be done by individual energy and perseverance.†

* Vol. ii. p. 237. "It is remarkable (says the above authority) that the country, which has long lost its political independence, may be considered as the true parent of modern history. The greater part of their historians have abstained from the applause of their contemporaries, while they have not the less elaborately composed their posthumous folios, consecrated solely to truth and posterity."

† The catalogue of his own collection of *Italian Historians and Topographers* was privately printed in 1812 ; and afforded an extraordinary proof of the diligence and taste of the Collector ; especially when we consider that the researches of that same Collector have been almost exclusively confined to BRITISH ANTIQUITIES—so as to make him a very bibliographical DRUID. Sir Richard's larger library, confined almost wholly to British Topography and History, (and of which TWENTY-FIVE copies only of a privately printed cata-

As heretofore, I shall begin with **COLLECTIONS** ; and, at the head of all, and of every thing of a similar description, stand the *Scriptores Rerum Italicarum*, collected by the immortal **MURATORI** :* a name, which

logue were struck off) is just the perfect specimen of what an English country gentleman, devoted to such pursuits, should strive with all his might and main to possess. I have passed more than one pleasing and profitable hour in the splendid room which contains the library in question.

* If ever the taste and perseverance of modern times should give us, in one compressed and full-sized octavo volume, a good *literary life* of **MURATORI**,† it could not fail to be generally instructive. At once the friend as well as the protégé of Charles Borromeo—and equally the friend and correspondent of Magliabecchi, Mabillon, Papebroch, Maffei, and Quirini—what would not a life of nearly fourscore, (as was Muratori's) devoted to such society, in the intervals of stupendous labour, put us in the possession of—if its details were faithfully and judiciously developed ? ! But my object must be strictly bibliographical. Although Muratori lived to publish **FORTY-SIX FOLIO VOLUMES, thirty-four quartos, and thirteen octavos**, I have here only to notice those which are connected with his *History and Antiquities of Italy*. The *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* were published in 1723-1751 in twenty-five folio volumes, usually bound in

† “ The name of **MURATORI** will be for ever connected with the literature of his country. Above sixty years of his peaceable life were consumed in the exercises of study and devotion; his numerous writings on the subjects of *history, antiquities, religion, morals, and criticism*, are impressed with sense and knowledge, with moderation and candour. He moved in the narrow circle of an Italian priest; but a desire of freedom, a ray of philosophic light sometimes breaks through his own prejudices and those of his readers The more strenuous labours of his life were devoted to the general and particular history of Italy. His *Antiquities*, both in the vulgar and the Latin tongue, exhibit a curious picture of the laws and manners of the middle age ; and a correct text is justified by a copious Appendix of authentic documents. His *Annals* are a faithful abstract of the twenty-eight folio volumes of original historians ; and whatsoever faults may be noticed in this great collection, our censure is disarmed by the remark, that it was undertaken and finished by a **SINGLE MAN**. Muratori will not aspire to the fame of historical genius : his modesty may be content with the solid, though humble praise, of an impartial critic and indefatigable compiler.” **GIBBON**; *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. iii. p. 365-7. Edit. 1814.

might have been introduced with the happiest possible effect in the recent publication just alluded to.

twenty-eight or twenty-nine : the three first volumes are frequently bound in two parts, each ; the twenty-fourth volume has an Appendix : the twenty-fifth volume does not always accompany the set. Let this be well attended to. But with Muratori must be procured what is called the supplement or continuation of TARTINI, *Florent.* 1748-70 : two vols. folio : and the *Accessions* of MITTARELLI published in 1771, in one folio volume, at Venice ; and then . . . “to rest . . in peace !”

A word or two, now, about the *pecuniary value* of these wonderful tomes.* Until the peace of 1814-15, there was no procuring them, scarcely even for “money”—for “love,” in such cases, is entirely out of the question. Yet I believe it was in the time of war, when my friend Mr. Heber achieved, of all fortunate achievements the most fortunate, that of purchasing a set of Muratori (alone) for—guess, gentle reader?—no, thou canst NOT guess—for, THREE POUNDS EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE!!! I might ask, who was in the room besides Mr. Heber (Mr. Leigh was in the *chair*) when the hammer fell upon this lot ? Of course, NOBODY. There seems to be no copy of Muratori in the Roxburghe or White Knights Collection ; but that of Mr. Willet (the Merly Library) a copy in twenty-seven volumes, in vellum binding, was sold for 39*l.* 18*s.* ; and, as far back as the Pinelli sale, a copy on LARGE PAPER was sold for 36*l.* Recently, the *Scriptores* of Muratori have appeared in the catalogues of our booksellers. Mr. Bohn marks a copy in twenty-nine volumes, in vellum binding, at 35*l.* : and Mr. Thorpe, with the addition of *Tartini*, in thirty-one volumes, “uniform and complete,” at the same sum. My friend Mr. Petrie imported his copy, in similar attire, for pretty nearly the same sum. I have just before said, that a studious Collector in the possession of the *Scriptores* of Muratori, with the supplemental volumes of Tartini and Mittarelli, might—“to rest . . . in peace ;” but I do not think his slumbers would be quite so

* To their immortal honour, several noblemen generously contributed towards the expenses of this work. Not fewer than sixteen of them gave 4000 crowns a-piece. *Novv. Dict. Hist.* vol. viii. p. 512. What “mighty acts” might not similar bounty, in this country—the WEALTHIEST in the world—produce, if directed into similar channels !

But Muratori was himself an *Annalist* ; and his united labours place him in the highest class of Italian Historians. The names of MACHIAVEL and GUICCIARDINI are, it is true, the most popular of those of the same class of writers ; but the former has confined his historical researches (strictly so considered) to the *City*

sweet, unless the *Antiquitates Italicae Medii Ævi* of the first†—published in 1738-1742, in six folio volumes—also accompanied the *Scriptores* : and of this, I perceive a very neat copy marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn. At the sale of the Merly library, a similar copy was sold for 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Yet the night's "rest" would be still more perfect, if the *Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum, in præcipuis earundem Collectionibus hæctenus prætermisissarum*, Milan, 1739, folio, 4 vols. were united to the preceding—especially as these portly tomes may be obtained for about 5*l.* 5*s.* Various were the critiques upon this work, to which the cautious Muratori wisely vouchsafed not a reply. The *Annali d'Italia*, by the same great man, was published in twelve quarto volumes, at Milan, 1744-49 : and are, by no means, scarce or dear. The work was published at Lucca in 1762-70, in fourteen large quarto tomes ; of which the thirteenth contains a supplement from 1750 to 1762. The fourteenth is occupied by tables : again, another edition appeared at Munich, in 1761, 4to. twelve vols. : with some critical prolegomena of Catalani ; and a fourth reimpression came out at Naples in 1773, 4to. 14 vols. None of these works exceed 7*s.* a volume. A CONTINUATION of these Annals was published by Oggeri Vincenti, at Rome, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1790. Brunet (to whom I am indebted for this latter information) says, that an edition of Muratori's works was printed at Arezzo, in 1767-80, in thirty-six 4to. volumes ; and another re-impression of his works appeared at Venice, in 1790-1810, in forty-eight octavo volumes : of which the *Annali of Italy* occupy thirty-three volumes, including the six volumes which bring the work down to 1805. And thus much for MURATORI.

† "Les Savans ont trouvé beaucoup de fautes et de méprises dans ce recueil : on en a relevé plusieurs dans les Journaux." *Novv. Dict. Hist.* edit. 1804, vol. viii. p. 512. The work was reprinted at Arezzo, but in a much less beautiful manner, in seventeen vols. 1777, 4to.

of Florence ;* his *Prince*, and *Reflections on the First Ten Books of Livy*, being the works in which the acuteness of his apprehension and the depth of his judgment are more particularly developed.

As an historian, in the usual acceptation of that word,

* “The great NICOLÒ MACHIAVELLI, whose name is in no danger of being buried in oblivion. This celebrity is his due, as a man of profound thought, and as the most eloquent historian, and most skilful politician that Italy has produced.” SISMONDI; *Translated by T. Roscoe, Esq.* 1823, vol. ii. p. 224. “In his *History of Florence*, dedicated to Pope Clement VII., he instructed the Italians in the art of uniting the eloquence of history with depth of reflection. He has attached himself, much less than his predecessors in the same line, to the narration of military events ; but his work, as a history of popular passions and tumults, is a masterpiece ; and Machiavelli has completed, by this noble example of his theories, his analysis of the human heart.” Ibid. The account of his *Principe*, in these pages, is very interesting. Of the *History of Florence*, the first edition seems to be either that of *Rome*, in 1531-2, quarto, by Blado—or that by the Juntæ in 1532, 4to, : which latter contains the *Florentine History alone*. I take this to be a rare and precious little book ; as well as the *Principe* of the same date—and yet, probably rarer than either, is the *Discorsi sopra la prima Deca di Tito Livio*—printed the year preceding. The edition of *Venice* of 1540, published by the Aldine Family, four parts in two small octavo volumes, (each described by Renouard) containing all his works, is very scarce to procure complete : and yet scarcer (according to Brunet) is the reprint of this edition, of 1546, containing the same parts. But it should seem that the *genuine edition* of 1550, 4to. (Rome) 2 vols. is yet preferable. A fine copy of it, in red morocco, was sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley’s library : but the GRAND edition of the whole of Machiavel’s works, is that published at Milan, by the enterprising and high-spirited Luigi Mussi, with additions, in eleven large quarto volumes, 1810, &c. of which there are only 200 copies on fine vellum paper, eight on blue paper (horrible heresy !) and twelve on common paper. Can Mr. D’Israeli “rest in peace” without one of the 200 copies of THIS edition of his beloved Machiavelli, bound in blue morocco ?—orthodoxy itself !

GUICCIARDINI may be considered the first of those of Italy: but such was the jealousy or the fear of the higher classes of his countrymen, that the text of his history continued in a very mutilated, and palpably corrupt state, till upwards of two centuries after his death.*

* Niceron, who has unluckily (and I may say, perhaps, unaccountably) passed over the names of Machiavelli and Muratori—in his incomparable “*Mémoires pour servir à l’Histoire des Hommes Illustres*,”—has given us, as usual, a satisfactory account of the publications of the works of **GUICCIARDINI**—“the lieutenant-general of the papal army, who had been so close and so indignant an observer of the Roman cabinet,”—says Mr. D’Israeli. The first edition of the “*Istoria d’Italia di Fr. Guicciardini*,” was published in a handsome folio volume, by Torrentino, at Florence, in 1561. It was published after the death of the author, by his nephew, Agnolo Guiccardini, and dedicated to Cosmo de’ Medici, Grand Duke of Florence. This edition is neither complete nor correct; but the curious are anxious to possess it, because (says Niceron, vol. xvii. p. 106) there are passages in it which have been omitted in other subsequent editions. Formerly it was rare and high priced. Indeed, now, it is of uncommon occurrence. It contains only sixteen books of the history; and was reprinted the same year, at the same place, in two 8vo. volumes. The history, in fact, extends only from the year 1490, to 1526; but as Guicciardini had written four more books, bringing it down to 1532, the nephew promised to publish them: and although an edition appeared at Venice, in 1563, 4to. it was still but an imperfect work. In 1564, the four latter books first appeared, at Venice, by G. de Ferrari, in 4to. followed by summary notices, and numerous annotations by Papirio Piccini, at Parma, the same year, in 4to. Then appeared the *Venetian* edition, by Giolito, 1567, 4to. incorporating the whole. Further than this it is not necessary to push the bibliographical history of Guicciardini’s famous work—as the whole was considered to be in a most corrupt and obscure state, till, from the editorial care of the Canon Pio Bonsi, and from an uncastrated MS. preserved in the Magliabecchi library, a new and PERFECT EDITION appeared at Florence, in 1775, 4to. 4 vols: and unless both “young” and “old” possess this edition, they have not the *legitimate* text of Guicciardini.” The late Colonel Stanley, who dearly loved to have the best works of the best writers in the best

The *Revolutions of Italy*, by DENINA, will be found useful in a library of any pretension to this class of collecting; as well as the *History of Western Italy*, by the same writer, which was published in 1809, in six octavo volumes.* Nor let Bossi's *Ancient and Modern Italy*, now in a course of publication, (Milan,

possible condition, had this Florence edition of Guicciardini upon LARGE PAPER, bound in blue morocco, (out of sheets) by Walther; and it was purchased by Mr. Protheroe of Bristol, for 22l. 1s. at the sale of the Colonel's library, in 1813. An ordinary copy, well bound, is worth 4l. 14s. 6d. This edition was reprinted at Milan, in 1803, in 10 octavo volumes: a copy of which may be had, in boards, at about 2l. 10s. Our FENTON's *English version of Guicciardini*, published at London 1618, folio, did not escape Nicéron. I find a copy of Fenton's translation selling at the sale of the Roxburghe library, (nº. 8204) for 5s. 6d., and I once let slip a golden opportunity of securing Master Fenton's "*Historie of Guicciardin*," bound in delicious old blue morocco, with gilt on the leaves, for 3s. 6d.*

* DENINA's *Rivoluzioni d'Italia* was published at Torino in 1769, 4to. 3 vols.; and may be worth 1l. 10s. in neat binding. A copy of it, ON VELLUM, divided into five volumes, was sold at the Vallière sale for 300 francs; and again (the same copy) at the Macarthy, for 320 francs. This work, which is in good repute, has been reprinted

* In regard to the works of ARETIN, BLONDUS, POGGIO, and BEMBO, connected with the more ancient and partial histories of Italy, I do not conceive it necessary here to enter upon them. The *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 441, iii. p. 190-1, vii. p. 22, will supply a tolerably copious account of the earlier editions of the two former, and Mr. Shepherd's *Life of Poggio* will afford abundant details respecting the latter. With regard to further particulars, as to the HISTORY OF FLORENCE, let the names of *Adriani*, *Nardi*, *Nerli*, *Segni*, *Benedetto Varchi*, and above all *Giannone*—as their labours appear narrated in the instructive pages of Mr. D'Israeli—be held in grateful remembrance by the student of Italian literature in particular. The fourth volume of Brunet, p. 368-376, (to say nothing of Sir R. C. Hoare's Catalogue) will give the reader some notion of the almost infinite number and variety of LITERARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORIES of the various Provinces and Cities in Italy: a field of collecting, rich, perhaps beyond comparison, for the "Young" and wealthy Bibliomaniac to indulge in! The history of the CHURCH ESTATES alone, of Italy, would form a library of no very diminutive dimensions. And above all, those PICTURESQUE VOYAGES!—but search the catalogues of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, and Bosange and Co.

1819, 8vo. 12 vols.) be dismissed from a library, where previous and more elaborate performances have not a place. But probably, after all—and especially among young and timid Collectors—the possession of SISMONDI'S *History of the Italian Republics*, published at Paris, in sixteen octavo volumes, will be sufficient to satisfy the ordinary passion for the knowledge of Italian History; especially when the highly popular work by the same author, and by GINGUENÉ, relating the *History of Italian Literature*, have a contiguous place on the same shelf. I affix no prices to these latter works, because they are of common occurrence, and in a constant state of succession, and may be had in all forms and varieties of binding, at the principal French booksellers in London.

I am abundantly sensible that, on a subject of such variety, and even intensity of interest, as ITALY, the preceding remarks afford but feeble helps towards an exact knowledge of the best historians of that country; a country, to a contemplation of the future glories of which, the Sibyllæan prophetess roused the curiosity, and excited the noblest feelings, of the founder of the Roman empire . . .

Nunc age, Dardanium prolem quæ deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant ITALÂ de gente nepotes
Illustres animas &c.

We have of late, indeed, witnessed two publications, with a continuation, at Venice, in 1800, in 5 octavo volumes. The Abbé Jardin, translated it into French in 1771—5, in 8 duodecimo volumes. The *History of Western Italy* was also published at the same place, (Torino) and may be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in boards. Brunet says that, FANTIN DESODOARDS; (by whom a *History of France* appeared in 1808, see p. 304, ante) published a *History of Italy*, in 1803, 8vo. 9 vols. “which is indicated by him for want of a better.”

which have rendered the shores of Italy extremely attractive to an English traveller: I mean, the publication of Mr. EUSTACE and of Mr. FORSYTH.* They are both too well known, and too generally

* One of the most beautiful, and really instructive, works of its kind, in this country, is that of "*A Picturesque Tour of Italy*," from the Drawings of JAMES HAKEWELL, Architect, and J. M. W. TURNER, R. A. of a quarto form—comprising sixty-three engravings. Those who possess proof impressions (on India paper) of this fascinating work, will have reason to congratulate themselves every time they open the volume to their admiring friends. The English scarcely visit any place but they adorn it. CAPTAIN BATTY's work, of a similar character, is extremely elegant and pleasing: less costly, and less partaking of the higher beauties of art: but sufficiently stimulant to send at least three score of English virtuosi every year scampering across the Alps!

But shall we ever publish any thing fully equal to the "*Voyage Pittoresque des Iles de Sicile, de Malte, et de Lipari*," of HOUËL? in four grand folio volumes, with 280 engravings, 1782-7: and of which a very fine copy, with prime impressions of the plates, may be worth hard upon 35 guineas!† Or, again, what is to be said of the yet more wonderful works of LABORDE—in the picturesque style; As thus: *Tableaux de la Suisse, ou Voyage pittoresque fait dans les treize cantons du corps Helvétique.*" Paris, 1780—6, in four superb folio, often expanded into five—when the four hundred and thirty plates, with which they are embellished, are bound up with the text. I observe, in the catalogue of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, a UNIQUE copy of this work, "with the cuts coloured," valued at 160*l.*—but an ordinary copy, at 40*l.* And then, for the same traveller's "*Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Espagne*," in the same number of volumes—published in 48 livraisons, of which 46 are already extant—at 1*l.* 5*s.* the livraison: but upon vellum paper, with impressions before the letter, at 5*l.* 16*s.* each. Laborde's "*Monumens de la France*," is a work worthy of its precursors. It will be complete in 36 livraisons, or 3 folio volumes: at 2*l.* 5*s.* the livraison. But, am I not wandering (though not very widely) from ITALY?

† The plates however, which are in bistre, are sufficiently wretched

admired, to render any eulogium of them here necessary; but I cannot help remarking, that the attic brevity of the latter may be of greater service to the majority of readers, than the sentimental expansion of the former. Italy is worth a hundred visitations, on a hundred different accounts: and the treasures of her PUBLIC LIBRARIES, in particular, which are almost wholly unknown to the Scholar and Bibliographer, would afford materials wherewith to enrich many a comely volume, and to gratify many an enthusiastic reader.

And here, perhaps, ere we travel in a more northern direction, it may be as well to notice a few TRAVELS into GREECE, of which the greater number have been of comparatively recent accomplishment. SPON and WHEELER may be the first to be noticed. An abridged account of their travels in *Italy, Dalmatia, and Greece*, appeared first in the French language, at *Lyons*, in 1678, in 3 duodecimo volumes; and afterwards at *Amsterdam*, in 1679, 2 vols. 12mo. This was the work of Spon. Wheeler then published his own journey into Greece, in 1682, folio; of which a good copy is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*; and of which copies on large paper are yet held in estimation. The name of CHANDLER is justly respected, in this department of Travels. Those into *Asia Minor*, appeared in 1775, 4to. and into *Greece*, in 1776, 4to. 2 volumes, which are not unfrequently bound together. They have been recently (1806) translated into the French language, in 3 vols. 8vo. The *Ionian Antiquities*, by the same classical traveller, appeared in 1769, folio: to which a second volume was added in 1800: while his *Inscript. Antiq. in Asia Minori et Græcia*, 1774, folio, renders the series of Travels complete.

For a work of equal splendour and interest, secure the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, par M. de CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER, Paris, 1782, 1800, folio. A fine copy of it is worth 18*l.* 18*s.* SONNINI's *Voyage en Grèce et en Turquie*, published in 1801, 8vo. 2 vols. with an atlas 4to. volume. Sir WILLIAM GELL has been an ardent and indefatigable traveller in this land of interest and renown. His *Itinerary of Greece*, appeared in 1810, 4to. his *Topography of Troy*, in 1814, 4to. and his *Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca*, in 1807, 4to. But with the name of Troy, let MAJOR RENNELL's erudite performance (*Observations on its Plain, and the surrounding Objects*, 1814, 4to.) be always close at hand to consult. Of a yet more recent date, and excellent in their kind, are Mr. HOBHOUSE's *Travels through Albania*,* &c. 1813, 4to. Captain LEAKE's *Researches in Greece*. 1814. 4to. Mr. DODWELL's *Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece*, 1819, 4to. 2 vols. with a folio of plates; and Mr. HUGHES's *Travels in Greece*, 2 vols. 4to. worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

* DR. HOLLAND published a quarto volume of *Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia*, &c. in 1815, 4to.. All these publications will be found more or less elaborately reviewed in the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. I shall speak of STUART's *Antiquities of Grecian Architecture*, &c. in the second volume of this work, whenever published.

HISTORY OF GERMANY.

THE reader will at one glance observe, that this account of the *Historians of Germany* is not only very little proportioned to the magnitude and population of that country, but that it is, on a comparison with the accounts of preceding countries, brief, if not superficial. Two obvious reasons have led to the adoption of this plan : the one, that, in the estimation of the English, the regions of Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, are, comparatively with those of France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, but sparingly visited :* and therefore, a detailed account of their best historians would be less likely to be perused : the other reason is, that the “ number, weight, and measure,” of these historians themselves, utterly defy enumeration. But, on the other hand, it ought to be readily conceded, that there is no country in the world which is divided into more important departments, enriched

* As a proof of this, I will mention that, in the lists of publications of *Voyages, Travels, and Histories*, furnished me by two of the greatest publishers in Europe—Messrs. Longman and Co. and Mr. John Murray—scarcely one in thirty (on a comparative estimate) relates to GERMANY. Indeed, with the exceptions of the *Travels in Hungary*, by Dr. Clarke and Dr. Bright, Mr. Jacob's *View of Agriculture, Statistics, &c. and Society of Germany*, (all admirable works) and an *Autumn near the Rhine, or Sketches of Courts, Society, and Scenery, in Germany* (of less magnitude, but very amusing) I am at present unacquainted with any which relate to the country in question : nor, strictly speaking, do the works of Mr. Jacob and the author of the *Autumn, &c.* appertain to Germany, in the view in which that country is considered in the above text.

by more interesting cities, towns, monasteries, and castles, and blessed with a more fertile soil, than that which is washed by the waters of the Danube.* Add to which, the remembrance of its language, its antiquities, its former renown, from the time of Cæsar to that of Charles V.†—its alliances with the ancient

* The DANUBE, the noblest river in Europe, visits, in its course, 1500 miles of the united territories of Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary. The Rhine, more talked of here, because more contiguous, and more frequently visited, can boast of only one-third of such an extent of course. But its picturesque beauties† are said to atone for its comparatively limited boundaries. They may do so; yet a friend will quickly shew (I trust) that the Danube is not wholly divested of such attractive charms; for its banks are often studded with castles, monasteries, and princely mansions; and with undulating and wood-skirted hills. Let me here be understood, that I purposely make no mention of the UPPER DIVISIONS of Germany. I leave the *Maine*, the *Weser*, the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*, to roll their sinuous courses through Prussia and Saxony, and to bring the wealth, with which the thousand vessels that flit along those rivers are charged, to the respective ports of Frankfort, Hamburgh, and Bremen: thence to glitter in the palaces of Berlin and Dresden. It is not essential to this work to carry my researches to the further banks of the Rhine.

† Every reader of taste will immediately think of Dr. ROBERTSON'S famous biography of this Emperor; of which all praise is idle, and all censure vain. It is doubtless a master-piece of research, of reflection, and of composition; but the fruits of subsequent critics and authors, in pretty nearly the same departments have, I humbly submit, taught us that the value of the first volume of this celebrated work (so constantly selected for commendation) is not *quite* of that

† Among the works which give us a lively, and as I learn, a just notion of the BEAUTIES OF THE RHINE, is that published by Mr. Ackerman, called "*The Rhine; an Historical and Characteristic Tour of, from Mentz to Coblenz, embellished with twenty-four highly coloured engravings,*" 4to. 4l. 4s. boards. The plates are aqua tint, coloured after nature, and most deliciously inviting to a residence or ramble among such combined beauties of art and nature. I have heard GREAT THINGS of Mr. Turner's drawings of this lovely scenery!

Republics of Italy—its genial atmosphere and unobscured skies : all these considerations render the soil of GERMANY fertile of reflection and amusement to the observing traveller.

But my present duty is confined within narrow limits : and I hasten only to submit to “ the Young,” rather than “ the Old,” collector—inasmuch as the opportunities of examination of references are seized upon and pursued with greater zeal and activity from twenty-five to sixty, than from sixty downwards—I hasten only to submit a comparatively brief list of *Collections of German Historians*—premising that the united labours of Struvius, Buder, and Meuselius (in the *Bibliotheca Historica*, 1783, 8vo.) do not include an account of histories or travels relating to the German territories.* In regard to Germany in general,

high and commanding character which, from the force and even prejudices of education, we have been in the habit of considering it. The truth is, that Robertson was one of the very first English historical archæologists, if I may so speak, who had access to the inedited treasures of a few of the libraries in Italy ; and the public were both surprised and delighted at the complexion of such generally unknown treasures. I could mention living authors, without any wish, or even thought of drawing comparisons—who have, since the time of Robertson, made us acquainted with yet happier illustrations of ancient history. It is the plan and style of *Robertson's Charles V.* by which we are chiefly instructed and charmed. Gibbon has, with his usual felicity, criticised the latter ; but an elaborate and powerfully drawn comparison between Robertson and his predecessors and contemporaries, executed by no mean hand, will be found in the *Monthly Review*, vol. 20, 1796.

* The work, when complete, according to Brunet's supposition, will occupy 30 volumes ; but, as twenty years have elapsed since the last volume, it will, in all probability, continue in its present state. As far as it goes, it is beyond every degree of comparison superior to *Du Fresnoy's Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, 1772, 12mo. 15 vol.

secure the following authors : SCHARDIUS, *De Rebus Germanicis*, Basil, 1574, folio, 3 vols. : recently become a rare book. MEIBOMIUS, *Rerum Germanicarum Libri Tres*. Helmsl. 1688, folio, 3 vols. FREHERI *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores*, Argent. 1717, folio, three vols. B. G. STRUVII *Corpus Histor. Germ. Ienæ*, 1730, folio, two vols. : prefixed, is a *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum*, which renders these volumes the more acceptable. *Pistorii Rer. German. Script. aliquot insignes*, Ratisb. 1726-31, folio, 3 vols. an admirable work ; and, in the estimation of the learned and tasteful antiquary, more admirable yet is SCHOETTGENIUS's *Diplomataria et Scriptores Hist. Germ. Medii Ævi*. Altenb. 1753, folio, three volumes.* Nor, on any account, must the *Scriptores*

* I do not affix a price to every work above specified ; but I apprehend that I am tolerably correct in valuing them at about 15s. per volume. In some instances, according to condition, they will bring greater prices : thus, in his very copious and instructive catalogue of 1823, Mr. Bohn marks "a fine copy in vellum" of PISTORIUS at 3l. 13s. 6d. : and a half bound uncut copy of MENCKENIUS at 2l. 9s. but neat in vellum at 3l. 3s. Of STRUVIUS's *Corp. Hist.* there are two copies in Mr. Bohn's Cat. of 1823, p. 546, marked at 2l. 2s. each. I possess the best edition of it in 1753, in two vols. 4to. and am prompt to number it among the most useful and satisfactory works of literary bibliography. After a copious and useful index, at the end of the second volume, there is a *Notitia Sueviæ Antiquæ* of which my copy ends, imperfectly, at page 120. But let me not omit the mention of the *Vet. Script. Rer. Germanicar.* of REUBERUS, published in one folio vol. at Hanover, in 1619 ; and of which a copy was sold for 2l. 12s. 6d. at the Roxburghe sale. It contains the lives of Charlemagne and Orlando, by the Pseudo-Turpin, with various metrical Chronicles. An enlarged edition of this work was published in 1726, folio ; of which, according to the *New Mem. of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 151, all the copies, except those which were sold at the Frankfort Fair of the same year, were consumed by a fire, which lately broke out in the city of Frankfort."

Rerum Germanicarum of MENCKENIUS, *Lips.* 1728, folio, 3 vols. be forgotten.

The preceding are the sturdier and larger works appertaining to Germany. They are as the oaken forest, in which the Student may saunter and disport himself as it pleaseth him. If he like to come forth into open lawns, or sunny parterres, he may recline upon the eleven quarto volumes of BARRE'S *Histoire Générale d'Allemagne*, *Paris*, 1748: or DE LA-VEAUX'S translation of the unfinished history of Schmidt in the German language: or, if he be master of that same language, he may recreate himself with HÆBERLIN'S *Modern History of Germany*, published at *Halle*, in 1774-91, octavo, in twenty-one vols. and continued to the year 1804, in seven additional volumes by the BARON DE SENKENBERG: while the unostentatious French work of FRÉRON (*Histoire de l'Empire d'Allemagne depuis Charlemagne jusqu'à nos jours*) in eight duodecimo volumes, 1771, &c. shall not be found an unwelcome fire-side companion. The more recent productions of MÜLLER and SCHMIDT should find a place in these pages. The former published in 1808, in 3 octavo volumes, may be worth a half guinea per volume. The latter, which brings the history down to 1808, in 17 octavo volumes, is considered to be the preferable of all modern productions. It has been extended (but not by Schmidt), to six additional volumes; and a copy of the twenty-three volumes may be obtained for 6*l*.

I am now to speak of the Government, rather than of the particular country so designated, of AUSTRIA; and in this I include the kingdoms of BAVARIA, HUNGARY, and BOHEMIA. I will begin with the collections of PEZ and BELL; men of indefatigable research and unwearied patience. PEZ published his *Scriptores*

Rerum Austriacarum, at Leipsic, in 1721, folio, three vols.: an excellent work, of which every historical student will have need. The same author published a *Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus, seu Veterum Monumentorum ex Germanicis Bibliothecis Collectio*; Aug. Vind. 1721. folio. 6 vols.* BELL is the author of the following: *Prodromus Antiquæ et Novæ Hungariæ*, 1723, folio: *Notitia Hungariæ Novæ*, Vienn. 1735, folio, 4 vols.: *Scriptores Rerum Hungaricarum*, Vindob. 1746, folio, 3 vols., all admirable works; but, with the exception of the second, better calculated for a public than a private library.† The same may be said of the *Annales Austriæ Veteris et Novæ* of CALLES, published in four thin folios at Vienna, in 1750—but the HOUSE OF AUSTRIA has in particular received due homage and respect from the labours of I. L. Kraft and Mr. Archdeacon Coxe.*

The capital of Austria possessed a distinguished antiquary in KOLLARIUS, whose *Analecta Monumentorum Omnis Ævi Vindobonensis*, Vindob. 1760, folio, 2 vols.,§ I do especially recommend to the attention

* Mr. Laing of Edinburgh, marks a neat copy of this valuable work at 4l. 4s. A fine copy of it is at Althorp, and in his Majesty's library.

† Yet more indefatigable than Bell, was PRAY. His Annals relating to the History and Antiquities of HUNGARY occupy seven folio volumes: of which the five volumes of Dissertations on the ancient Annals of Hungary, published at Vienna in 1764-1770, and the *History of the Kings of Hungary*, Buda, 1801, 8vo. in three vols. are the principal. Pray's works are by no means of common occurrence, either here or upon the continent.

‡ This intelligent and industrious Historian published his *House of Austria* in 1807, 4to. 3 vols.; to which may be added the *Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon*, 1813, 4to. 3 vols. His other Works do not come within this particular department; but they are numerous and instructive. The author is now "in the sere and yellow leaf" of years, but not of intellect.

§ Kollarius was the Editor of Lambecius's Commentaries concern-

of the archæologist. It may be possessed, peradventure, for a couple of sovereigns. But Vienna has recently LOST the MAN,* who, under imperial patronage, and with an highly cultivated taste for, and knowledge in, the *fine arts*—added to a very sober judgment and active zeal in matters of antiquarian research—might have done wonders for the establish-

ing the MSS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna ; but has added little to the labours of his predecessors. This latter work appeared in 1766—in eight folio volumes. The *Analecta* is doubtless a preferable performance. But what might not VIENNA accomplish, in the way of HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATION, if some of its wealthier nobility, with the Emperor at their head, would come forward with a proper patriotic impulse on the occasion ?

* That man was BARTSCH. From the number of pages, together with a PORTRAIT, devoted to the notice of Bartsch in the third volume of my *Tour*, the reader will naturally sympathise with me in the intelligence that, before the publication in question reached Vienna, the amiable object of my little Memoir was NO MORE. He died suddenly, of an apoplectic fit. He was, in fact, a short, thick-set man, and liable to such a calamitous visitation. I owe him, or rather his memory, much more than I have hitherto expressed. He was a constant, kind, and active correspondent : and assigned no limits to his wishes and actions to befriend you. I have yet a considerable number of his letters, written in the neatest manner, and with an accuracy and attention to business that could not be exceeded. I will not dissemble that one of the GREATEST pleasures I had anticipated in the publication of the *Tour*, was, his perusal, and as I trusted, approbation, of the manner in which his merits and kindnesses were recorded. But “ *Diis aliter visum est.* . . . !”

Nor was the death of Mr. Bartsch the only loss of that kind which I was doomed to experience. Poor Mr. Bernhard, one of the intelligent public librarians at Munich, was also taken hence ere the work in question reached him. But the death of Bartsch was more than a private calamity. His country, in his death, has lost a most diligent, correct, and praise-worthy archæologist, with a taste and knowledge of ART, such as almost, to render rivalry hopeless. Yet the gentle, the kind-hearted, the thoroughly bibliographical BERNHARD !

ment of her fame, as the repository of some of the most interesting specimens of antiquity.

As to BAVARIA, (to which, for the sake of the ~~Black~~ ~~Forest~~, I will attach SUABIA in the subjoined note*) what shall we say—when we find a row of *twenty-two* goodly quarto volumes, entitled BAVARIAN MONUMENTS, put forth at *Munich* between the years 1763 and 1813? Now, whether to *possess* these, is one thing: but that a *sight* of them should beget an appetite to possess something *relating* to that highly-interesting country, is another, and a most undeniable thing; and therefore let the historical student avail himself of the judicious notices in OFFELIUS' *Rerum Boicarum Scriptores*, Aug. Vind. 1763. folio, 2 vols.: and if he be seriously and piously inclined, above all things let him secure a fine tall copy, with brilliant impressions of the plates, of the *Bavaria Sancta*, of RADERUS* published at Munich in 1616, in 3 thin folio volumes; to which he may add the *Bavaria Pia*,

* It is the work of GERBERT, under the title of *Historia Nigra Sylva*, (*Typis Blascensis*), 1783-8, in 3 quarto volumes, to which I allude—and which, much rather than Mariana's History of Spain, (see p. 318, should be always bound in *black morocco*. What deeds of mystery and of amazement—what objects of terror, of grandeur, or of preternatural character—what enchanted palaces and what haunted castles—what animals, bipedical as well as quadrupedical—

(Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga . . moveri
Silvarum, visæ canes ululare per umbras.)

characterise and haunt “this boundless contiguity of shade.”!!! But Mr. Washington Irving, (if report speak true) will shortly give us more than a “sketchy” account of these things.

In the mean time, the *Thesaurus Rerum Suevicarum* of WAGELINUS, *Lidaug.* 1756, 4 vols folio, will supply the antiquary with much to set his heart at rest respecting Suabian Antiquities.

* Of this beautiful and interesting work, a particular account, to-

published at the same place in 1628, folio, in one volume. I consider the *Annales Boicæ Gentis* of ALDZREITTER and BRUNNER. *Francof.* 1710, folio, as a little too remote and old fashioned in their speculations to be of any positive use to the reader.

Thus have I travelled bibliographically, through these three great countries—to which I must be allowed to add the notice of a few works not *strictly* within their limits; for who, that has sailed or sauntered along the castled crags of the RHINE, and rested himself in the picturesque old city of *Mentz*, would not be anxious to turn over the gossiping leaves of SERRARIUS's *Res Moguntinæ, Libri V.* published at Franckfort in 1722, in 3 folio volumes? Then again, the *Scriptores Rerum Brunswicensium*, of which the famous LEIBNITZ was the editor, published by him at *Hanover*, in 1707, folio, 3 vols.*—and which should seem to have stimulated Gibbon to his well known

gether with two fac-similes of some of its embellishments, is given in vol. iii. p. 221-3, of the *Bibliographical Tour*. Such a copy of it as that at Althorp, bound in blue morocco by Lewis, will rarely be seen. The first two volumes of it, in very fine condition, were sold at a late sale in Pall Mall, for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The cuts are by Ralph Sadeler.

* This is becoming a rare book; and may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* “The genius and studies of LEIBNITZ (says Gibbon) have ranked his name with the first philosophic names of his age and country; but his reputation, perhaps, would be more pure and permanent, if he had not ambitiously grasped the whole circle of human science.” ... “The *Annals of Brunswick*, of the empire, of the ancient and modern world, were present to the mind of the *historian*; and he could turn from the solution of a problem, to the dusty parchments and barbarous style of the records of the middle age.” (*Antiq. of the House of Brunswick*;) *Post. Works*, vol. iii. p. 361: but see particularly p. 568, of the same volume.

essay on the *Antiquities of the House of Brunswick*—who, I say, that has received a highly polished education, would not strive to discipline himself in such tastes and studies as would cause his name to be ranked with some of the great ARCHÆOLOGISTS and HISTORIANS named in the more immediately preceding pages of this work? Who, above all, that is blessed with large patrimonial possessions—of the deeds of whose ancestors the page of history is often full and instructive—who, of *this* gallant class of readers and collectors, would not prefer the devotion of wealth to the collection of materials for local and personal history, to the hazard, turmoil, expense, waste, and thanklessness, of gaining half the ELECTIONS in the kingdom!—

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs,
Of rabble-greetings, and of loud huzzas!

Sed quo—tendis? The ground trembles beneath my feet and I recede.

NORTHERN HISTORIES.*

It may be doubted whether, at any one period of public curiosity, a greater intensity of interest has been manifested, than at the present moment, to become acquainted with the physical and moral properties of the **NORTHERN WORLD**: with its vegetable, its animal, and mineral productions. An Englishman may, I think, dwell with more than common complacency on the events which have recently taken place in these regions of the globe. He may indulge a well founded triumph on the success of the efforts of his countryman ; a success, not commensurate, it is true, with the sanguine and too extravagant expec-

* Under this title are comprised brief accounts of **DENMARK**, **NORWAY**, **SWEDEN**, and **RUSSIA**. It is as impossible for the bibliographer, as for the naval adventurer, to circumnavigate the globe, in the fullest acceptation of that term. The above countries are incorporated in these pages, to the exclusion of the more southern :—first, because they are of a more peculiar cast of character, and more intimately connected with the history and antiquities of our own country ; and secondly, because, of recent years, voyages of discovery to the Northern Sea have become objects of **NATIONAL PATRONAGE**. In regard to **ICELAND**, I trust that I am equally satisfying my own conscience, and the good taste of the public, if I give an unqualified recommendation of the recent works upon this country, by Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. 1810, 4to.) and Dr. Hooker, (1813, 8vo.) : gentlemen, competent, in every respect, to the successful execution of the tasks which they undertook. These works are obtainable for about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; and I presume them to be on the shelves of all Collectors of Voyages. As to **GREENLAND**, (making mention of Torfæus hereafter) may I not rest satisfied with the exclusive recommendation of the translation (by the pious and learned *Gambold*) from the high Dutch of old Crantz, in 1767, 2 vols. 8vo. with cuts—worth about 18*s.*?

tations of some—but fully equal to the sober and well founded wishes of the greater part. Nature has, and perhaps ever will have—as long as the world shall last—her impassable and insurmountable barriers : and if, in any one portion of the globe more than another, it is in

. . . . stemming towards the POLE,

that the navigator has to contend with those impediments, which at once appall his fancy and impede his progress. He may double again and again the stormy Cape ; but the prow of his vessel is broken into splinters before the “ thick ribbed ” iceberg. On *this*, more than on any other subject, or point of navigation, we are forbidden to yield to the enthusiasm of the Roman poet :—“ POSSUNT quia posse VIDENTUR.”

England, therefore, ranks among her heroes “ of bold daring, and high emprise,” the names of PARRY and FRANKLIN ;” * men, who have, perhaps, equalled

* Those who have been in the habit of reading Mr. Campbell's very beautiful poem of “ *The Pleasures of Hope*,” must, in the course of their perusal of the voyages of the above celebrated travellers, have been equally struck with the truth of the imagery, and of the feelings, of the poet. Take the following lines—and apply them to Captain Parry—as you suppose him to be ploughing the northern ocean :

Cold on his midnight watch the breezes blow
From wastes that slumber in ETERNAL SNOW.

And again

And waft, across the wave's tumultuous roar,
The wolf's long howl from Oonolaska's shore.†

But whatever might have been the hardships of both travellers (and

† It so happens that these lines are as melodious in structure as they are exquisite in imagery. The first couplet cannot be exceeded : no not in the *Eloise* of Pope. In the last verse of the second couplet, you really hear the howling of the wolf—and rush below to your cabin fire-side.

in *their* line of research, what their fellow-travellers Park and Burckhardt—in widely different directions

those of Captain Franklin were (assuredly the more severe) their fondest hopes and wishes, respecting the mode of the reception of their labours AT HOME, were realised to the fullest extent. The metropolis of England was scarcely less agitated on the news of the victories of the Nile and Salamanca, (putting those of Trafalgar and Waterloo out of the pale of all comparison) than it was on the eve of the publications of the travellers in question. The house of Mr. Murray, the publisher, was in a state of siege. A constant ingress and egress of bibliopolistic *Mercurii* below—and of gentlemen, learned in philosophy, the fine arts, and circumnavigation, above—marked the anxiety which prevailed, and INSURED the prosperous sale which was to follow. The day of sale came: but that day (as is usual on like occasions) was preceded by a *dinner*—the grand panacæa for all sorrows, and the provoker of all gallantry of spirit, in England.

Postquam prima quies epulis . . .

the sale began. Now the work of Captain Parry was a *three guinea and a half* 4to. volume; and ere the clock had struck seven, 1500 copies were disposed of! Again; that of Captain Franklin was a *four guinea* book; yet not fewer than 900 copies were *bonâ fide* purchased ere the company broke up; and within “a little month” of that festive evening, 600 more copies were sold. It is now almost a rare book. What triple honour was here displayed!—the authors, the publisher, and the public, coming in for a large share of credit, profit, and instruction, on the occasion.

Such things occur in no other country in the world;† and they are as much TESTS—yea, in all respects, tests of a higher and more commanding cast of character—of national wealth and prosperity, as

† I beseech Mr. D’Israeli to chronicle this, and similar things, in a future edition of his *Curiosities of Literature*. They will become exceedingly interesting to posterity. Time mellows these anecdotes as it does a raw picture. They may appear glaring at first—but . . . how eagerly we read the account of the sale of Pope’s translation of the *Iliad*, and (to mention no other instance) of Gibbon’s own account of the number of copies struck off, or subscribed for, of his *Decline and Fall*? In regard to the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, it is well known that three different title pages were obliged to be struck off, in order to make it go down with the public! It has indeed “gone down” in the most triumphant manner.

—have accomplished in theirs ; thus bringing the flocks and icebergs of the Polar sea, as vividly before the reader's imagination, as were, heretofore, the sand and deserts of Africa. But, interesting as may be this subject, to a large portion of very curious readers,

are the nine hundred and ninety-nine vessels, constantly displaying their streamers on the bosom of the Thames, and as constantly and deeply laden with “ the wealth of either Ind.” But, to return to the works of Captains Parry and Franklin. There are octavo editions of both, each in 2 vols.—either published, or in the course of publication. In the year 1824, Mr. Murray published Captain Parry's *Second Voyage to the Polar Sea*. It is a large quarto volume, price 4l. 14s. 6d. accompanied by numerous engravings in the line manner, after the drawings of Captain Lyon : drawings, which reflect great credit upon the tasteful and accurate pencil of the delineator. So little had the public curiosity abated, and although it was known that Captain Parry had not accomplished the grand object of his undertaking in discovering a north-western passage so as to enable him to return by Asia and Africa, yet the announce of his second work was received with acclamation : and all those demonstrations of a liberal spirit of competition, provoked by the certainty of an extensive and rapid sale—and which have been just described—again marked the subscription, in the trade ; and not fewer than 1200 copies put on wings and flew away. An elaborate and masterly analysis of this second volume of Captain Parry's Voyage, appeared in the LIXth Number of the Quarterly Review. But this is not all. The same enterprising publisher is about to put forth an abridged, commodious, and cheap edition of Captain Parry's Voyages in an octodecimo form, which cannot fail to meet with a general and prosperous reception. Mr. Murray wields a mighty sceptre, and can accomplish mighty things. But I must not conclude this half festive and half literary note, without the strong recommendation of CAPTAIN LYON'S *Private Journal* of the same Voyage ; written in the most simple, perspicuous, and unaffected manner, and replete with interesting matter. It is published by Mr. Murray, in 8vo. price 16s. Add to these, Mr. SCORESBY'S *Account of the Arctic Regions*—1819, 8vo. 2 vols.—the fruit of seventeen voyages to the Polar Seas—(nil mortali-
bus arduum!) and especially Mr. BARROW'S *Chronological History*

I am forbidden, from the nature of my work, to do any thing more than present them with an outline of those historians, from whom the general and particular histories of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, may be obtained; and in the pages of whose works there will be doubtless found a due mixture of fable and of truth.

Among the writers of General History, OLAUS MAGNUS stands at the head. He succeeded his brother John as Archbishop of Upsal, and is supposed to have acted an important part in the Council of Trent; being a hearty hater of the Protestants. Of his life, and indeed of his labours, little is known. His work *De Gentibus Septentrionalibus** first published at Rome

of *Voyages into the Polar Regions*, in 8vo. price 12s.: a work perfect of its kind.†

* A copy of this work, as was to be expected, appears in the *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. no. 7160—but it does not appear (as was *not* to be expected) in the rich sprinkling of Northern literature and history to be found in the collection of the late Dr. Heath. Nicéron has certainly paid the author off in few but pretty sharp words: namely, that “he crammed into his book all the marvellous things he could hear, or see, without caring one jot about their truth.” *Mémoires*, &c. vol. xxxv. p. 321. Yet Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane, in their recent very copious and excellent catalogue, fear not to mark a copy of this work at 3*l.* 3*s.*: see no. 15177. The italic adjuncts to the copy

† To the above list—(how impossible is it to avoid mixing up Voyages and Travels with History?) must be added the previous *Voyage of Discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay*, &c. by CAPTAIN ROSS, in quarto price 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* with thirty-two coloured plates. This publication gave rise to a controversy which, I believe, has been long and wisely forgotten: but either party will feel more or less strengthened in his positions, on the result of Captain Parry's *first* voyage. Mr. Murray is also the publisher of Captain Ross's book. Can it be therefore a matter of surprise, that the publisher's villa, at Wimbledon, is strewed with seal skins, and lined with skulls and horns of the elk and rein-deer—together with the canoes, spears, and darts of the Esquimaux? Most assuredly Mr. Murray has *richly* earned these trophies.

in 1556, folio, yet finds purchasers at a good price, especially if it be in fine condition. Requesting the

do indeed tell us that it is in “*old wooden binding*.” Mr. Bohn measures his way with extreme caution, and even philosophy—in his estimation of the price of this book. Although *his italics* denote the copy to contain “*a profusion of wood cuts*,” yet he qualifies his panegyric by the price of 1*l.* 1*s.* He has another copy, “slightly stained with a mended title” for 18*s.*: and the *Basil* edition of 1567, with “edges a little worn, stamped binding” (such are the niceties of bibliopegistic distinctions) at 1*l.* 5*s.* To another copy of the *Basil* edition, he adds the *Muscovy* of POSSEVINUS, 1587, folio: 2 vol. in 1, “fine copies, in white monastic binding, stamped on the sides”—for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: observing that “copies are usually marked at from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*” This is but candid on the part of Mr. Bohn.

I must be brief with the remaining *general* historians of the North. SNORRO is a great name, in spite of Ritson’s sneer.† His “*History of the Northern Kings*” was given to the world by Peringskiold, at Stockholm, in 1697, in two folio volumes; and this is now become a rare work. A copy of it was purchased by Mr. Priestley at the sale of Dr. Heath’s library for 7*l.* Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane tempt us with “a fine copy, in calf extra, marbled leaves,” for 6*l.* 6*s.*: but Messrs. I. and A. Arch hold out the more irresistible temptation of a good copy, in calf binding, at the mitigated price of 5*l.* 5*s.* See the recent catalogues of these respective (and highly respectable) booksellers. Of the NORWEGIAN Dynasty of Kings, by the same author, a word or two in a subsequent page. On the richly furnished shelves of Messrs. Payne and Foss, you look and sigh in vain . . . for a SNORRO!

Of other general works, procure the *Wandalia* of KRANTZIUS, *Francof.* 1580: the *Sarmatiæ Europææ Descriptio* of GAGVINUS, *Spiræ*, 1581: (written in a sweet, pure style of latinity, according

† Ritson said “’twas a good name for a *snorer* or *dreamer* ;” I suspect he never looked into the author. Read Mallet’s eulogy on this “*Snorer*,” as judiciously extracted by Mr. Bohn, in his catalogue—no. 8209—where one volume only of the work in question is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* And here, let me ask why that very able and accurate bibliographer, Brunet Fils, describes this work but as in one volume, and attaches the diminutive price of 15*fr.* to it? He ought to accompany the next polar expedition, to atone for such a *kraken* of an error. See his incomparable *Manuel*, vol. iii. p. 351.

ordinary reader to rest satisfied with the account of these Northern histories which appears in the 11th, 12th, and 13th volumes of the *Modern Universal History*, in folio.—I must exhort the curious and critical reader to leave “no stone unturned” in his endeavours to possess a copy of the copious, impartial, and learned labours of STRITTERUS, as specified in the subjoined note.*

to Starowolscius)† the *Chronica Slavorum* of Steinheim, *Francof. ad Moen.* 1581; the *Orbis Gothicus* of PRÆTORIUS, published at *Olive Kloster*, 1688:‡—all in folio—with some minor works, each and all to be had at comparatively moderate prices: but these works afford food rather for the Antiquary and Critic, than for the common reader.

Yet I am almost peremptory in the injunction that both “the Old” and “the Young” reader, place upon their shelves the *Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique* of BULLET, in 3 folio volumes, 1754, and worth about 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—as a masterpiece of philological erudition, and as the basis of very much that is valuable and entertaining in Northern Literature. To these, they may add a not less instructive work of its kind: the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum Ecclesiasticarum, et Litterariarum*, of SCHILTER, folio, 1728, three volumes: and worth hard upon 5*l.* 5*s.*: while, to the full as instructive as either, is the *Chronologia de rebus Sueciæ, Daniæ, Norvegiæ* of MESSENIUS, with the notes of *Peringskiöld* in 2 folio vols. 1700—of which a copy was purchased by Mr. Priestley at Dr. Heath’s sale for 3*l.* 3*s.* Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane mark it at 10*s.* 6*d.* less.

* “*Memoriæ Populorum, olim ad Danubium, Pontum Euxinum, Paludem Mæotidem, Caucasum, &c. et inde magis AD SEPTEMTRIONES INCOLENTIUM, e Scriptoribus Hist. Byz. erutæ et digestæ*, 1771-9, 4to. four volumes. A masterly analysis of this work will be found in Meusel’s *Bibl. Hist.* vol. v. p. 111-122: and Mr. Evans (who first directed my attention to it) had a copy of it, in his catalogue of

† I gain all this intelligence from the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. i. p. 392. The work of Gaguin has a number of curious plates; a copy of it was sold at Dr. Heath’s sale for 10*s.* only.

‡ “*Typis Monasterii Olivensis* :” a copy was sold at Dr. Heath’s sale for 2*l.* 3*s.*

DENMARK.

BEGIN with old SAXO GRAMMATICUS. Get a fine copy of his *first* edition of the *History of Denmark*, printed in the Latin tongue, in 1514, folio;* but at any rate you must not think of paying your respects at the court of Copenhagen, unless you can assure the Danish monarch that you possess a sound and perfect copy of the *best* edition of this work, with the notes of *Stephens*, put forth in 1644, folio. It will make but a slender inroad on your purse.† Next, look out sharply for the *Danish Annals* and *Danish Monuments* published by OLAUS WORMIUS, in 1643‡; and

1802, “new and very neat” marked at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* It has become rare in this country.

* This volume has escaped Brunet. It is a beautiful book, and an old acquaintance of mine, as a fac-simile of one of its capital initials in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. xxxvii. will readily prove. In fine condition, it may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* Messrs. Longman and Co. value it at 10*s.* 6*d.* only: *Cat.* 1822, n^o. 231.

† A good copy is worth about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* At the sale of Dr. Heath’s library, it was bought for the London Institution for 1*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Bohn marks it at 1*l.* 10*s.* in vellum—with an extract from Du Fresnoy as a *whetter* for a purchaser. Messrs. Rivington and Cochran mark it “neat” at 1*l.* 16*s.* Those who will read an account of Saxo Grammaticus in Mr. Chalmers’s *Biographical Dictionary*, may easily satisfy themselves of the value of this historian. Why has Nicéron neglected him? And why has the *Biographical Dictionary* of Caen given so bald an account of him? The writers of the latter work (edit. 1804) are surprised that Saxo should have written such good Latin in the xiith century! They were well read critics, doubtless. But respecting TORFÆUS, they are outrageously superficial.

‡ A good copy of either, (being folio volumes) is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* The *Danica Literatura Antiquissima*, &c. with cuts, published in

covet, more vehemently than either, the truly valuable productions of TORFÆUS. You have a familiar introduction to them in the subjoined note.* The name of BARTHOLIN is deservedly celebrated in the annals of Danish Literature, Medicine, and Jurisprudence. My business is only with Thomas (the son of the famous physician†) who followed the latter pur-

1636, at Amst. 4to. is worth nearly double the money. It contains a Dissertation on the ancient Danish Poetry. Messrs. Payne and Foss have, at this moment, an excellent copy of it at the well-judged price of 1*l.* 16*s.*

* When Monsieur Brunet Fils favours us with a fourth edition of his Manuel, he will doubtless remodel his article of TORFÆUS—inasmuch as all the prices there attached to the works of this renowned antiquary and historian, are rated by him greatly below the mark. For the sake of juxta-position I will mention them as they respect both Norway and Denmark. In 1702, 4to. appeared his *Series Dynastiarum et Regum Daniæ*: worth about 10*s.* 6*d.*, but selling at Dr. Heath's sale, in extra binding by Walther, for 1*l.* 3*s.* In 1707 appeared the *Trifolium Historicum, seu Dissertatio Historica de tribus Daniæ Regibus Gormo Grandævo, &c.* 4to. an uncommon book; but not so rare as the *Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ*, 1705, 12mo. of which a copy at Caillard's sale (says Brunet) was sold for thirty-six francs. The grand work of Torfæus is his *Historia Rerum Norvegicarum*, published in 1711, in 4 folio volumes, and usually bound in two. A copy of this scarce work was sold for 8*l.* at Dr. Heath's sale, and is marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane. With this work should be possessed the *Orcades*, 1715, folio, of the same writer; and worth about 1*l.* 5*s.* In 1777, 4to. appeared the *Notæ Posteriores* of Torfæus on his *Series Regum Daniæ*; worth about 9*s.* 6*d.* ALL these publications came forth at Copenhagen. But I had well nigh forgotten his *Veteris Groenlandiæ, Descriptio*, published with cuts in 1706, small octavo, of which I once possessed a large and lovely copy, bound in green morocco (as was most fitting) with gilt on the leaves... "FUIMUS!"

† The works of this Physician are elaborately detailed by Watt in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*; and are, with one exception, almost exclusively professional: shewing the extraordinary activity as well

suit; and who, in his curious work "*De Causis contemptæ a Danis adhuc Gentilibus Mortis : Hafniæ*, 1689, 4to. hath most pleasingly and learnedly treated of that curious subject. Again, if Heraldry be among the favourite pursuits of the historical reader, let him look closely into the *Breviarium Equestre* of BIRCHERODIUS, who expatiates with rapture on the origin, progress, and splendour of the *Order of the Elephant*. His work was published, with plates, at Copenhagen, in 1704, folio, and an uncommon book it is. Bartholin is picked up for a few shillings. Denmark, on the whole, is rich in historical lore. Whatever was the scantiness, or were the defects, of preceding periods, the eighteenth century witnessed some publications which would have done credit to the most civilised and powerful nations on the globe. It is true that Torfæus led the way; but the three quarto volumes of the *Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Daniam*, put forth at Leipsic in 1540, roused MALLETT to the execution of the history of his country, and of the *Northern Antiquities*; while these were exceeded equally in splendour, utility, and extent, by the meritorious labours of LANGEBECK;* whose "*Collection*

as knowledge of their author. That "one exception" is the only thing expatiated upon by Brunet. Thomas Bartholin, who may be considered as the JOHN HUNTER of the North, died in 1680. Consult Chalmers; as the Dict. Biographique of Caen is lamentably jejune. A well written and impartial life of Bartholin would, even now, be an acceptable gift both to the public and to the profession in particular.

* The above, in due order: but a word or two of previous publications. Who has not heard the sound of the "*Tuba Danica of Randulffus*," 1644, folio?—nor read the *Leges Antiquæ Aulicæ Norvegorum & Danorum* of Resenius, 1673, 4to. an admirable work—in the Danish and Latin languages? with the *Historia Compendiosa* of

of Writers of Danish Affairs in the Middle Ages" appeared in seven folio volumes at Copenhagen in 1772-1792. It is said that the present venerable and learned Dr. Thorkelin, principal librarian of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, seldom pronounces the name of Langebeck, without passing his hand across his eyes, or placing it on his heart. This is as it should be.

the Kings of Denmark, to the time of Christian IV., published in the Latin language, at Leyden in 1695, 4to. As to the above—the *Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Daniam*, may be worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is now of rare occurrence. MALLET is the great modern historian of Denmark. His *Introduction* to the History of that country was published in the French language at Copenhagen in 1755, 4to. His *History*, in the same language, was published three years afterwards in three quarto volumes : a rare work, with the third volume—and worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* His *Northern Antiquities*,* a most curious work, was translated into English and published in 1770, in 2 octavo volumes, under the editorial care of Bishop Percy ; and has been more than once reprinted. LANGEBECK'S *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi*, published at Copenhagen in 1772-92, is now become a work of uncommon occurrence. The copy of it, in Dr. Heath's library, was sold for 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The editor was doubtless the *Bouquet* of Denmark. Dr. THORKELIN has published a Danish and Anglo-Saxon poem by Beowulf, with (Latin verses and indexes) of the feats of the Kings of Denmark in the third and fourth centuries, from a MS. in the Cotton Library. It was published in 1815, 4to. and is marked in boards by Mr. Bohn at 1*l.* 5*s.* My friend Mr. Douce is yet the correspondent of this amiable and learned Septuagenarian : between whom and Earl Spencer many book presents and bibliographical civilities have passed. From the destruction of his library, in the bombardment of Copenhagen during the siege, Dr. Thorkelin has but too just grounds of remembrance of that tremendous occurrence.

* This work is pronounced by Ritson (I quote from memory) to be "stuffed with lies from one end to the other." There are, assuredly, fictions enough in it, as there are in Homer : but cannot the truth be severed from the falsehood ? And do not even these falsehoods, in some degree, illustrate the truth ? The ground of Ritson's abuse was, simply, because Bishop Percy took a part in the publication.

NORWAY.

NORWAY will scarcely detain us two minutes. Of late years, the shores of this country have been rarely visited ; and that stupendous chain of eternally snow-capt mountains, which separates it from Sweden, and of which the lower parts are alternately darkened by forests of fir, and relieved by gladsome pastures—this marvellous portion of the globe seems (as if fashion should rule the *waves* as well as the *land*) to have no attractive charms for the enterprising travellers of the south. On throwing an eye over the extraordinary list of Voyages and Travels put forth by the two most celebrated booksellers in Europe, I find no notice of Norway. Very recently, indeed, a work has appeared under the following title : *Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, in the Summer of 1820*. By A. DE CAPELL BROOKE, M. M. 1823. This is a handsomely printed, and an instructive volume ; but perhaps of equal interest, as well as of more scientific attainment, is the performance of BARON VON BUCH, a Prussian—whose *Travels in Norway and Lapland* appeared in a 4to. volume, with Notes, Illustrations, and Maps, by Mr. Jameson, in 1813 ; and may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in comely binding.

Of the ancient historians of Norway, we must be contented chiefly with TORFÆUS and SNORRO. The celebrated work of the former has been already noticed ;* and of the latter—(the son of the Author upon the Northern Kings) it will be only essential to say, that, in the possession of his *Historia Re-*

* See page 354.

gum Norvegiæ ; Hafniæ, 1777, folio, 5 vols., you have in all respects the most valuable work extant in regard to Norway.* The history of its revolutions, up to its union with Sweden in 1814, has been satisfactorily accomplished by Catteau Calleville, at Paris, in 1818, 2 octavo volumes. But defective as may be the link of Norwegian *Historians*, the country under discussion boasts, in the work of PONTOPPIDAN, of one of the noblest volumes extant connected with *Natural History*. This magnificent book was published at London in 1755, folio.†

* “ *Snorro, Sturlæ-Filii, Historia Regum Norvegorum, Islandicè, Danicè, et Latinè, à Schoning. Hauniæ*, 1778, 1813, &c. Folio. Messrs. Arch mark a copy, “four vols. in three,” calf, at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* : but Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane, adding another volume of the date of 1818, mark a copy, sewed, at 12*l.* 12*s.* ; “and very neat in calf,” at 15*l.* 15*s.* Here is a tremendous difference of valuation, indeed ! The fifth volume, it is true, contains the history of OLD HACO ; but are the memoirs of that ancient gentleman worth such an additional sum ? I predict however that, before the year of our Lord 1830, not a SNORRO will be found in the archives of our booksellers.

† Mr. Bohn marks this book at 2*l.* 2*s.* : Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane at 3*l.* 3*s.*, and Messrs. Payne and Foss, “2 vols. in 1, neat,” at 4*l.* 4*s.* : adding another copy, on fine paper, with the margin of the second vol. “slightly wormed” at 5*l.* 5*s.* I own I should be for this latter, in spite of the insinuating worm, against all the field ! Dr. Heath’s copy produced 4*l.* 19*s.* Brunet does not notice a large paper copy : but such a one (and I believe it is UNIQUE) exists in the magnificent library at Althorp. It is bound in two volumes, in calf binding. The *Glossarium Norvagicum, Germ. et Lat.* 1749, 12mo. was by a different author, of the same name.

S W E D E N.

This country is sufficiently fruitful in literary lore. If it have not, in the developement of its history, all those hardy and original traits which characterise the Danish annals, it contains, nevertheless, a body of instruction and amusement, of which those who have not read Puffendorf, Vertot, and Voltaire, can have no adequate conception. Of late years, indeed, the history of this country has become more particularly interesting; it will be the wisdom of its present reigning Monarch to consolidate and perpetuate, as far as human means may, the strength of the Empire by the encouragement given to PATRIOTIC LEARNING. As an earnest of future glory, I hail the appearance of the first volume of the *National Writers of Sweden*, by Fant, published under the auspices of the King.*

Among the earlier writers on Swedish History, we may notice the performances of MESSENIUS, LOCCENIUS, ELRIC OLAUS, ERLANDUS, SCHEFFER, and VERELIUS;† writers, whose works rather belong to the

* *Scriptores Rerum Sueciarum Medii Ævi*, edidit E. M. FANT, *Holmiæ et Upsaliæ*, 1818, folio, vol. i. Of this volume, I never saw a copy: nor is it at present to be found on the shelves of the Althorp Library. Among the earlier collections of Swedish writers was that of GOLDASTUS, published in 1727, folio: of which a copy reached only the moderate sum of 9s. at the sale of Dr. Heath's library.

† Let us consider these old fashioned gentlemen in the order in which their publications appeared: but first, suppose "the Young Man" exercise his ingenuity, and gratify his love of novelty, by turning over the "*Regnorum Sueciæ, Gothiæ, Magnique Ducatus Finlandiæ, &c. Descriptio Nova*, 1656, adorned with cuts; and then examine the more stately and satisfactory work entitled *SUECIA ANTIQUA*

cabinets of the curious, than to the libraries of general Collectors. The note just referred to, will accordingly be read only by such a class of Virtuosi or Antiquaries. I hasten, therefore, to the Biographies of CHRISTINA, GUSTAVUS VASA, and CHARLES XII; because, in the first place, these biographies contain

ET HODIERNA, published at Stockholm, in three folio volumes. He may afterwards purchase, or not, the works of the above authors as follow. *Scandia Illustrata*, MESSENI; with notes, by Peringskiöld. Holmiæ, 1700, folio: *Chronicon Episcoporum*, EJUSDEM; 1611, 8vo. *Loccenii Hist. Rerum Sueciar. et Antiquit. Sueo-Goth.* Holm. 1654, 8vo. A copy is in the library of the London Institution. *Sueciæ Regni Leges Provinciales, &c.* EJUSD. Holm. 1672, folio: a curious and uncommon book: see *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. n°. 7207. *Historiæ Suecanæ, &c. usq. ad Car. II. Libr. IX. &c. Francof. et Lips.* 1676, folio. By the same Author, and equally rare and valuable. *ELRICI OLAI Historia Suecorum Gothorumque.* Holm. 1654, 12mo. This book was edited by Loccenius. A copy of it was purchased by Mr. Heber at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 6s. 6d. *ISRAEL ERLANDI Vita S. Erics Sueciæ Regis*, 1675, 8vo. A copy is in the possession of the same gentleman, from the same library.

The name of SCHEFFER stands deservedly high among the writers of Northern History; and there are several, I believe, of the same name. The *History of Lapland* is probably more generally known; but the Harleian Catalogue furnishes me with the following of John Scheffer, relating to Sweden. *De Antiquis Verisque Regni Sueciæ Insignibus. Lib. sing.* Holm. 1678, folio: *Upsalia cujus Occasione plurima in Religione, Sacris, Festis, illustrantur.* Upsal. 1666, 8vo. *De Situ & Vocabulo Upsaliæ, &c.* Holmiæ, 1678, 8vo. Neither of this writer, nor of the following yet more curious one, do I find any works in the well-stocked library of the late Dr. Heath. It is of VERELIUS of whom I am about to speak; and whose *Manuductio Compendiosa ad Runographiam Scandicam Antiquam recte intelligendam*, Upsal, 1675, small folio, is considered by my friend Mr. Douce as exhibiting the performance of the "Coryphæus of Northern lore:" indeed, as he pronounced these words, he thrice flourished his Runic staff, or wand round his head! And yet — that same deeply versed antiquary could not put into my hands (as he did the "*Manuductio*")

some of the most curious particulars of Swedish history; and because, in the second place, we have hardly any regular history, of that country till we catch hold of the little elegantly printed (Elzevirean) production of the *Life of Christina*, published in 1667, 12mo.* An Englishman, however, may solace himself with the sensibly written History of Sweden

the “*Index Linguae Scytho-Scandicæ, sive Gothicæ, ex vet. mon. collect.* 1691, folio—which Rudbeck republished in his *Atlantica*; nor was I furnished, by him, with the same author’s “*Hervarar Saga, seu Mulieris bellicosæ, Hervara dictæ, Historia, Ling. Suec. cum Interp. Lat. et Notis*; Upsal. 1672, folio. But these “*SAGA*” plunge the bibliographer into an unfathomable and interminable ocean of research. If, however, the heart of the enterprising “Young Man” fail him, in these confined and curious researches, I beg and entreat that when a good copy of the *Monumenta Sueo-Gothica* (with no stinted sprinkling of curious cuts) of PERINGSKIOLD, Stoch. 1710, folio, turns up—he will give as much as Mr. Priestley did, at Dr. Heath’s sale, to become its purchaser—namely, 2*l.* 10*s.*

* Before the appearance of the rare little Elzevir volume above noticed, there was published an Italian History of Christina, at Modena, in 1656, 4to.: now become a rare book; see *Bibl. Heath*, no. 2510. Four years afterwards appeared an English work under the following title, “The History of Christina Queen of Swedeland, with the Reason for her Abdication and Motives of her Conversion to the Church of Rome,” 1660, 8vo. *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. n^o. 7220. But the most splendid and perfect work, relating to this celebrated Queen, was published in the French language, “*Mémoires de Christine, Reine de Suède, (recueillis par Archenholz)* Amst. 1751, 4to. 4 vols. with cuts, including portraits; and of which a copy was bought by Earl Gower at Dr. Heath’s sale for 2*l.* 12*s.* Christina has recently had more honours paid to her memory. Lacombe published a short history of her in 1762, 12mo.; and Cateau Calleville in 1815, 8vo. 2 vols.

† Messrs. I. and A. Arch once had a snug corner of their valuable stock of books devoted to these “Saga” - - but the NORTHERN MANIA put them quickly to flight: to the equal joy of their past and present possessors.

which appears in the twelfth volume of the *Modern Universal History*, in folio, and in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth volumes in octavo.

Next comes PUFFENDORF, a host in himself; his "*Swedish Affairs*," and *Transactions of Gustavus Adolphus*,"* being works (especially the latter) without which no historical collection can be considered as complete. We approach VERTOT; whose *Histoire des Revolutions de Suède* was first published in 1734, 4to. Its reimpressions are very numerous. About the same period came out VOLTAIRE's popular *Histoire de Charles XII.*; of which the editions are almost innumerable; and which indeed may be considered one of the most instructive and admirably written works of modern times.†

* First, of his *Commentariorum de Rebus Suecicis Libr. xxiv. ab expedit. Gustavi Adolphi Reg. in Germaniam ad Abdicationem Christianæ*, first published at Utrecht, in 1686, folio: and afterwards at Franckfort on the Main, 1705, folio. A work of great and justly founded reputation. No historian or commentator on Swedish affairs excels Puffendorf. A good copy of the latter edition may be worth 1*l.* 10*s.* The "*Res gestæ Caroli Gustavi Sueciae Regis*," was printed at Nuremberg, in 1696, folio, two vols. and again at the same place in 1729; of which latter, a copy produced 3*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. It has many plates. A French version appeared at Nuremberg in two vols. the year after the first Latin version: *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. n°. 7211.

But the GREAT GUSTAVUS has more recent historians. Harte published his history in 1759, 4to. which has been reprinted in 8vo.—a work strongly recommended by Lord Chesterfield on the score of *matter*. The style is literally execrable;‡ and Mauvillon published his history from the MSS. of Archenholz, at Amst. 1764, 12mo. 4 vols. or 4to. 1 vol.

† The most copious, and intrinsically valuable, history of Charles XII. is that by NORDBERG, published in the French language at the

‡ See Lord Chesterfield's Letters, April 16, 1759: Dec. 6, 1761, and Nov. 27,

Of recent execution, we have indeed nothing absolutely full and instructive relating to Sweden: at least, I am unacquainted with any such production. But I cannot close these observations, however imperfect, without making some mention, and enforcing the recommendation, of the celebrated work called *OLAI RUDBECKII ATLANTICA*, published in four folio volumes, at Upsal, in 1675-1698,* and of which per-

Hague, in 1748, 4to. 4 vols. : and worth about 1*l.* 18*s.* or 2*l.* 2*s.* To this, and to similar works, let me add "*Mémoires pour servir à la connoissance des affaires de la Suède (par Canzler) in 1776,*" *Dresd.* two parts, in quarto.

* The "*Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti posteriorum sedes ac patria*" of RUDBECK is doubtless among the GREATEST GEMS of a well chosen collection. Brunet, by the assistance of an amusing and instructive work called "*Voyage de deux Français au Nord de l'Europe,*" 1790, (of which the author was Fortia de Piles) has given a very particular and faithful account of this extraordinary production. The main features of a perfect and desirable copy are these. There are three different titles to the first volume: one has the date of 1675; another, that of 1679, purporting to be a second edition—but in fact precisely like the volume with a previous date, having only seven additional leaves at the end. There is a third title page without any date—and all these title-pages were found in the Valiere copy, which produced 1351 francs—a sum exceeding that of any other copy sold in France. This copy had other peculiarities, presently to be noticed, and chiefly the index to the third volume, for which the keen Collector must be on the constant look out. Debure never saw any copy with this Index, but that of Gaignat. It will be found, I believe, in the copies of his Majesty, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. G. Hibbert, and I suspect that a similar copy graces the Chatsworth Library. The Atlas, which was *first* published, should contain forty three plates; or rather forty-one leaves, including two Chronological tables, which follow the forty-third plate. The fifth plate is *never* found; but there is a *duplicate* of the

1762. Harte's book did not sell at all. The author meditated a new edition; upon which Lord C. told him that "he should first translate it into English."

fect copies are cherished with a sort of enthusiastic fondness, only exceeded by the possession of a perfect

twenty-fifth. A copy, with the Index, was sold at the sale of Meerman's library, for 26*l.* 5*s.*: but if that copy was *resold* in this country, I beg, with due deference, to become acquainted with the price for which it was parted with.

And now, a word about the fourth volume. It is in fact almost UNFINDABLE; as only three or four copies are supposed to have survived the fire which consumed, not only the author's MS. (with the foregoing exception) but the WHOLE OF THE IMPRESSION after the third sheet of the second alphabet had been struck off. These perished with a great number of copies of the *third* volume; so that the first two volumes of Rudbeck are often found (as in the Harleian Collection) without the third. My printer furnishes me with the following notice from his interleaved De Bure:

“De Bure is certainly mistaken in asserting that there are no printed copies of the 4th vol. of Rudbeck's *Atlantica*. Mr. Dryander has often seen the copy which is in the University Library at Upsala, containing, as far as Mr. Dryander can remember, about 130 pages. In the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm is another copy, as may be seen from Rounadler's Catalogue (of his library given to the Academy) page 4, no. 48-52, where are the 1, 2, 3, volumes, and of the 4th, as much as has been printed—together with the plates in a fifth vol. Mr. Dryander has also been told that one copy is in the possession of Professor Aurivilliers at Upsala, and that one was in the library of the late Dr. Hawswolff, rector of St. Clara in Stockholm, which was bought at the sale of his books, either for some public library or some private person in Germany. This accounts for four copies, which Mr. Dryander has been told to be the only existing, and also that they do not all contain the same number of sheets. In Upsala it is believed that the copy in the public library there is the completest; but as Mr. Dryander has not seen any of the others, he has no proof of it.”

Mr. Towneley's fine copy, bound in five volumes,* in red morocco, produced eighty guineas; and I cannot suppose such a copy to be now fallen in price. Mr. Grenville's copy was obtained for a considerably less sum, from the sale of Prince Palm's library, at Ratisbon, in 1819.

* There was a duplicate of the *first* volume, having no date.

set of the peregrinations of DE BRY. Happy is that man, but happier yet that well-versed Bibliomaniac, who, on pointing to his perfect Rudbeck, says, that "his blood and treasure have not flowed in vain in the acquisition of such an object." Great conquests can only be obtained by great expenditures. And so he hastens to open his black-letter tomes, of which, in all probability, he is unable to read one word of the original text, however he may grapple with the Latin version. I cannot in my heart help avowing that, the printing and embellishments of this work are most provokingly repulsive. Yet I must not be supposed, to raise the feeblest sound against its intrinsic worth.

R U S S I A.

THE last and not the least of the Empires of the North, whose history may be worth the sedulous attention of the Student, is RUSSIA: an Hercules in its infancy. Of its strength and power in maturity, no political foresight can venture to form any satisfactory prediction. As an empire, influencing the destinies of the other parts of Europe, its history scarcely extends beyond the last century; although of the *Affairs of Muscovy* we have a work of nearly three hundred years standing. I allude to that of SIGISMUND Baron of HERBERSTEIN; which was succeeded, in about half a century, by a *Body of the Historians* of the same country.*

* Take the following account of these works. "*Sigismundi Liberi Baronis in Herberstein rerum Muscoviticarum Commentarii Basil.* 1656, folio. I find, however, a copy of this work of the date of 1551, in the catalogue of Dr. Heath's library, no. 2537, where it is said to contain "cuts and a curious portrait of the first Russian King

I am anxious, in this bibliographical sketch of works bearing on Russia, that “ the Young Man ” should, in the first place, provide himself with the *Atlas Russicus*, published by the Imperial Academy at Petersburg in 1743, which he may obtain for about 2*l.* 2*s.* ; and that he should afterwards study well the works of D’ANVILLE and the MARQUIS GABRIEL DE CASTELNAU,* upon the ancient and modern histories of this vast Empire. Let him then throw more than

who was converted to Christianity.” The copy was in antique binding, and was purchased by Mr. Evans for 2*l.* 17*s.* The “ *Muscovitarum Rerum Scriptores unum in corpus congesti, &c. curis Marnii & Aubrii,*” was published at Franckfort, in 1600, folio ; and Isaac Vossius’s copy of this work was bought by the London Institution at Dr. Heath’s sale for 19*s.* 6*d.* To these let me here add a couple of lines by noticing the work of LASITZKI *de Russorum Muscovitarum & Tartarorum Religione et Ritibus*, Spiræ, 1582, 4to. : a rare book, and if in sound condition, well worth a golden guinea.†

* Whatever D’ANVILLE wrote, is worth purchasing and worth reading. His work in question is styled : “ *L’Empire de Russie, son origine et ses accroissemens.*” Paris, 1772, 12mo. The modern work by the Marquis, bears this title : “ *Essai sur l’histoire ancienne et moderne de la nouvelle Russie : Statistique des provinces qui la composent : Odessa, &c. Voyage en Crimée.* Paris, 1820, 8vo. 3 vols.—with plates, 1*l.* 1*s.* in boards.

† In a sub-note, I may be allowed to whisper in the ear of the *very* curious Collector, that one or two SCARCE BOOKS belong to the class of those which treat of the Affairs of Muscovy. As this : “ *Ulfeldii Legatio Moscovitica,*” 4to. Franc. 1608. There is a striking similarity between the account given by this Author of the Tartars and that drawn by Pallas in our own days ; which proves that the manners of the Tartars had undergone very little variation in more than a century. *Diarium Itineris Moscoviæ magnif. Dom. Ignac. Christ. de Guarient, &c., anno 1678, descriptum a J. G. Korbio, a small thin folio.* Vienna, 1700. This very rare book was suppressed at the instigation of Peter the First, on account of the Anecdotes it contains of the Russian Court. In his History of the Rebellion of the Strelitzes, the Author informs us that the Czar beheaded eleven of the rebels in ten days *with his own hand* ! A copy of this work was sold at the sale of the Meerman library. A copy is in his Majesty’s collection, and in the libraries of Messrs. Heber, Hibbert, and Beckford.

a cursory glance over the *Description de toutes les nations de l'Empire de Russie*, published in 1776, in three quarto volumes; and especially let him lose no opportunity of securing a good and moderately priced copy of a work—which perhaps may supersede all previous similar works—entitled *Histoire de la Russie Ancienne et Moderne*, par N. GABR. LE CLERC, published at Paris in 1783, in 6 vols. 4to., with an Atlas, in folio.* He may then set to work in chronological order; and putting the pretty little *Strawberry Hill* edition of LORD WHITWORTH'S *Account of Russia*, in 1710, (printed in 1758, 12mo.) into his pocket, or post chaise, as an out-of-door companion, he will sit solidly and steadily down to GENERAL MANSTEIN'S *Memoirs of Russia from 1727 to 1744 with Maps and Plans*, published in 1773,† 4to. which will be found to contain a great deal of valuable and correct information.

We now reach the order of time in which the best edition of BELL'S *Travels from Petersburg to diverse Parts of Asia*, appeared; namely, in 1763, 2 vols. 4to. printed by the respectable family of the Foulises,‡ and about twenty years afterwards came out the *Travels of*

* The volumes above specified may be worth about 12s. each: but I suspect a well bound copy of the latter work is not to be obtained under 4l. 14s. 6d. To such works add the following: *Tableau historique géographique, militaire et naval, de la Russie*, par D. DE RAYMOND, Paris, 1812, 8vo. 2 vols. *Dictionnaire Géographique et Historique de l'Empire des Russies*, par VSEVOLOJSKYS, Moscou, 1813, 8vo. 2 vols.

† A copy of this work, bound in russia, was brought by Mr. Payne at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 1l. 11s. 6d. It is a long time since I have met with a good copy of it.

‡ Dr. Heath's copy of this work was bought by Sir Richard Brough for 2l. 12s. 6d. It is the best edition.

Mr. ARCHDEACON COKE, in *Poland and Russia*, in 3 vols. 4to. 1784, with maps and cuts. But the splendour and celebrity of all travels in Russia, performed by Englishmen, has been exceeded by that of the late and deeply lamented Dr. EDWARD CLARKE—through *Russia, Tartary, and Turkey*; first published in 1810-12, in four quarto volumes; and succeeded, till within a short time of the author's death, by publications of other Travels in the *Holy Land, Hungary, and Bohemia*.* It is surely not too much to aver,

* Of works of such recent and general notoriety, it were perhaps unnecessary to enter into any very elaborate detail: yet it is not less honourable to the British public, than to the author's memory, that, within the comparatively short period of fourteen years, so many editions, in a quarto and octavo form, should have appeared of these truly interesting travels. This fact is alone a test of their value. The reader may be gratified with the following analysis:

VOLUME I. RUSSIA, TARTARY, TURKEY. First Edition: 1810, 4to. Second Edition, 1811, 4to. Third Edition, 1813, 4to. Fourth Edition, 1816, 8vo.

VOLUME II. GREECE, EGYPT, and the HOLY LAND. Section the First. First Edition, 1812, 4to. Second Edition, 1813, 4to. Third Edition, 1817, 8vo.

VOLUME III. THE SAME COUNTRIES. Section the Second. First Edition, 1813, 4to. Second Edition, 1817, 8vo.

VOLUME IV. THE SAME COUNTRIES. Section the Third: to which is added a Supplement, respecting the Author's Journey from Constantinople to Vienna, containing his Account of the *Gold Mines of TRANSYLVANIA, in HUNGARY*. First Edition, 1816, 4to. Second Edition, 1818, 8vo.

VOLUME V. DENMARK, SWEDEN, LAPLAND, FINLAND, NORWAY, and RUSSIA. Section the First. First Edition, 1819, 4to.

VOLUME VI. THE SAME COUNTRIES. Section the Second. First Edition, 1823, 4to. A review of this Second Section appeared in the October Number, 1823, of the *Edinburgh Review*. All the preceding volumes have been, I believe, elaborately and ably reviewed in both the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* critical Journals.

Such are the works of the late lamented Dr. EDWARD CLARKE.

that few Travellers have obtained so large and so general a reputation as Dr. Clarke. His style is easy and perspicuous. His facts are striking, interesting, and instructive : and if the matter contained in such a formidable series of quartos might have received a salutary compression, we must not lament that too much, rather than too little, has been said upon subjects, which had something more than the mere charm of novelty to ensure them a popular reception. Scepticism was up in arms about the contents of the first

Another volume, too closely connected with the preceding, is about to be added : I mean, that of *HIS LIFE*, with posthumous disquisitions, for which a large and liberal subscription has already been set on foot. The Travels of Dr. Carke are published in a very unostentatious manner, in respect to paper, printing, and embellishments. Each of these, considering the prices of the volumes, might have been on an improved scale : nor am I quite satisfied with the *LARGE PAPER*, inasmuch as it should have presented us with a more decided difference from the small. In the catalogue of Messrs. Harding, Mavor, and Lepard, I observe a copy of the quarto impressions (1810-15) on small paper, “ bound in crimson morocco, extra” (it should have been dark green or dark blue morocco) marked at twenty-five guineas. The octavo volumes are published at about 15s. each ; and eight volumes, in this form, including Russia, Tartary, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, are marked, in calf binding, at 8l. 8s. in the last catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch.

But the name of Clarke will be for ever connected with ancient *CLASSICAL LITERATURE*. His labours upon the tomb of Alexander, and on the fragment of a colossal statue of Ceres (the latter presented by him to his own University, Cambridge) are learned and ingenious ; yet, even higher honour is due to their author, by his having procured a very important MS. of the *GREEK RHETORICIANS*, now in the British Museum ; and the *MOST PRECIOUS MS.* extant of *PLATO* :—a MS. over which Porson hung with rapture, and Mr. Gaisford yet indulges in visions of classical inspiration ! It is preserved in the Bodleian Library. Upon the whole, if *HUMBOLT* be the first, *CLARKE* is the second Traveller of his age.

volume, which represented *the Russ* to be almost a compound of fraud and filth; and had the author ventured to Petersburg, while his text was fresh in the memories of its inhabitants, he might have been rewarded by a ducking in the waters of the *Neva*. Yet when temporary prejudices, and temporary views and interests shall have subsided, the name of CLARKE will be held in more than ordinary estimation by a grateful posterity. If some facts and statements, in those meritorious volumes to which his imperishable name is affixed, appear to be distorted, or given upon loose testimony—and doubtless much, in the earlier volumes, requires great qualification and correction—there is on, the other hand, an abundance of matter, which while it has been highly conducive to the best interests of science, has displayed the keen and penetrating observation, the hardy enterprise, and the invincible perseverance of the Author. That Dr. Clarke will LIVE, in the purest sense of the word, cannot be doubted for an instant.

But among the works which treat of the History of Russia, we must not omit those that relate to the Lives or Memoirs of *Peter the Great* and *Catharine II.*; characters, equally extraordinary of their kind, and under whose sceptres the Russian Empire may be said to have attained a more formidable ascendancy throughout Europe.* Both French and English Me-

* Besides the celebrated work of VOLTAIRE, upon the former—which has been published in all forms and sizes, and of which the popularity need not here be dwelt upon—the French have published various works. *Journal de Pierre le Grand*, &c. Lond. 1773, 8vo. 2 vols. *Mémoires*, &c. by SUNANNOI, Amst. 1740, 12mo. 5 vols. *Anecdotes Originales*, Strasb. 1787, 8vo. But the most esteemed work, (which is in German) is that of De Halem, published at Mun-

morialists have entered upon this fertile field; and among ourselves, few, I believe, have been rewarded by the reputation which has followed the labours of the late Reverend Mr. WILLIAM TOOKE. Yet the modern traveller, who, of all others, seems to have exhausted the *natural* and *civil history* of Russia, is PALLAS; a German, and worthy in all respects to be classed among the most accurate describers of this country. The French have been most active in versions of his text, and the pages of Brunet* supply a rich harvest of the labours of that traveller's pen.

It is yet possible that "the Old man," whose eyes might be speedily wearied by looking into the greater part of the preceding works, would be desirous of turning over, in the calm leisure of country retirement, a few of the more splendid and striking publications, which display the manners, customs, and dress, of the Russians. If this be the case, let him hasten to secure the *Histoire de Russie en figures*, Paris, 1799, 4to. 3 vols. of which the celebrated DAVID is the author; and if the small and similar work of BRETON, in eight

ster in 1803-5, 8vo. 3 vols. Of Catharine, the *Histoire*, &c. by CASTERA, in 1800, 3 vols.: and the *Mémoires secrets* of MASSON, Paris, 1800-3, 8vo. 4 vols. are among the principal: while a French version of Mr. Tooke's well known history of the same extraordinary character appeared at Paris in 1804, 8vo. in six vols. Mr. Tooke's history of Russia to the Succession of Catherine II., was published in two octavo volumes. His reign of Catherine, in three octavo volumes. These are in a constant state of republication—and are deserving of all the reputation which they have acquired. The author was a long resident, and a close observer of what he saw, at Petersburg.

* Vol. iii. p. 6. I doubt whether a 10*l.* note would not put the collector in possession of the principal works of PALLAS. His travels into the Southern part of the Russian Empire were translated into our tongue; Lond. 1802-12: 2 vols. 4to.

octodecimo volumes, published in 1813, be deemed insufficient, there can be no doubt of the satisfaction to be derived from the larger volumes of HEMPEL and HOUBIGANT.* Of other similar works, *now* in progress, the enumeration would unnecessarily occupy too large a portion of these pages.

* The work of the former author came out in a grand quarto volume, in 1805, at Leipsic ; and is called *Tableaux Pittoresques des Mœurs, des Usages, &c. des Russes*. But Hempel published another work, called *Description de tous les Peuples qui sont sous la domination d'Alexandre I. Paris, 4to.* But a yet more splendid work, of a description similar to the first, was published in London in three folio volumes ; and at Paris, ("*Les Peuples de la Russie,*") 1812, in two folio volumes. *Houbigant's* work came out in 1817, folio, under the title of "*Mœurs et Costumes des Russes.*" Yet this list comprises scarcely a third part of such publications : but enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said for the accommodation of the generality of purses !

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

It is reported of an Indian, while incautiously gliding in his canoe, towards the rapids which are within a short distance of the falls of NIAGARA, that finding himself within the irresistible vortex of those falls, he ceased making any efforts of resistance: but, placing his paddle by the side of him, within his little bark, and lying on his back, he quietly awaited the fate which it was impossible to escape:—and was precipitated into eternity... down the central horse-shoe fall.* The author of this work is not

* The “ *horse-shoe fall*” is the greater of the two falls of the river Niagara, and is on the British or Canadian side of it. It is advantageously seen from two points of view: the one, from Goat Island, a small piece of cultivated land, which separates the two falls—and the other, from the Table Rock, projecting about fifty feet on the Canadian shore—and immediately commanding a view of both falls, and of the Rapids; but more particularly of the great horse-shoe, or semicircular fall—which is about 600 yards across, and about one hundred and fifty feet deep. The *arch*, made by the latter fall, is about fifty feet from the perpendicular base; and under this arch, the hardy traveller frequently ventures—stunned, as if all the guns, fired at the battle of Trafalgar, were discharged at the same moment. The fall, on the American side, to the left of Goat island, is comparatively perpendicular, gaining somewhat in height what it loses in width: being only 300 yards across, but one hundred and sixty-four feet high. Here is therefore a body of water—in short, a huge river—of half a mile in width, precipitating itself into a channel, or stream, which is discharged in the *Lake Ontario*. But the greater, or horse-shoe fall, is the more tremendous object; in the description of which travellers seem to exhaust all their powers of comparison and expression.

very unlike the Indian in question . . in regard to being propelled by an irresistible *bibliographical* impulse. HISTORY, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS, are so closely connected, that it is impossible to avoid the two latter in the enumeration of the chief treasures of the former . . and accordingly I find myself inevitably, but safely and pleasantly, I trust, borne down those rapids that precipitate themselves into the mighty ocean which en-

I know of no one description, however, which exceeds, for liveness, spirit, and propriety of *colouring*, that which was furnished me by a female friend, last summer, immediately after visiting the spot. I should previously observe, that the Rapids, in their obviously descending, and more tremendous, force (and into which the poor Indian's canoe, above-mentioned, was precipitated) are about fifty feet above the edge of the falls ; so that, the whole body of descending water may be said to be about 210 feet high. Its immense width takes away even from this height. But, for the description just alluded to : " I wish I could convey to you, (says my friend) a slight idea of this magnificent scene : which no description that I have read, nor view that I have seen, comes up to—even slightly. Never can I forget the deep, solemn, tide of the fall, clear as chrystal, and green as the chrysolite—broken with white feathery foam, sweeping through its channel of rocks, with a sullen dignity of sound and motion far beyond any thing I could ever have conceived. A sight of the Rapids themselves was worth all the fatigues of our journey. They come dashing along from above, in frightful confusion, to the brink of the precipice—where they are absorbed in a deep, slow, solemn tide (just mentioned), which disguises its rapidity by the dignity of its sound and motion. Then again, this most wonderful fall of transparent water is feathered with broken foam, which flies off, like jets of snow-white water, discharged from the conch of a Triton—sparkling in the sun, with a brilliance beyond description—and magically harmonising with the prismatic colours from the rising spray below. Here I saw, what I had never seen before, and could never have dreamt to see : the rainbow above, reflected in the water below, and united in a perfect circle. We stood entranced !" And so I think will the reader sit entranced—in realising such a scene in his imagination.

circles the globe, and which sustained the vessels of COLUMBUS, VASCO DE GAMA, COOK and PEROUSE.

And here, ere I am launched into such an interminable ocean, let me say a word or two of comfort and encouragement to both "young" and "old." The theme to be touched is full of interest. The books which relate to VOYAGES and TRAVELS are among the most precious and instructive in our Libraries. I speak, of course, of well authenticated Travels; and not of such stuff as the fictions of Psalmanazar, and the fabrications of Damberger. Within the precincts of his library, the Collector of Voyages and Travels makes himself acquainted with all countries, climates, and characters. The sea always carries him to his destined port in safety; and the land is always secure from banditti. He sits "in his easy chair," and associates with warriors, legislators, philosophers, or savages; he now scales the perilous height, and now traverses the parched plain with equal impunity. To him, the wild beast of the forest, and the reptile of the desert, is equally innocuous. Nor do physical causes present either harm or impediment. The snows of the Alps and the Andes, and the fires of Vesuvius and *Ætna*, neither freeze his blood nor scorch his skin. He knows not hunger or thirst: although hundreds of his fellow-creatures are perishing from both causes. If it be the season of winter, he draws close his crimson curtain, stirs his wood-coal fire, trims his lamp, sinks upon his couch—and throws himself into sunny regions, where the lime, and tamarind, and pomegranate, yield their refreshing juices. Or, should summer dart its heat upon his head, he seeks the northern arbour of his garden; and cool, beneath the mixed foliage of the holly, and ivy,

and clematis—over the whole of which the woodbine throws its sweet-scented tendrils—he spreads his folio or his quarto upon the rustic table; now gazes upon the highly wrought plates, and now buckles himself to the uninterrupted perusal of the instructive text. In such a recess, he is cooled by the fancied breezes of Kamtschatka or Spitsbergen; and thus, turning over the pages of Cook or Parry, the hours steal away, and the sun is sinking low in the horizon. But, whether winter or summer, the volumes of HAKLUYT and of PURCHAS will never fail to afford an inexhaustible fund of amusement.

I am, however, running a little riot, (“I own the glorious subject fires my breast!”) and am anticipating names which should come in the chronological order of detail. But, let the observation be strictly attended to, that my object is FAR indeed from giving any thing like a complete or analysed Catalogue of Books of Travels. On the contrary, I shall only speak of COLLECTIONS of VOYAGES, and of the principal Voyages and Travels which relate to the three great quarters of the globe, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA. In the two former, the recent labours of Mr. Murray* have rendered me an incalculable service.

* *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in AFRICA, from the earliest ages to the present time.* By HUGH MURRAY, F. R. S. E. 1818, 8vo. 2 vols. *Second edition.* *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in ASIA, from the earliest ages to the present time.* By the SAME, 1820, 8vo. 3 vols. I strongly recommend these five octavo volumes to a place in EVERY library, professedly devoted to Voyages and Travels, or not. They are reasonable in price, accompanied by useful maps, and the text is a fund of amusement and instruction. No gentleman should have his few score volumes in the country, without such delightful companions. BERGMAN put forth a pretty and instructive work, on a similar plan, in the German language, in one

Let me, therefore, begin with the notice of the shorter Voyages of the Portuguese,* the FATHERS of Adventure and Discovery. The Italians quickly imitated their examples, and almost rivalled their glory. The names of COLUMBUS and VESPUTIUS† are among

octavo volume, 1806; and the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages*, of BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE, in six octavo volumes, Paris, 1808, cannot fail to be consulted, both as an amusing and instructive work. Peignot, in his *Rep. Bibliog. Universel*, 1812, 8vo. p. 478, has given a concise and correct analysis of the contents of these volumes.

* Among these shorter voyages, there is an early publication, entitled, “*Gesta proximè per Portugalenses in India, &c.*” Romæ, 1506, 4to. printed by Besicken. It has only six leaves. A copy of it is in the very curious library of Mr. Grenville, and its possessor knows of no other copy, except that in the library of the Royal Society. The facts which it relates, took place only a few months before the publication of the volume. Mr. Grenville’s copy, brilliantly bound, by Charles Lewis, in red morocco, is as fresh and fair as the earliest blown summer rose. Another work, relating to the same Portuguese travellers, was published at Milan, in the Italian language, in 1507, 4to. under the title of “*Paesi novamente ritrovati*,” which again was translated by Madrignanus, under the title of “*Itinerarium Portugallensium in Indiam et inde in Occidentem.*” (Milan) 1508, 4to. Both editions are in Mr. Grenville’s library.

† The earliest performance connected with the travels of ALBERICUS or AMERICUS VESPUTIUS, appeared in a small 4to. volume, published in the Latin language, without date, (but somewhere about 1501), in a series of letters to Lorenzo de’ Medici, the son of Pietro Francisco, “*Quæ editio* (says Meuselius, with a note of admiration) *perrara*,” *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 265. It is so indeed—and was speedily translated and published in the Italian language. This first Latin edition contains six leaves only, on signature *a*; having the device of Jehan Lambert (the word “*Felix*” between two monkies) in the frontispiece or title-page. In the first page of the text, we find that “the voyage was prosperously commenced, on the 14th of May, 1501, along the Fortunate Islands, now called the Canaries; then they coasted along the African and Æthiopian shores as far as the promontory of Ptolemy, now called Cape Verd,” &c. There was

the most splendid of those of modern renown. Voyages continued to be made, and publications of them to appear, till RAMUSIO, about the middle of the sixteenth century, put forth his memorable *Navigazioni et Viaggi*, in *tre volume divise*; a work, of which the best edition, in 1563, &c.* will be found to be among

an early French version, of the date of 1516, 4to. called “*Le Nouveau Monde d’Americ de Vespuce* :” of which Mathurin du Redouet was the translator, and for a copy of which I find my friend Mr. Heber giving the unaccountable sum of 10*l.* at the sale of the Merly Library. Both editions are in Mr. Grenville’s library; but the first Latin is so rare, that it may be doubted whether a second copy be in England. There is one in the Royal Library in France.

* In the instructive pages of Nicéron (*Mémoires pour servir à l’Histoire des Hommes Illustres*,) vol. xxxv. p. 97—139, will be found a good account of the contents of the Collection of Voyages put forth by the celebrated JOHN BAPTIST RAMUSIO: a man, who, to the dexterity of a diplomatist, added the hardihood of an adventurer, and the taste of a scholar: and was especially skilled in the French and Spanish languages. He served the Republic of Venice forty-three years; and retired to Padua, in the privacy of old age, to profit himself of his past experience, and to collect his notices of past travels. His collection, enough (as Nicéron says, very properly) to immortalise his name, formed the amusement of his old age. He died in 1557, in his 72d year. The first volume of his Collections appeared in 1553, the last in 1588. According to Brunet, we should purchase the first volume of the edition of 1563 or 1588: the second volume of that of 1583; and the third of that of 1565. To this third volume, should be added a portion of the edition of 1606—p. 386—430, containing the *Viaggio de M. Cesare de Frederici nell’ India-orientale*: Fine and perfect copies of Ramusio are of rare occurrence. The work is handsomely printed in the GIUNTI Office; and a fine copy of it, at the sale of Colonel Stanley’s library, was purchased by Lord Morpeth for 24*l.* An inferior copy, at the Merly sale, was obtained for 8*l.* It is not usually found in the catalogues of our booksellers; and I search in vain those so frequently mentioned in the course of these pages. Mr. Bohn has a copy of the first volume of the edition of 1563, and of the third of that of 1606, (but not

the most valuable acquisitions to a library of any pretension to a Collection of Voyages and Travels. But the celebrity of all previous, if not of all succeeding similar collections, was eclipsed by that of THEODORE DE BRY, and his Sons*—well known under the title of the *Greater and Lesser Voyages*: and of which the first volume appeared at Franckfort on the Main, in 1590, and the last in 1634.

But what a bibliographical chord am I striking, in the mention of the Travels of De Bry! What a “*Peregrination*” does the possession of a copy of his labours imply! What toil, difficulty, perplexity, anxiety, and vexation, attend the collector—be he “young” or “old”—who sets his heart upon a PERFECT DE BRY!† How many have started forward on this pur-

containing the voyage of Cæsar Frederick) marked at the reasonable sum of 1*l.* 5*s.*

* It is a pity that more is not known of THEODORE DE BRY, and his Sons. They appear to have been men of considerable, if not of first rate, talents; while their diligence, enterprise, and love of art, entitle them to the gratitude of posterity. Theodore, a native of Franckfort on the Main, was born in 1528, and died in 1598. The excellence of his burin lay chiefly in his smaller figures; although the frontispiece to the *Grands Voyages*, which represents them comparatively large, (but not of the largest size) is an admirable performance of its kind. I suspect Theodore de Bry to have usually *improved* his subjects, as his figures are tall and graceful, and executed with remarkable facility, if not force. His Adam and Eve, in the *Voyage to Virginia*, is however full of contortion and conceit. A book of travels, of the *same* extent, executed *now*, in the style of De Bry’s smaller figures, would, indeed, be a delicious performance: but aquatint and lithography have extended their baneful influence over ALMOST every similar production.

† SUCH “a perfect copy”—and indeed MORE than a perfect one—was, for two successive days, “*sub oculis manibusque*,” in the fine library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville—above alluded

suit, with gay spirits and well replenished purses, but have turned from it in despair, and abandoned it

to. How is the reader to be made acquainted with this copy! I can only impart to him its leading features, which renders a consultation of De Bure, Brunet and Camus, almost unnecessary. But a word or two by way of introductory remark. The Collection of De Bry consists of Travels in the East and West Indies, put forth in twenty-five folio parts, between the year 1590 and 1634, inclusively. This Collection is divided into the GREAT and SMALL VOYAGES; and each of these Voyages has appeared in two editions, in the Latin and German languages. The first voyage to *Virginia*, has been published in the *English* language; and a perfect copy of this English Version is, as the reader will presently find, the VERY RAREST of all the parts; and it is extraordinary that Brunet does not notice this part, however briefly—although he says that he has seen the first part of a *French* edition, which was probably never continued. The Great Voyages (or those parts which were published in a larger folio size) relate to the West Indies: the Small Voyages (put forth in a smaller form) to the East. And now, for “a true and particular” account of the unrivalled copy of Mr. Grenville. First, by way of précis or summary—almost in the words of its deserving possessor:

This copy of De Bry was originally formed by Debure, at Paris, in eight volumes, which that bibliographer considered a perfect copy† Since Mr. Grenville purchased it, he has spared no expense in procuring, from a variety of other copies, whatever the *Mémoire* of Camus, or his own observation, could supply, to render it more perfect; insomuch that the XX. volumes, of which it is now composed, have cost several hundred pounds. It has the first part to Vir-

† It was, in fact, the copy which had belonged to Mr. Willett, and which Messrs. J. and A. Arch purchased at the sale of the Merly Library, in 1813, for 126*l*. It contained ten leaves of Elenchus, supposed to have been a fac-simile of those published by *Merian*, in 1634—but which turned out to be the original; and the purchasers being fortunate enough to obtain many other pieces, wanting in this copy, sold it, in such improved state, to Mr. Grenville, for 240*l*. This copy, therefore, so improved, formed only the *basis* of Mr. Grenville's.

Let me here note, of MERIAN's reprint of the first nine parts of the Latin edition of the Grands Voyages, that the most beautiful copy, perhaps, ever brought into the market, was that lately procured by Mr. Triphook, in original boards of wood, with stamped leather. I know not who is its present fortunate owner.

in utter hopelessness of achievement ! Nor can this prize, like that of beauty, be held out as a reward for

ginia, in English, the only *perfect* copy that Mr. Grenville has ever seen, and which is so rare, that it is not among the many volumes of De Bry in the Royal Library at Paris, nor was it known to De Bure, to Camus, or to any of the French bibliographers. This copy of De Bry has the first and the second edition, with all the varieties, quoted by De Bure or Camus, of the *Grands et Petits Voyages* in Latin : both editions of the *Elenchus* : the rare frontispiece of part VI. of *Gr. Voy.* : the two small maps, never seen by Camus, in Part VIII. *Gr. Voy.* : the *Appendix to Congo* : the Arctic map, in Part III. *Pet. Voy.* : an additional map of Egypt and Africa, in Part IV. *Pet. Voy.* : the three Variations of Dedications, in Part VII. *Pet. Voy.* : the two different Frontispieces of Part IX. *Pet. Voy.* : together with the plates of *St. Helena and Mozambique*, noticed by Camus, but unknown to De Bure, and the very rare *true* plate 7, of Part. II. *Pet. Voy.*

It has the German edition of the *Gr. et Pet. Voy.* the copy of which had belonged to Prince Palm, and was purchased at a sale at Ratisbon in 1819, and is now of extreme rarity, even in Germany. No other copy of it is known in France, but that in the Royal Library at Paris ; nor is there a second copy in England, that Mr. Grenville has ever heard of. This copy has four books of the *Gr. Voy.* of the *first* German edition, while the Paris library has them only of the *second* or *third* edition. On the other hand, the Paris library has the *German Appendix to Congo*, and the *Abridgement* of the *Gr. Voy.*, not in Mr. Grenville's copy ; who has added to his 20 volumes, De Bry's *Casas*, which should, as Camus remarks, have entered into his Collection.

Secondly, for the contents, or dates of the respective parts :

VOL. GRANDS VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. Prima.*

- I. *Briefe and true Report of Virginia. Discovered by SIR RICHARD GRENEVILLE, Knight, in the yeare 1585, &c. &c. made in English by Thomas Hariot, seruant to Sir Walter Raleigh. Francof. ad Moen. Typ. S. Wechel, Sumt. T. De Bry, 1590, folio. This copy was procured from Franckfort by Lord Oxford, about the year 1740, at the expense of 100*l.* ; and was probably in the set of De Bry in the Harl. Cat. vol. iii.*

“the brave.” Good fortune, good luck, accident—call it what you will—are the concomitants of such

n^o. 2694. It is the only perfect copy Mr. Grenville ever heard of. He had before possessed two imperfect fragments of it. A third perfect copy of this very rare book was sold at the sale of Mr. Nassau's library, in 1823, for precisely the same sum (100*l*.) which was given by Lord Oxford for his copy. The engravings are sharp and brilliant. The prints (xxiii) are numbered: but there is one of Adam and Eve (followed by an address to the gentle reader*) not numbered, which precedes the others. It may be as well to state, that there are also *five* plates of *Picts* incorporated with the text. At the end is the imprint, thus:—*At Franckfort, Imprinted by John Wechel, at Theodore de Bry, owne coast and chardges,*”

II. Pars i. 1590: ii. 1591: iii. 1593, with Elenchus, 1634. Ed. *Prin. Lat.*

III. Duplicate of pt. ii. 1591.

IV. Pars iv. 1594: v. 1595: vi. 1596.

V. Pars vii. 1599: viii. 1599: ix. 1602.

VI. Pars x. 1609: xi. 1619: xii. 1624.

VII. Pars xiii. 1634.

GRANDS VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. Sec.*

VIII. Pars i. Elenchus reprint, 1634: ii. 1591: iii. 1592: iv. 1594: v. 1595.

* De Bry thus notices his helps, in this Address:—By the helpe of Maister RICHARD HAKLUYT, of Oxford, Minister of God's Word, who first encouraged me to publish the work, I craeued out of the verye original of Maister IHON WHITE, an Englisch paynter, who was sent into the countrie by the queene's Maiestye, onely to draw the description of the place, lyuelye to describe the shapes of the inhabitants, their apparell, manners of liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall charges of the worthy knyghte, Sir Walter Raleigh, who bestowed noe small sume of monnye in the serche and discouery of that countrie, from the yeers 1584, to the end of the yeers 1588. I craeued both of them in London, and brought them hitther to Franckfurt, wher I and my sonnes hauen taken earnest paynes in grauinge the pictures therof on Copper seeing yt is of noe small importance.” After talking of the “contrefaict” of “this his book,” he warns the reader to give no credit to it—adding, “For dyuers secret marks lye hiddin in my pictures, which will breede confusion unless they bee well observed.

an acquisition. And what will the sceptical reader say, when I inform him, that neither the pages of De

VOL.

IX. Pars vi. 1596 : vii. 1599 : viii. 1599 : ix. 1602.

X. *Narratio per Episcopum Casaum. Francof. 1598.*

PETITES VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. prin.*

XI. Pars i. 1598 (*Congo*) : ii. 1599 : iii. 1601.

XII. Pars iv. 1601 : v. 1601 : vi. 1604 : vii. 1606.

XIII. Pars viii. 1607 : ix. 1612 : x. 1613 : xi. 1619 : xii. 1628.

PETITS VOY. *Edit. Sec. Lat.*

XIV. Pars i. 1598 : ii. 1599 : iii. 1601 : iv. 1601 : v. 1601.

XV. Pars vi. 1604 : vii. 1606 : viii. 1607 : ix. 1612. x. 1613.

GRANDS VOYAGES. *Germanicè.*

XVI. Virginia. Duplicate, 1590.

Same frontispiece as the English. It is so rare, that Camus, p. 17, says he never saw it : neither is it in the De Bry in the Royal Library at Paris. Although Mr. Grenville has another copy quite perfect, he preserves this, which is imperfect, wanting several of the plates.

XVII. Part i. 1590 : ii. 1591 : iii. 1593 : iv. 1594 :* v. 1595 : vi. 1619 : vii. 1617 : viii. 1624.

XVIII. Part ix. 1600 : x. 1618 : xi. 1619 : xii. 1623 : xiii. 1627 : xiv. 1630.

PETITS VOYAGES. *Germ.*

XIX. Part i. Congo. 1597 : ii. 1598 : iii. 1599 : iv. 1600 : v. 1601 : vi. 1603.

XX. Part vii. 1605 : viii. 1606 : ix. 1612 : x. 1613 : xi. 1618 : xii. 1628 : xiii. 1628.

Abridgement of Petits Voy. Germ.

XXI. Orientalische Indien. Fitzer, Frankfurt, 1698.

Camus's *Mémoire* upon De Bry and Thevenot, is bound to form a twenty-first volume.

Such is the account of a copy, which has no compeer, and which is hardly ever likely to find one. In each of the volumes of this

* Nothing more rare than the first edition of these four parts.

Bure nor Camus initiate him into ALL the mysteries of a perfect copy of De Bry? No ; it is only in the book-

copy, bound uniformly in blue morocco, by C. Lewis, there is a notice, by Mr. Grenville, of the prominent features of its rarity. What then shall be the value assigned to it, I will not pretend to divine. But if the reader will take the trouble to consult Brunet, vol. i. p. 291, he will find notices of the value of some of the copies sold abroad ; and if he will take the further trouble to consult the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 81, he will find mention made of the sale of Colonel Stanley's copy, purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for 546*l*. That copy, brilliant and extraordinary as it was, was chiefly remarkable for " the profusion of duplicate plates and parts," and for the general splendour of the impressions : but it had, and has, no pretensions to be placed alongside of Mr. Grenville's copy. Ah, it makes one's heart rejoice to think of the " good old times," the GOLDEN days of the *Bibliomania*—when Colonel Stanley's copy was sold !—days, I fear, which are gone never to return. Ramusio, De Bry, Hakluyt, and Purchas—Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, and William Faques—were THEN contemplated and caressed, as their beauties and merits entitled them to be !

Yet, soberly and dispassionately speaking, I do not look upon the volumes of De Bry, from beginning to end, as a work of either perfect beauty or interest. The paper is indifferent ; the printing is indifferent ; and the inequality of the art is obvious : and when, as in the case of the five prints of the Picts, subjoined to the Virginia, we are told that De Bry engraved them from some " cuts out of an old Chronicle," sent to him by John White, the English painter, a very reasonable scepticism may be exercised in regard to the fidelity of *that*, and of *other* portions of the graphic embellishments. But, under all circumstances, the " Peregrinations" put forth by De Bry, form a wonderful and a highly covetable performance. I could have noticed several other copies, more or less perfect : as the fine one (incomplete) in the library at Blickling, in Norfolk, from the Bibl. Ouilleniana ; and that, supposed to be perfect, which was recently sold at Fonthill Abbey for 200 guineas—bound in blue morocco. This was, I believe, the copy of Mons. Paris de Meyzieux, and was sold in this country to Mr. Beckford, in 1790, for the same sum. The reader may consult the *Bibliomania*, p. 547. At Althorp there is a

fairylane of Cleveland Square that such a treasure can be found.

All hail to thee, RICHARD HAKLUYT ! for thou wert a genius of no ordinary complexion. What, though the warmth of a prebendal stall in the Abbey of *Westminster* might have comforted thy limbs, and thy clerical duties in the rural shades of *Wetheringset* have occupied much of thy time, yet, behold this meritorious Divine stealing, “ many a time and oft,” to the then picturesque vicinity of *Wapping* :—holding discourse with sea-faring men ; listening, with willing and greedy ears, to tales of adventure and high exploit ; feeling the passion for visiting distant parts increasing daily within him ; and, influenced by the secret advice and urgent entreaty of that wise Minister Walsingham,* gratifying this passion, in the col-

beautiful copy, in 13 vols. in blue morocco binding, with the *true* Elenchus, and the Appendix to the Voyage to Congo.

* “ But that which is chiefly to be noticed in him [Hakluyt] is this, that his geny urging him to the study of history, especially to the marine part thereof (which was encouraged and furthered by Sir Francis Walsingham) made him keep constant intelligence with the most noted seamen at Wapping, near London. From whom, and many small pamphlets and letters, that were published and went from hand to hand in his time, concerning the voyages and travels of several persons, he compiled his *Navigations*, &c.” Hakluyt had “ the fourth stall in the church of Westminster, in the place of one Dr. Richard Webster : and with this he held Wetheringsett cum Blockford, in the diocese of Norwich.” *Wood : Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 186, *Edit. Bliss*. I refer to this work for a few scarce pieces of Hakluyt, mentioned by Dr. Bliss, which were unknown to Wood. Among these, is the rare little quarto tract of *Divers Voyages touching the Discoveries of America*, &c. printed in 1582 : of which I know of no other copy than that in the collection of my neighbour, Henry Jadis, Esq. who would brave all intervening perils between “ Indus and the Pole” to possess himself of any rarity connected with

lection of scarce and curious tracts, and in obtaining accurate notices relating to the growth and produce “of either Ind.” The reader will already (in this very strange and perhaps rhapsodical apostrophe) anticipate a strong allusion to, and recommendation of, the famous “*Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the ENGLISH NATION*,” put forth by the said antiquarian divine, in the years 1598 and 1600, in three folio volumes; “a work which, as Oldys* pro-

Hakluyt. This precious little tome, which *ought* to possess “two mappes,” has not the name of Hakluyt in the title-page, but the initials R. H. appear on the recto of g 4, at the end of a dedicatory epistle to the “right worshipfull and most vertuous Gentleman master Phillip Sydney, Esquire.” The signatures run A to R in fours. In the title page the name of *Woodcocke* appears as the printer—but on the reverse of R 4, it is said to be imprinted by *Dawson*.†

* See his *British Librarian*: p 137—158: where fifty pages are devoted to a minute and admirable analysis of the above volumes of HAKLUYT. They were preceded, however, by an impression of the first volume only of the second edition, put forth in 1589, folio: which has the advantage of an Index, but differs materially from the second and best; and is neither rare nor high priced. It is however, if my memory be not treacherous, a handsomely printed book. The three folios display one of the fullest pages ever seen in the black letter: and copies are usually crompt. I never saw it uncut. Care should be taken that THE MAP (usually missing) be found in the first volume, as in Mr. Jadis's copy;† and that the *Voyage to Cadix*

† The latter part of this curious volume contains instructions of what should be carried abroad; and after those for the *body*, come those for the *mind*: and especially certain Books. Among those, he recommends *Ortelius's* maps—and two maps, one of England, the other of London: in the latter, he advises the river to be represented as if it were *thronged with ships*, “to make the more shew of your greate trade and trafficke,” &c. Hakluyt also recommends a book *of the Attire of all Nations*, as a present:—also the *new Herball*, and such bookes as make shew of Herbes, Plantes, Trees, Fishes, Foules, and Beastes of all Regions.”—Again—“to astonish the natives”—“Copper spurres and haukes bells.”

‡ In the previous edition, I had erroneously assigned the map to Mr. Grenville's copy: whereas it is the lucky adjunct of Mr. Jadis's copy in BOTH editions: and

perly remarks, redounds as much to the glory of the English nation, as any book that ever was published in it." But great and generally uniform as may be my respect and veneration for all *original* editions—like this, in the **black letter**—I cannot, conscientiously, recommend the edition just mentioned, in *preference* to that put forth some dozen years ago, by Mr. Evans,*

see there also. I find a copy of this best black letter edition, "with the addition of the smaller voyages, 4 vols. bound in 3, bound in calf," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch.

† The complaint, urged by Oldys, respecting the lack of spirit in not republishing Hakluyt "in a fair impression, with proper illustrations, and especially an Index"—can no longer be brought forward. Mr. Evans has republished it, in five comely quarto volumes, and his reimpression has the following advantages. It comprises an accurate reprint of the best folio edition, with the addition of those voyages which were published in the first edition, and omitted in the second. Mr. Evans (who is generally understood to have been the editor) has added a Supplement, which forms the latter half of the fourth and the whole of the fifth volume. All the voyages and travels printed by Hakluyt, or at his suggestion, subsequent to the publication of his Collection, are here included, and a curious Tract, from a *manuscript* in the Marquis of Stafford's possession, entitled "The Omission of Cales Voyage, stated and discussed by the Earl of Essex."

Of this reimpression there were only 250 copies printed on small paper, and 75 on large. I believe that both forms are now become scarce, especially the large: although I observe a copy of the *latter* marked at 12*l.* 12*s.*, in boards, in a recent catalogue of Messrs I. and

perhaps no such copies, even in other respects, are to be found. In the first edition of 1589, the impression of this map is bright, strong, and distinct: preceding the first page of the text. In the second edition, and inserted in the same plate, it is faded and worn: and just below the northern point, there is an inscription, relating to Drake's Voyage of 1577, which is *not* in the previous impression. In other respects, the scroll or inscription below the Cape of Good Hope, and in the right hand corner at top, are the same in both impressions. The *Voyage to Cadix* in Mr. Jadis's copy of the first edition, is inserted between pages 644 and 655.

containing, not only the *Reprint* of these black letter pages, but some *Additions* of a decisive and important character.

Although my old [friend, the Odcombian, Tom CORYATE, was not a *Collector* of Travels, but a gay and gallant traveller himself, yet I cannot step across the threshold of the sixteenth, and enter upon the seventeenth century, without a brief but pointed recommendation of his "*Crudities, hastily gobbled up,*"*

A. Arch. This should be seized upon by those who have keen appetites for books at once rare and intrinsically valuable.

We cannot conclude this account of Hakluyt's Collection more agreeably, or more advantageously to the reader, than by inserting the spirited character drawn of Hakluyt by Zouch, in his life of Sir Philip Sidney.—"Every reader conversant in the annals of our naval transactions, will cheerfully acknowledge the merit of Richard Hakluyt, who devoted his studies to the investigation of those periods of English history, which regard the improvement of navigation and commerce. He had the advantages of an academical education. He was elected student of Christ Church in Oxford, in 1570, and was therefore contemporary with Sidney at the University. To him we are principally indebted for a clear and comprehensive description of those noble discoveries of the English nation made by sea or overland to the most distant quarter of the earth. His incomparable industry was remunerated with every possible encouragement by Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Philip Sidney. To the latter, as to a most generous promoter of all ingenious and useful knowledge, he inscribed his first collection of voyages and discoveries, printed in 1589. Thus animated and encouraged, he was enabled to leave to posterity the fruits of his unwearied labours—an invaluable treasure of nautical information preserved in volumes, which even at this day, affix to his name a brilliancy of reputation, which a series of ages can never efface or obscure."

* The entire title is "*Crudities hastily gobbled up, in five months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, some parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands.* Lond. 1611, 4to. It was published with several very curious cuts, and the author's portrait in the frontispiece: the whole reprinted in 1776, 8vo. 3 vols.—with all the engravings,

as no unsavory sandwich for the more substantial attack upon the *Pilgrimes and Pilgrimage* of PURCHAS, published in five folio volumes, 1625-6; and which exhibit a monument of care, diligence, and research, that, of its kind, can hardly be surpassed.*

but some necessarily in a folded state. The reprint is neither rare nor dear: worth perhaps 1*l.* 10*s.* The first edition, when in fine condition, (especially if it be like that of the copy of my friend, Mr. Cruden, of Gravesend) has been known to sell for ten or twelve guineas. Colonel Stanley's copy, which is described as being "extraordinarily fine, in russia, binding," was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Bindley's copy produced the same sum; but, of late years, it is much lowered in price; and Mr. Thorpe marks a "fine copy, with the plates, very neat," at 4*l.* 4*s.* The most extraordinary and most precious copy perhaps, in all respects existing, is that in the library of Mr. Grenville. It is a presentation copy, with an original letter by the author, to Prince Henry, in whose family he was domesticated. It may be safely said that this book exists *not* on large paper. Coryate was a native of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, and was, indeed, (according to Wood) born at the parsonage house there. Hence he is called the Odcombian. Browne Willis told Cole (the greatest collector of gossip and scandal of his day) that Coryate's shoes were hanging up in the church at Odcombe till the year 1702. See Dr. Bliss's; *Athen. Oxon.* vol, ii. col. 208-214. A just estimate of the merits of Coryate will be found in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. ii. p. 92.

* Purchas, "who (says Wood) is by some styled our English-Ptolemy," yet maintains his reputation and his price in the market. The highest price perhaps ever given for a copy, was that (50*l.* 8*s.*) which was given for Colonel Stanley's: but then it had "the rare frontispiece, and five portraits of the persons to whom each volume is dedicated, inserted;†" and was, in other respects, "an extraordinary fine copy." Yet a finer is to be found (without the extra embellishments) in the library of Mr. Grenville; for he has it *uncut*; having upwards of twelve years ago purchased the four volumes, in this state, of Mr. Miller the late bookseller; and given forty guineas for them. The fifth volume (the commonest) was afterwards

† A similar copy is at Althorp, in russia binding.

Above all things, let the lover of graphic *virtu*, and the desperate hunter after *perfect* copies, look sharply after the possession of a clean, bright, and brilliant copy of the engraved *frontispiece*; at the bottom of which appears the frill-guarded neck and shoulders of luckily found in a similar condition. It is now in blue morocco binding. I have seen several other beautiful copies—of a book, however, not remarkable for its typographical elegance. The Royal Library boasts of Colbert's copy; and in the Pepysian library, at Cambridge, there is a very fine, large, and clean copy, in old calf binding, with a brilliant impression of the much-coveted frontispiece: which (more fortunate than the head of Fuller, in his Worthies) has luckily escaped the scissars of Master Samuel Pepys, the celebrated collector.* Mr. Jadis has a very fine and large copy, quite complete. In the trade, the price of Purchas varies considerably. Messrs. Arch mark a copy in calf at 21*l.*: a price, which, if the frontispiece be fair and sound, must be considered exceedingly moderate. The richly filled pages of the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss exhibit two copies: one, “very neatly bound in russia,” for 35*l.*: another, “very fine copy, with the frontispiece,” for 40*l.* There is a title-page, as well as a frontispiece.

Granger has a brief but pleasing memento of Purchas. He says that “his work is not only valuable for the various instruction and amusement contained in it, but is also very estimable on a national, and he may add, a religious account.” *Biogr. Hist. of England*, vol. i. p. 365, edit. 1804. He alludes to *Harman's Illustrations of the Scriptures* from works of a similar description.

Mr. Chalmers (*Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxv. p. 384) has refuted the notion of Granger, that Purchas died in prison, from distressed circumstances, on account of the publication of his “*Pilgrims*.” The former is untrue, as he died in his own house in 1628, in his fifty-first year. “It is not improbable (says Mr. Chalmers) that he might be a sufferer by the expense of printing his books, but his debts are to be referred to a more honourable cause, the kindness of his disposition.” See the note, *ibid.*: and *Cens. Lit.* vol. iv.; and Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. col. 363. *Edit. Bliss.*

* Pepys was a Collector of portraits, which he had the hapless knack of almost *crucifying* in his method of trimming and sticking them on. I have seen one of his folio volumes of Collections of Portraits: . . . “*vox faucibus hæsit!*”

Purchas himself; representing him in his forty-eighth year. If this frontispiece be wanting, ten guineas will hardly supply its place with a beautiful impression of it.

This was an age full of glory and gallant adventure for Old England; and the names of **DRAKE** and **RALEIGH** alone, to say nothing of that of **SMITH**,* (one

* Before I touch upon **CAPT. JOHN SMITH**'s travelling achievements, let me ask the ingenious and intrepid Defender of King James I. (my approved good friend Mr. D'Israeli) how the Scots-English Monarch could find it in his heart, or in his head, to order the execution of such a man as **RALEIGH**? And further, how either his head or his heart could excuse him for not ordering the execution of two such unprincipled, wicked, and guilty creatures, as the **EARL** and **COUNTESS OF SOMERSET**?—as much the instigators, and accessories before the fact, of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.† as but there is no need of any comparison. Lord Clarendon has somewhere well observed, that King James could never resist the influence “of fine clothes and a handsome person:” and Carre, Earl of Somerset, happened to be that handsome person. I revert to Drake:—amongst the very rarest pieces relating to whose travels, are *I. Expeditio &c. in Indias Occidentales, &c. M.D.LXXXV. Leyda, Apud Fr. Raphel. M.D.LXXXVIII. 4to. with four maps.* 2. *Brevi et Fida Narratio et Continuatio Rerum Omnium Drake et Norregio (post felicem ex Occidentalibus insulis, reditum) in sua expeditione Portugallensis singulis diebus gestarum,” Francof. 1590, 4to.* These singularly rare books adorn the choice collection of Mr. Jadis. But let not **SIR ANTHONY SHARPLEY Knt.** be forgotten; since in the same collection, is his “*New and large discourse by sea, and over land, to the Persian Empire, &c.,*” written by William Parry, Gentleman, who accompanied Sir Anthony in his Travels.” It is a very spare, and not less rare, quarto volume, printed in 1601 by Valentine Summers, for Felix Norton,—and containing

† Mr. D'Israeli, who is learned in biographical history, must have read *Truth brought to Light by Time*, 1615, 4to. with a print of poor Sir Thomas Overbury: among the rarest of British portraits. If not, he must have read the reprint of the tract in 1651, 4to. without the print: but with additional matter.

of the hardiest and bravest adventurers that ever faced physical or civil obstacles) will be long dear to every British heart. It was in *their* school, that Anson, Cook, Perouse, and Vancouver, studied ; men, who with greater or lesser degrees of success, circumnavigated the globe. But this is anticipation. Let me revert to *Collections of Voyages and Travels*;

A. to F. in fours. On F. 3, recto, is a set of verses by J. D. (John Davies) of Hereford, in commendation of Parry.

What an age was that of the opening of the seventeenth century !* I can conceive Drake, Raleigh, Smith, Hakluyt, Coryate, and Purchas, belonging to a sort of *Traveller's Club* (at present so fashionable with many who have only felt the saline particles of the British Channel) and laying their heads and charts together respecting the several countries visited, or about to be visited. Indeed, SMITH was the very Dragon of his breed : “ *nil actum credens si quid superesset agendum.*” His *Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and*

* It was the SPIRIT of such an age which induced a truly respectable printer, of the name of JOHN WOLF, to publish an English version of a very curious and instructive volume of a Dutch Traveller of the name of *Huyghen Van LINSCHOTEN*, who entitled it a “ *Discourse of Voyages into the East and West Indies.*” Wolf printed it in a close and handsome black letter type, in double columns, in 1598, folio, and dedicated it to Julius Caesar, Doctor of Laws. It contains A to Qq. in sixes : Qq with seven. Wolf thus observes in the dedication : “ about a twelve-month agoe, a learned Gentleman brought unto mee the voyages and navigation of Iohn Huyghen Van Linschoten into the Indies, written in the Dutch tongue, which he wished might be translated into our language, because he thought it would be not only delightful, but also very commodious for our English nation.” The name of the translator is not mentioned. There is a copper-plate frontispiece, engraved by “ William Rogers, a citizen of London ;” and twelve copper-plate Maps : of which Herbert's copy wanted two, and Bindley's four. Mr. Grenville's copy is quite complete, in green morocco binding by C. Lewis. Colonel Stanley's copy had “ the addition of the plates belonging to the original *Dutch* edition,” and was purchased by Lord Ossulston for 22l. Herbert's copy, made complete, is at Althorp. But the most genuine and desirable copy of Linschoten with which I am acquainted, is that in the library of Mr. Jadis.

A *Latin* edition, translated by Linschoten himself, was published at the Hague in 1599, folio : with similar maps to those of the English edition, but larger and coarser. It has, however, a number of additional plates, equally coarse, of the costumes of men and women of the different countries visited. The coast of Guinea has a separate title-page of the same date. There is also an Index, or

and here, in chronological order, I necessarily point to THEVENOT's *Relations de divers Voyages curieux*

America." between the years 1593 and 1629, appeared at various times, in small quartos, and are most difficult of acquisition. Thus, in 1608, came forth *A True Relation of such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as hath happened in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony. Written by Thos. Watson, Gent.* There is a map before sign A. 3. In 1612 appeared his *Map of Virginia with a description of the Country, at Oxford.* Also with a map; having a portrait of the author. In 1616, with a map, was published his *Description of New England.* His *Sea Grammar, with the plaine Exposition of his Accidence for Young Seamen enlarged.* Written by him, *some time Governour of Virginia and Admiral of New England,* was published at London by John Haviland. All these quarto volumes, of great rarity, in a clean and complete state, are in the library of Mr. Jadis. Next came forth *The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captain John Smith,* in a small folio volume of sixty pages in 1630, containing some pretty plates, representing some of Smith's adventures. He vanquishes several great champions at tournaments; and being detained prisoner by the Bashaw of Nalbrits longer than he wished, and having been scolded and ill treated by him, he contrives to find an opportunity of beating out his brains (represented by a plate) with a "threshing bat, for they had no flails"* He then hid his body under the straw,

Direction to the bookbinder, at the end. To Mr. Grenville's copy of this Latin edition is affixed—of the date of 1677—a *Nuptial Dithyrambic* in the native tongue of the country, with a Latin version: the latter beginning thus:

Euge! Brema, Nuptiales

Ede lætâ voce plausus,

Nuptias Köperianas

Gratulando dum salutes

Barbitoque versibusque;

Plaude, Brema tota, plaude! plaude tantis Nuptiis.

Only one word more. According to Meuselius (*Bibl. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 342) the Earliest *Dutch* edition of Linschoten was at Amsterdam in 1596: reprinted at Franckfort in 1601--and corrected at Amst. in 1614: 1623: 1634, and 1664: all with plates. A *French* version first appeared at Amst. in 1610, 1619, and 1638, each with cuts.

* This "threshing bat" looks very like the club of Hercules, and therefore was well calculated to "settle the matter" with the Bashaw.

put forth in 1663–96, in 2 folio volumes :* a work,

dressed himself in the Bashaw's clothes, (a ticklish experiment !) and scampered across the desert "at all adventure." Mr. Grenville's copy of this slender little folio (bound in green morocco, by Charles Lewis) was not acquired under the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* In 1681, folio, came forth his *Advertisements for the unexperienced Planters of New England, &c.*, with a map, having a portrait of the author, different from that in the 4to. of 1612—ut supra.

I now come to the more famous work of Smith, being, his **GENERAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA**—that country having been visited by him between the years 1584-1623, and the work published in a folio volume in 1624. Mr. Grenville's copy of this book will throw a collector of Travels into a succession of ecstasies ! It is on **LARGE PAPER** ; and a similar copy is in the fine collection of Mr. G. Hibbert. It has *both* the portraits, genuine and counterfeit ; the one, of *Frances Duchess of Richmond*, by Will. Pass : the other, of an exceedingly ill-looking Prince called *Matoaka*, by Holland. There is also a third, and a brilliant little portrait, by Simon Pass, of the *Author*, " Cap-
tayne Iohn Smith." This is at top, at the left-hand corner of the last map. But a fine impression of the *Frontispiece* is worth more than a moment's gaze. Above, are portraits of Elizabeth, James, and Charles when Prince of Wales. The engraver was John Barrà. Note ; it is remarked by Mr. Grenville, that the sheet O is suppressed—and that the defective paging, from page 96 to 105, not supplied—in **ALL** the copies of this book. A shoal of complimentary verses (the fashion of the age) is prefixed. Among them, is a set from our old friend Samuel Purchas, who occupied so much of our attention in the preceding note. The reader will thank me for furnishing him with one stanza only, and will probably agree with the author himself, that he had a "rustic out-worne Muse." Such crabbed lines are too tooth-breaking for utterance :

**Loo here SMITH's forge, where Forgery's rogue-branded,
True Pegasus is shood, fetters are forged
For Silke-sotts, milk-sops, base sloth, farre hence landed,
(Soile changed soule-soild still) England's dregs, discharged,
To plant'(supplant!) Virginia, home-disgorged :
Where Vertues praise frames good men Stories armour
Gainst Time, Achilles like, with best Arts charged ;
Pallas, all-arm'd, all learn'd, can teach Sword-Grammer,
Can Pens of Pikes ; Armes t' Arts; to Scholar, Souldier ; hammer.
 &c. &c.**

somewhat motley in its contents, but curious and instructive withal ; and, I will be free to add, of ex-

Mr. Grenville's copy is bound in a style worthy of its beauty by C. Lewis, in olive-colour morocco. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark the usual copy, with the *genuine prints* of the Duchess of Richmond and Captain Smith, at 6*l.* 6*s.*

I have a strong doubt whether a perfect copy of the *Voyages* collected by MELCHISEDEC THEVENOT, with *all* its parts and varieties, be not of as rare occurrence as a perfect copy of De Bry : doubtless, however, it is of infinitely less value and importance. Yet Colonel Stanley's copy, although not on large paper, and apparently far less perfect than the one I am about to describe, was not purchased under the sum of 14*l.* 14*s.* Brunet is delightfully communicative, apparently from the copious materials of Camus : yet that active bibliographer appears never to have seen a copy on LARGE PAPER. Such a copy adorns the library of Mr. Grenville : and that copy is a Museum Duplicate. Prefixed to it, is the following memorandum by its very intelligent and accurate possessor. " This is a large paper copy of the edition of 1663, 1664, 1666, and 1672 : with additions from that of 1696. It contains all that is described by Camus, except a 17th page of the Spanish fragment ; six leaves of Appendix to the Hist. of Mogul ; and ten leaves, from page 48 of Asganii Sassonii ; which three articles were equally wanting in Huet's copy, though they are found at the end of that of the Corps Legislatif, at Paris. This copy however has, in tom. i. p. 50, of the *Voyage de Bouteko* a Map, with variations, not noticed by Camus. Connected with the *Voyage à Pekin*, part iii. are a few duplicate plates, to shew the superiority of the originals to the counterfeits or re-engravings. At the end of this third part, is "*Explication de la Carte de Telmer*," never seen by Camus but once, and not in any other copy of Thevenot." Camus, p. 283.

Brunet notices the usual termination of the "*Asganii Sassonii*" with page 48 ; and, indeed, observes upon the usual absence of the three latter treatises contained in Mr. Grenville's copy. As to the EMBELLISHMENTS of Thevenot, the chief merit of them consists in the Maps, which are numerous and curious. The figures are generally coarse and ill executed ; but a decided exception must be made in favour of a very pretty small plate, vignette-wise, which occurs in vol. i. p. 17, of the *Voyage de Terri* ; representing the Grand Mogul,

tremely great difficulty of acquisition—with all its parts in an unmutilated state.

The beginning of the eighteenth century witnessed a most valuable performance in the “*Account of the Voyages made by the Portuguese and Spaniards*,” &c. published by L. L. Gottfried, in the Dutch tongue, at Leyden, in 1707, in eight folio volumes :* and within half a century from this period, the English had again to boast of some valuable Collections of Voyages, to which the names of CHURCHILL and HARRIS are prefixed as Editors. The former published his six handsome folio volumes in 1732; the latter, in two similar volumes, in 1744. In the year ensuing, appeared a Collection of Voyages and Travels compiled from the library of the Earl of Oxford: a library, which, as it united MSS. with printed books, may be said to rival, if not eclipse, that of the great Colbert in France.

Selim Sha (with a hawk on his fist) the Sultan Coroome, and a female Slave his wife. They are each in profile, and very like, in figure, dress, and form, what we see in the usual highly decorated MSS. of Persia and Hindoostan. The counterfeits, or reprints, introduced in Mr. Grenville's copy, are doubtless very much inferior to the originals; some few of which (as the veiled lady on horseback, led by a slave) have sufficient spirit and effect. This copy is bound in red morecco by C. Lewis, in the most appropriate style. It has the four parts in two volumes. I might have noticed that Thevenot's Collection consists of different curious Voyages which have not been published, or which have been translated (in the French tongue) from Hakluyt, Purchas, and other English, Dutch, Portuguese, German, and Spanish travellers.†

* Brunet (vol. ii. p. 110) makes the date 1727 as well as 1707.

† Mr. Payne tells me that he has a strong recollection of a fine, large paper, perfect copy, bound in old morocco, possessed by his father; but knows not its present “locus in quo.” I heartily wish Mr. Payne would leave us, as a legacy, all his *Book Reminiscences*—the Bibliomaniac would rejoice to possess them. There are Reminiscences extant which might be thought less deserving of record.

The note below* will make the reader acquainted with the pecuniary value of all these Works.

There were yet minor publications, of a similar character ; such as the Collections of ASTLEY, 1745, 4to. four volumes ; and Dampier 1729, in four octavo volumes.† The labours of our immediate neighbours,

He adds, that the author's real name was JOHN PHILIP ADELINUS ; and that the work was reprinted in the same (Dutch) language in thirty octavo volumes. Of the price of either edition, I can say nothing. The celebrated bookseller Vander Aa, of Leyden, was the publisher of the folio impression.

* First of CHURCHILL. Messrs. Payne and Foss, mark a neat copy ON LARGE PAPER, at the moderate sum of 8*l.* 8*s.* ; but then it is the first edition of 1732. I observe that a large paper copy of the best edition of 1744, with the Harleian Collection of Voyages of 1745—in all, eight volumes—"very fine copies, uniformly bound out of sheets, in russia, by Walther," was sold for the ponderous sum of 36*l.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. My friend Mr. G. Hibbert may boast of a fine similar copy, in white calf, with rich gilt tooling on the back. It should be remembered that *either* edition of Churchill contains several pieces from original MSS. and others then first published in the English language. Watt, in his *Bibl. Brit.* mentions an edition as early as 1704, and as late as 1752. As to HARRIS'S Collection, let any one inspect the curious contents only of the first volume, as exhibited by Mr. Harris in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, p. 260, and he will not hesitate a moment respecting the importance of this work. I find a neat copy of the best edition of it, 1744-48, with maps and plates marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch. The Collection from the HARLEIAN LIBRARY may be worth half the sum.

† Astley's Collections appear to have attracted little notice: They are a piracy of *Campbell's* edition of *Harris's Collection*, and yet I observe that a copy of them, bound in russia, was sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* at the sale of the Merly Library in 1813. Whoever chooses to consult the pages of Mr. Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, or the *Retrospective Review*, vol. viii. p. 73, will readily see what an interesting voyage round the world was made by Captain William Dampier. This Collection contains many of *his* achievements, with those of

French, must not be forgotten. Their “*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des Missions étrangères.*” Paris, 1780, 12mo. 26 volumes, should find a place in the gilded upper shelves of a well-furnished library of *any* description. I knew an “old” friend who solaced himself, during eight and twenty long wintery nights, by the perusal of these “edifying and curious Epistles.” If any keen book Angler chooses to bait his hook with a five pound note of the Bank of England, he may, at a public auction, catch the whole of this savoury fry of sparkling little fish. The gilt tooling of Padaloup or De Rome may represent their scales, like those of the carp, “bedropped with gold.” Very recently there has appeared a French work of more intrinsic value; namely, the “*Bibliothèque Portative des Voyages,*” Paris, 1810, in 41 octodecimo volumes, with an Atlas, in 8vo. This collection contains the travels of *Norden, Cook, Macartney, Barrow, and Tavernier.*

Reverting to our own country, it remains only to notice the Collections of Voyages and Travels by Mr. PINKERTON and Mr. ROBERT KERR. Of the former, commenced in 1808 and concluded in 1814, in seventeen quarto volumes, with maps, &c. a well bound copy may be obtained for 26*l.* 5*s.* It must not be denied that it is the most valuable Collection of Voyages extant.* Mr. Kerr’s Collection, published in 1811-17, comprises eighteen octavo volumes.

Wafer, Funnel, Cowley, Sharp, Wood, and Roberts. A copy of it was purchased by Lord Essex, at the sale of Dr. Heath’s library, for 3*l.* 17*s.* At the sale of the Merly Library, it produced little more than half this sum.

* The xviiith volume contains a copious Catalogue of Books on Voyages and Travels, and an excellent Index. With these Voyages,

And thus, in the preceding twenty-five pages, will the reader find a Collection of Voyages, &c. which, while they exhibit an imperishable monument of the talents and enterprise of human beings, in every civilised quarter of the globe, will furnish him with a key to the knowledge of almost every country however remote, or any productions, however rare and extraordinary. Happy the man—be he “YOUNG” or “OLD”—who possesses these treasures; but happier far shall he be, who applies them to right uses and purposes; and who, looking

“—through Nature, up to Nature’s God,” learns to cherish the gentler emotions of charity and benevolence towards “all sorts and conditions of men,” and to be grateful for the comparative blessings, which, under a civilised state, it is his happiness to enjoy.

should be uniformly bound the GEOGRAPHY of Mr. Pinkerton with fifty-two maps, published in 1817, 4to. in two vols. I find this latter work marked in boards, at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss and Messrs. Lackington, Harding, and Co. The Collection of Mr. Kerr may be obtained for about 7*s.* 6*d.* a volume, in boards: see the last mentioned Catalogue, no. 3758.

CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS.

It should seem that the next natural step, in this department of bibliography, was, to present the reader with a few of the more popular works which describe the CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS of the Globe; that is to say, with the discoveries of those Navigators who have visited, the different quarters of the world. And here, the reader's recollection will almost immediately furnish him with the illustrious names of Drake, Dampier, Anson, Cook, and Vancouver—among his own countrymen: Carreri among the Italians; and Pérouse, D'Entrecasteaux, and Marchand among the French. A sum, hardly exceeding fifty sovereigns, will place good copies of all these circumnavigations on the shelf of the unfastidious Collector.

The earliest book relating to the exploits of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, appeared in 1587; and the latest, in 1653.* The text of these impressions will be found reprinted in the Collections of Voyages by Osburn and Callander. Honest WILL DAMPIER is entitled to every praise: if not for the extent and importance, at

* The first book, was that which described his *Services performed against Cales*; 1587, 4to.: the second, "*a summary and true Discourse of his West India Voyage*;" 1589, 4to. Latin editions had appeared the preceding year. His "*life and death*," was published at Oxford in 1596, 8vo. A work called "*Sir Francis Drake revived*," appeared in 1626, 4to.: and again, in 1653, 4to. or "*A true relation of his foure voyages to the West Indies*." I find a fine copy of this latter work, with a portrait of Drake, selling for 4*l.* 4*s.* at the sale of the Stanley Library. The earlier pieces are not rare; and may be worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* each.

least for the accuracy and interest, of his discoveries; and it is gratifying to have to record that a more spirited and impartial estimate of the value of his travels is no where to be found, than in the recent edition of the *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne*.* The fruits of his navigations lie within a narrow and reasonable compass, and some four or five octavo volumes furnish us with all that has survived of his labours. Had his auto-biography been extant, I can conceive nothing more original and amusing than it would have been. His integrity, hardihood, and simplicity were equally conspicuous throughout all his transactions.

The name of ANSON is entitled to more general respect. This enterprising Navigator, who afterwards

* “However this may be, all his defects ought to be overlooked by posterity from the fruits to be gathered by the perusal of his first voyages. They contain descriptions, made by a man, gifted with the most accurate coup-d’œil, the most delicate tact, and with an exquisite judgment. An air of truth, a precision, and yet rapidity of style, which charms the reader, reign throughout the whole of these descriptions. . . . His treatise upon winds, tides, and currents, is among the best works of the kind: facts only are stated, but they are arranged and methodised with surprising ability.” Edit. 1813, vol. x. p. 479. His “*Account of a New Voyage round the World*” was published in 1697, 8vo. 3 vols. with maps and cuts: again in 1699, and 1703, 8vo. 3 vols. His “*Voyage to New Holland*” appeared in 1781, &c. the whole being not only reprinted in separate forms, but reprinted collectively, in Callander’s *Voyages*. The *embellishments* in Dampier’s *Voyages* must not be criticised: the text redeems a multitude of graphic sins. At the sale of the Merly Library, a copy of Dampier’s *Voyages* 1729, 8vo. 4 vols. was sold for 2l. 1s. I suspect that the earlier editions of Dampier are getting scarce; as I find no copies of them in the catalogues of our principal booksellers. Pinkerton (*Collection*, vol. xi.) has reprinted his *New Holland and Account of the Philippine Islands*.

rose to the highest honours of his profession, made a sort of *fighting* and *capturing* voyage round the world. He was the veriest bull-dog of all circumnavigators : loving nothing better than tough contests by sea and by land. A Spanish galleon or an hostile town was equally an object of attack ; and he returned from his three years and nine months absence from his native country, laden with more spoils and wealth than it had fallen to the lot of any individual to bring home. Considering what he saw and what he accomplished, it is to be regretted that we are not in possession of a more perfect record of his achievements. It is also to be regretted that Dr. Johnson has not written a *Life of Anson* as a companion to that of Drake, (which is among his minor and more simply written pieces of biography) and which should be read by every man curious in the annals of marine adventure. Let me inform both the young and the old, that very little more than a sovereign will place Anson's quarto volume upon their shelves. It was first published in 1748 ; and considering the noble navigator to have been "alive and hearty" at the period of its publication—himself not dying till 1762—it is surprising how he could have permitted so unworthy a production to have seen the light.*

* "Unworthy" in every respect is the volume which records the achievements of the intrepid Anson.† It was published in 4to. in 1748, but there are titles with the date of 1749. The French Biographical Dictionary (vol. ii. p. 240) assigns incorrectly the date

† Lord Anson was one of the plainest and bluntest of mankind. He had studied little, and cared less for, the rules of polished society : and though he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, it was said of him—that "he had been round the world but never in it." The French have properly recorded this anecdote—"il avait fait le tour du monde, et il n'y était jamais

BYRON followed Anson. Indeed he was a companion (though a young one) of his voyage : and although the public scarcely recollect any thing of his adventures,* it should be remembered that HE was the man who more particularly stimulated Cook to his unrivalled discoveries. At the name of this latter, great circumnavigator, there is not a British heart but what

of 1746. The author of the text was either a Mr. Robina or a Mr. Walter ; let Mr. Chalmers's untwisting of this knot satisfy the curious. *Biogr. Dict.* vol. ii. p. 228. The PLATES are in truth barbarously bad. Look (inter alias) at the view of the "*Streight Le Maire*," &c. p. 74 : the ships look like black spiders. But more appallingly terrific is the burning of the town of *Payta*, on the coast of Santa Fee : p. 201,—“ a whole town on fire at once, especially a place that burnt with such facility and violence, being a very singular spectacle. Mr. Brett [Lord Anson's second Lieutenant, and to whom he confided the attack on the town] had the curiosity to delineate its appearance, together with that of the ships in the harbour, which may be seen in the annexed plate.” It may indeed : but if the reader were not thus instructed by the text, he might misconceive the burning of this town for—any thing but what it was really intended to be. It is the consummation of barbarous art : the work of a seven *months* apprentice. All the copies of this book, which I have seen, look like large paper : but I believe there is only one size. Upon the whole, I cannot conscientiously advise the giving of more than a sovereign for Anson's circumnavigatory labours ; and note—they are reprinted in the Collections of Callander and others. To read the text *without* the plates must be a comfort. An excellent account of the Voyages of ANSON and BYRON appeared in the xxth number of the Retrospective Review.

* They form the first part of the Collection of Voyages by Dr. Hawkesworth, 1773, 4to. 3 vols. : and will richly reward a sedulous perusal.

entré”) A curious anecdote, not altogether unbibliographical, belongs to Anson's Voyage round the World. Mordaunt Cracherode, the father of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, of celebrated BOOK-FAME, went out to make his fortune, as a Commander of the Marines, in Anson's ship. He returned, in consequence of his share of prize money, a wealthy man. Hence the property of his son—and hence the *Bibliotheca Cracherodiana*, in the British Museum.

alternately glows with transport and melts with pity. The spirit, disinterestedness, penetration, physical and intellectual energies, of Captain JAMES COOK, fitted him in an especial manner for the various and extraordinary discoveries which he so successfully accomplished ; and to which, alas ! he fell a victim and a sacrifice. Never were such labours closed by such a tragical catastrophe : and if the eulogies of the good and wise, of all countries, be grateful to departed spirits, surely there is no spirit which can be soothed with purer attestations of worth, and higher acknowledgments of excellence, than that of this unparalleled and most unfortunate commander. The publications (in the order in which they appeared) that record his discoveries, are stated in the subjoined note.* To the

* Let me be allowed, in the first place, to make mention of the eulogies bestowed on Cook by the “ wise and the good.” Biographies are easily referred to : but the testimonies of competent judges may not be so much within the immediate consultation of the reader. The judgment of PÉROUSE is referred to by the editors of his *Voyage autour du Monde*. “ Equitable et modeste autant qu’éclairé, on verra avec quel respect il parlait de L’IMMORTEL COOK.” And Marchand, in a similar voyage printed in 1798, (of which by and by) calls our maritime hero “ Navigateur le plus expérimenté, le plus infatigable, qu’ayent vu les deux Océans.” Vol. i. p. lxxij. And now for the publications of the discoveries of this great circumnavigator.

It is usual to begin with his *first voyage*, as published by Dr. Hawkesworth, in conjunction with the voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret : in 1773, 4to. 3 vols. Captain Cook himself, published his *Second Voyage* towards the South Pole and round the World, in 1777, 4to. 2 vols. and in 1785, (after his death) appeared his third voyage—to the *Pacific Ocean*, comprehending its conclusion by Captain King. The assassination of Captain Cook took place in the Sandwich Islands in February 1779. The literary part, or the arrangement and composition of the text, was the performance of Dr. Douglas, the late celebrated Bishop of Salisbury ; and the plates were under the especial management of the late Sir Joseph Banks.

volumes of Cook, add those of Captain GEORGE VAN-
COUVER; containing a *Voyage of Discovery to the*

Prefixes to the third voyage, of which the text is remarkable for its plain and perspicuous style, the Bishop has given an introduction containing the substance of the two preceding voyages. The PLATES are necessarily a very material object to be attended to in the purchase of a good copy of these three voyages. On looking through them, one discovers the names of engravers justly eminent in their day; such as Pouncey, Lerpiniere, Hall, Caldwell, Sherwin, Byrne, Woollet, Basire and Bartolozzi. The drawings of the first voyages were by William Hodges; an artist of acknowledged eminence in his department, and those of the third were from the accurate pencil of Webber, on the spot, and under the eye of the great Circumnavigator. To say that these plates are always, and in every respect, worthy of the reputation of the engravers, would be to advance a very inaccurate position. Both in the first and second voyages, there are great and palpable inequalities. A few copies of the second voyage have proof impressions of the plates struck off on a large folio or atlas size, which are now become very rare. The plates of the third voyage, executed under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Banks, have much greater pretensions to general commendation; but many specimens of birds and fruits, in the second voyage, can hardly be excelled; and the burin of Record, in implements of husbandry, &c. and weapons of attack and defence, leaves nothing to be desired.

But it is after the graphic embellishments of the *third* voyage, that the purchaser must more particularly look. This publication was conducted by Messrs. G. Nicol and Cadell; and such was the care and attention paid to the delivery of copies, in the exact order in which they were subscribed for, that the hundredth or the first thousandth subscriber had precisely his hundredth or first thousandth copy. The sale of the work was equal to the celebrity of the Circumnavigator; whose horrible death had excited an intense and general interest. Not fewer than 4000 copies of these three 4to. volumes, with a magnificent Atlas folio of plates, were sold during the first year of the publication. A few of the first impressions of the plates are yet to be found among the stores of Mr. Nicol. The work was twice or thrice reprinted; but a book-connoisseur of *correct tact* must seek for the first impressions of the plates of the

North Pacific Ocean and round the World:" performed between the years 1790 and 1795, and published in 1798, 4to. 3 vols. with a folio volume or charts and maps. A good copy of these four volumes may be worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

I pass slightly over the circumnavigations of ORDOÑES DE CEVALLOS, and GEMELLI CARRERI,* to make

edition of 1785, with the second or third edition of the letter press; inasmuch as these latter editions were better printed. It may be now, therefore, high time to talk about the *prices* of these several works. I find a copy of the third Voyage, "with the Atlas plates from the *first* edition, and the usually added plate of Cook's death, engraved by Bartolozzi," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: and of the second Voyage of 1777, there is a neat copy, with good impressions of the plates, marked at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* another copy of the second voyage, in boards, is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* Messrs. I. and A. Arch mark the complete set in eight volumes, including Dr. Hawkesworth's Collection, at 24*l.*: another copy, half bound, at 17*l.* 17*s.* and the first edition of the South Pole voyage, in boards, "with the plates printed upon folio paper, before the numbers were inserted" at 12*l.* 12*s.* Messrs. Longman and Co. have most judiciously reprinted the whole of Cook's Voyages, with plates, in 7 volumes 8vo. at the reasonable price of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

With the Voyages of Cook, is usually collected that of George Forster round the World, in Cook's ship, which relates to physical and ethical observations, Geography, and Natural History; *Lond.* 1777, 4to. 2 vols. Consult the *Bibl. Heath*, n°. 2814, and n°. 2815 for a picked copy of Cook's third voyage. To these, add Kippis's *Life and Death of Captain Cook*, 1788. 4to. Brunet, (vol. i. page 455) will supply a few other particulars, with French versions of Hawkesworth and Cook. Upon the whole, choice copies of all these quarto tomes are proud features in the library of ANY Collector.

* The voyage of Pedro Ordoñez de Cevallos was published at Madrid in 1614, 4to.: but the circumnavigatory voyage of ANTONIO PIGAFETTA, published in Milan nearly a century before (namely, in 1517, 4to.) should not be omitted. Mr. Pinkerton, in his list of voyages and travels, vol. xvii. p. 252, makes this first edition of Pigafetta, erroneously, of the date of 1556. At the sale of Colonel Stanley's

room for the mention of the more important maritime discoveries of the FRENCH SCHOOL; and therein more especially of the lamented Pérouse, and the laudable but unsuccessful labours, in pursuit of him, by Labillardiere and D'Entrecasteaux. The work of PÉROUSE, with a portrait of that intrepid commander prefixed, appeared at Paris in 1797, in four quarto volumes.*

library, an edition of 1536, 4to. purporting to be the first, was purchased by Mr. Heber for 17*l.* 17*s.* It was reprinted by Amoretti at Milan, in 1800, 4to. and again in 1805: and in the French language in 1811, 8vo. It should be remembered that this voyage is also the celebrated voyage of Ferdinando Magellan, from whom the streights, so called, derive their name: and it should be also remembered that Antonio Pigafetta must be distinguished from his descendant Filippo, whose "*Relatione del reame di Congo e delle circonvicine contrade*," was published at Rome in 1591, 4to. and translated into the Latin language as a portion of the *Petits Voyages* of De Bry. It was also translated into English and published by John Wolfe in 1597, 4to., with the plates copied from De Bry's: and I find Mr. Heber giving 3*l.* 4*s.* for a copy of this latter work at the sale of Mr. Towneley's library. A copy at the sale of the White Knights library brought about half the sum.

CARRERI'S circumnavigation was published at Naples, in 1699, in 7 vols. 8vo. with cuts: and translated into French by Le Noble, and published in 1719, in 6 vols. 12mo. But consult the excellent account of Gemelli Carreri to be found in the *Biographie Universelle*, &c. vol. xvii. p. 49.

* I will be brief in the notice of the works of the above Navigators, because they are well known, and are of every day's purchase. *Voyage de la Pérouse autour du Monde*, Paris, 1797, 4to. 4 vols. The miniature prefixed is from a painting of Tardieu, and looks like a strong resemblance. *Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de la Pérouse*, 1791-2: Par le C^{en}. Labillardiere. Paris, An. VIII. (1800) 4to. 2 vols. *Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux, envoyé à la recherche de la Pérouse*. A Paris, 1808, 4to. 2 vols. No mention of Labillardiere is made in the preface; but on the death of D'Entrecasteaux (p. xi.) Auribeau was appointed to succeed him. A year or two before, however, appeared "*Voyage autour du Monde pendant les années*,"

That of the Citizen Labillardiere, in 2 quarto volumes, 1800; and the more important one of D'ENTRECASTEUX in 1808, 4to. 2 vols.* These volumes are all handsomely printed, and the last work is enriched with many plates of coasts, headlands, and soundings, &c. They are alike destitute of picturesque embellishments. I might perhaps have made mention of the circumnavigatory labours of KRUSENSTERN, printed in the German language, in 1810, in 3 quarto volumes, with an Atlas folio; but as I have omitted the names of Turnbull, Dixon, and Portlock, (minor circumnavigators) of my own country, there is the less necessity to expatiate on the discoveries of other foreigners. It may, be as well to state, that an *English Version* of Krusenstern, by Richard Belgrave Hopner, Esq. was published in 1813, in 2 volumes, quarto. The Collection of Voyages in the South Sea, from its first discovery by Europeans, until the commencement of the Reign of George the Third, by the late ADMIRAL BURNEY, should, however, be added to this list. Every thing and every body, connected with the illustrious Cook, merits something like a distinct notice; and therefore I am unwilling that the recent performance of Admiral Burney, who was Captain Cook's *First Lieutenant*, should be dismissed without a specification of the leading features of his work.

1790-1-2, par ETIENNE MARCHAND. Par C. P. Claret Fleurieu. Paris, An. vi. The introduction is exceedingly interesting; and in the summary of Circumnavigators, honourable mention is made (as noticed in a preceding note) of the labours of Cook. Let me only further observe, that beautiful copies of all these French publications, bound in russia, are found at Althorp.

* I refer the reader to Pinkerton's list for the present omissions, which are few indeed in number; and defective in no respect in the *importance* of the books omitted.

The general title is thus: *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, from the Earliest Discovery of that Sea by Europeans*; comprehending all the Voyages in the South Sea, to the commencement of the reign of his late Majesty, and previous to the Voyages in Hawkesworth's Collection, which follows without any chasm, as an immediate sequel; including also a History of the Buccaneers of America, with 39 maps, charts, &c. in 5 vols. 4to. price 4l. 4s. in boards. A very few copies are printed on fine paper. This work, says the Quarterly Review,* “displays a rare union of nautical and literary research, and the liberal spirit which it breathes, is honourable to the Author's profession and his country.”

* *Quarterly Review*, vol. xvii. p. 1.

ASIA.

HAVING given a pretty full account of COLLECTIONS of VOYAGES, and of CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS of the Globe, I proceed to lay before my readers, both “young” and “old,” a sketch of a few of the more important voyages and travels which relate to the most ancient, and, with the exception of America, the largest quarter of the World: to those regions, once the scene of an earthly paradise,

“ where God or angel guest,
With Man, as with his friend familiar, used
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast.”

Of course I allude to ASIA. Dismissing, in the briefest possible manner, what hath been written upon this country by Herodotus, Arrian, Ptolemy, and others of the ancient school, including the *Minor Greek Geographers*,* I commence with the notices

* The notices of Asia by Herodotus, and more especially the memorable voyage of Nearchus, (rendered familiar to British readers by the version and edition of Arrian by the late Dr. Vincent, and by the Doctor's own account of the voyage and Periplus of the Erythræan Sea) need scarcely be dwelt upon. Ptolemy's map of Asia is republished by Mr. Murray (vol. i. page 448) in his *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia*, 1820, octavo, three vols.—a work, before (page 379) especially commended, and to which, as will be obvious, I shall have such frequent occasion to refer. In regard to the information incidental to India, to be found in the ancient minor Greek Geographers, edited in 4 vols. 8vo. by Hudson, in 1698, I cannot venture upon recommending the reader—unless his purse be well garnished with pistoles—to purchase these rare and high-priced tomes. He will be pleased to read what is said of them in my

of Tudela, Marco Polo, and Mandeville. Benjamin, the son of Jonas of Tudela, a Spanish Jew, was among the earliest of Asiatic Travellers in the middle ages. His work, which is rather curious than valuable, has been translated into the English, French, and other languages.* MARCO POLO, although greatly surpassed by subsequent travellers in the extent, variety, and importance of the information imparted, is neverthe-

Introd. to the Classics, vol. ii. p. 439, and to unite in the wish of Toup, that the University of Oxford (now so laudably smitten with a passion for reprinting) would republish, with such additions and corrections as recent researches have brought to light, these intrinsically valuable volumes. Upon LARGE PAPER—but why am I about to run riot? Only this much be conceded to me: to mention a remarkably fine copy of the first two volumes, in original calf binding, in the Pepysian library at Cambridge. I have seen fine and perfect copies on large paper in the Luton and Althorp Collections; among the “lock up” rarities in Christ Church Library, Oxford; in Cleveland Square; in Portland Place; but is not all this running EXCEEDINGLY riot? It is: it is: and I desist. Let me however earnestly entreat and exhort Messrs. Elmsley and Gaisford to take heed to the republication of the MINOR GREEK GEOGRAPHERS, first edited by Joseph Hudson.

* The FIRST EDITION of Tudela's text was by Montanus, who translated it from the original Hebrew, and published in the office of Plantin, 1575, 8vo: but a better version appeared by Constantine Lempereur ab Oppyck, a professor of theology at Leyden; who brought it out in an elegant form at the Elzevir press, in 1633, 12mo.: a copy of which was sold for 7s. 6d. at the sale of Dr. Heath's library, and for 1l. 13s. in black morocco, at that of Colonel Stanley's library. Both editions contain the original Hebrew. An English version appeared in 1783, 8vo.: and a better French one was published by Barathier at Amst. in 1784, 2 vols. 12mo. But it is in a yet better form among the French versions of old travels, in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, published by Pierre Bergeron in 1735, 4to. 2 vols. Consult Pinkerton, vol. xvii. p. 126; who is here comparatively communicative.

less one of the most authentic and valuable of the middle age writers of travels; and, luckily for Englishmen, this country can boast of the most correct, full, and satisfactory version and edition of his labours extant. I allude to the masterly publication, in a quarto form, which has been recently put forth by Mr. Marsden;* and my obligations to which have been already declared in a public manner. The ardent and the curious Bibliomaniac will doubtless revel in the possession (should he be ever able to possess it) of the first printed text of Polo's travels in the *German* language†—but the sober-minded and dispas-

* “ Mr. Marsden, in his recent very learned edition (1818, 4to.) of these travels, has collected and placed in the clearest light all the evidences of their authenticity, drawn both from ancient and modern sources. His labours have smoothed the task, which would otherwise have been difficult, of analyzing the description given by Marco of the eastern world.” Murray; vol. i. p. 161. The reader should know that Marco Polo was a Venetian—son of Maffeo, and nephew of Nicolo, Polo—both of whom undertook the first voyage to the countries in question, and both of whom were eclipsed by the enterprise and energies of Marco. Mr. Marsden's book (2l. 12s. 6d.) should be in every *professed* collection of Voyages and Travels.

† The curious reader may see a full and particular account of this first German impression in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. ii. p. 176-9, together with a fac-simile of the portrait capriciously introduced as that of Marco Polo himself. Mr. Murray has inaccurately dated this edition 1471. It is so rare, that only one other copy of it is known; which is in the Imperial Library at Vienna—and Mr. Marsden had gone a considerable way through his labours, before he was put in possession of a transcript of the Vienna copy. Lord Spencer's copy, in every respect sound and desirable, was obtained at Munich, by Mr. John Payne—when he sprung a mine, at that place, of several very *mysterious* and precious tomes. Polo's travels have been translated into Italian, (1497) French, (1566) and Spanish, 1720. An early English version appeared in 1579: again in Purchas; and latterly in Pinkerton. Messrs. Arch had the courage to give 3l. 13s. 6d.

sionate Collector will embrace, with a better-regulated fondness, the intelligible and uncorrupted version of Marsden. The name of Marsden must not however be dismissed, without the mention and strong recommendation of his *History of the Island of Sumatra*, in one quarto volume, of which the third and latest edition is, I believe, that of 1810. This may be pronounced to be one of those works, as nearly approaching perfection as such a subject is capable.

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE is our next most ancient and popular Eastern traveller.* Whatever may be the estimation in which his Work is held abroad, there are certainly good proofs of its having been long favourably received at home. Leaving the cabinets of the curious in quiet possession of the French and Italian impressions in the fifteenth and sixteen centuries, the unambitious Collector may rest well satisfied with the handsomely printed edition, in a large octavo form, of the date of 1725 : which yet however maintains a stiff price. It is a mistake to suppose

for the Latin version, printed in 1671, 4to. at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library ; and 10*l.* 10*s.* were given for an early edition, *sine ullâ notâ*, in the same language, at the sale of the White Knights library.

* The versions of Mandeville, even in ms., must have been numerous, and widely scattered abroad. A French and an Italian edition appeared in 1480, nineteen years before the appearance of the legitimate text of the author, in the English language. Brunet correctly notices these early impressions, of which I have seen a copy of the Italian, in the libraries of Mr. Grenville and Mr. Wilbraham—so rich in publications of this character. There are numerous reimpressions of each in the xvth century. Lord Spencer has the Bologna edition of 1492, 4to. The Duke of Marlborough's copy of the Bologna edition of 1497 was sold for 3*l.* : and a fine copy of an old Latin edition, *sine ullâ notâ*, was sold, at the sale of his library in

that there are copies on large paper. I have never seen the volume but of one size. Shall I provoke the smile, or the frown of the reader by the mention of the name of MENDEZ PINTO? pronounced, in a well known comedy, to be at least a “liar of the second magnitude!” Yet time has caused the truth to be filtered through the supposed falsehood of this text; and, bating some exceptions, (rather in the shape of exaggeration than studied fiction) Pinto may be acknowledged among the most valuable as well as early of the Explorers of the Southern Coasts of Asia. The *précis* of his exploits, by Mr. Murray,* is really a piece of witchery to peruse.

1819, for 9*l.* 9*s.* Several other copies were in the same collection. But very much rarer than either of these—and so rare, as to baffle all present enquiries to identify a copy—is the first, hitherto known, ENGLISH VERSION, put forth by Wynkyn de Worde in 1499, 4*to.*: of which a particular description is given, together with some account of Mandeville, in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 84, &c. Where the copy, there noticed, now reposes, is beyond the ken of the author of this work. The English reprints, in the sixteenth century, are said by Watt and Murray to be of the dates of 1503 and 1568: in the seventeenth, 1684: and in the eighteenth, I know of none but those of 1722, 1725, and 1727. Of the first of these, which has wretched wood-cuts, a copy was sold for 1*l.* 9*s.* at the Towneley sale: of the second,† a copy brought 3*l.* 7*s.* at the Stanley sale, and 3*l.* 15*s.* at Bindley's; and of the third, Mr. Payne marks a copy, “very neat,” at 2*l.* 2*s.* I do not know the *secret history* of the edition of 1725 selling so high.

* *Historical Account*, &c. vol. i. p. 234-261. The earliest edition of the *Peregrinaçam* of Mendez Pinto, in the original Portuguese language, is that of 1614, Madrid, folio: and if a very fine copy of the *Valencia* reprint in 1645, folio, produced the sum of 3*l.* 13*s.* at the

† It is not a little curious that of this very date, a work should appear by an author of the same name, called “a modest defence of Public Stews”—which I have heard more than once, resolutely contended for as the work of our worthy knight the Traveller!!! See other Mandevilles in Thorpe's Catalogue, p. ii. no. 9146.

I know not, however, if this sketch of the earlier travellers into Asia be complete, without some mention, however incidental, of the voyage of F. PYRARD, who is classed by Pinkerton (not *always* the soundest judge to appeal to) among “the most accurate and intelligent” of travellers. Pursuing the order of Mr. Murray, in his three delightful volumes, I proceed at

sale of the Stanley library, we may suppose the parent text to be worth 5*l.* 5*s.* There was a *Madrid* reprint of 1627. The Dutch version appeared in 1653: the French, in 1605; the German, in 1671; and the English, in 1663—rather a rare book—and again in 1692, folio: worth about 12*s.* 6*d.*

* “—*navigation aux Indes Orientales, aux Maldives, Molucques, au Bresil, &c.* Paris, 1615 or 1619, 8vo. First edition, according to Brunet; but Pinkerton makes it 1613. Neither seems to speak from authority; though both unite in considering the edition of 1679, 4to. as the best. Huet thought that Bergeron was the author of the text, from the oral instructions of Pyrard: consult Brunet, vol. iii. p. 174. Be this as it may, whoever reads the notice of this work by Pinkerton,† (*Coll. of Voyages*, vol. xvii. p. 163) will run with all his might and main to secure the first copy of it that turns up. And yet, whoever reads the very interesting account of the author, in the *Biographie Universelle*, 1823, vol. xxxvi. p. 348-50, will observe that Duval, who was the editor of the edition of 1679, and who boasts of having done, and who has certainly *done*, much towards the elucidation of the text, has unluckily omitted the *Vocabulary of the Maldivian language*, to be found in the preceding impressions; so that the purchaser will be a little embarrassed in his choice. A sort of Syllabus of the work, under the title of “*Discours du Voyage*,” &c. appeared in 1611; but which should seem to be hardly worth walking after.

† “Of the ancient travellers in India, PYRARD, who set out in 1600, and returned in 1611, is one of the most accurate and intelligent. His descriptions are concise and neat, and his accuracy has not been impeached. The account he gives of the *Maldives* continues the best we have, and that of Bengal, Cochin, Travancore and Kalicut, are of great value. His remarks on Ceylon, the isles of Sunda and the Moluccas, are more rapid, but those on the Brazils, though short, are full of curious matter.” But consult the new *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne*; as above referred to.

once to the notice of the labours of the *Portuguese*—the Discoverers of India: as I shall have occasion to mention, in another and more compressed form, the travellers who are introduced by him towards the end of his first volume.

At the very sound of Portuguese enterprise, the name of VASCO DE GAMA rushes upon our ear with a fond and enthusiastic sensation: and leaving the lovers of poetry to read the achievements of that great and dauntless navigator in the mellifluent numbers of Camoens,* I shall gently lead them to the more sober details of his exploits, to be found in the *Decads* of BARROS, and in the *Asia Portuguesa* of FARIA de SOUSA, and other similar bodies of travels!† Mean-

* Will “the young” or “the old” Collector aspire to the rarest and most splendid edition of this poet which has ever appeared, and which is described in tempting detail in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 143-5? At this moment, I know not whether any copy of it has been sold by auction. When it does, will thirty-six guineas enable GOTSCALEUS to become its purchaser?

† First of Barros. *As Decadas III de Asia dos feitos que os Portugeses fizeram, &c. de Joam de Barros*, printed at Lisbon, in 1552-63, 3 vols. folio: and reprinted in 1628† and again with those of Couto, or the 4th Decad, in 1736, 3 vols.; and again from 1778 to 1788 in 24 duodecimo volumes. The IVth Decad was printed in 1602: the Vth in 1612; the VIth and VIIth in 1614-16: the VIIIth, IXth, and Xth in 1673: all in folio. The XIth Decad is in MS. and so is the XIIth: and of the XIIth, only the first five books are printed. So astonishingly scarce are copies of this work, that Mr. Murray doubts if the VIIIth, IXth, Xth, and XIth Decads have been printed; but there is a printed copy of the VIIIth. and a COMPLETE SET OF THE WHOLE, in the library of His Majesty. A set is not only pronounced to be “presque introuvable” in France, by Brunet—but he knows of no catalogue which contains a copy of the IXth and Xth.

† A copy of this reprint was sold at the sale of the library of Don I. Antonio Conde for 12*l*.

while, the analysis of Mr. Murray, (vol. iii. p. 43-56) cannot fail to be a provoker of the appetite for a more abundant intellectual meal. Among the labours of the Portuguese Missionaries, those of Guzman are the more important; and if the result of *English Embassies*, having for their object many things in common with those of the Portuguese, be at all a topic which weighs with the Collector of Travels, let him form an acquaintance with the texts of HAWKINS and ROE.*

We have now reached the period, when it behoves us to render justice to the spirit of discovery and of

Decads. The *likeliest* quarters to meet with another such a copy, are the libraries of Lord Holland, and Messrs. Heber, Frere, and Southey—and where they are sure to be turned to good account. It may be remarked, that it is a work of extreme difficulty to specify accurately.

The *Asia Portuguesa* of MANUEL FARIA DE SOUSA, published in 3 folio volumes at Lisbon in 1666, with many curious cuts, is also exceedingly rare. A copy of it was sold at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 9*l*. An English translation appeared in 1695, 8vo. 3 vols. see *Bibl. Heath*, no. 2563; and *Bibl. Harl.* vol. ii. nos. 11494, 11524. With this work, should be united the *Europa Portuguesa* of Emanuel Faria de Sousa, published in 1671, folio, 2 vols. of which an extra bound copy, by Walther, was sold for 7*l*. at the same sale. Yet perhaps, of more importance than either, is the account of the Conquests of the Portuguese in India, which occupies the eight folio tomes of FERNAN LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA, and which was printed at Coimbra in 1552-4. Where shall we expect to find a copy of this curious work, if not in *one* of the foregoing libraries?

* The work of LUIZ GUZMAN is that of a Portuguese Missionary, and it incorporates an account of China and of Japan as well as of the East Indies. It was published at Alcala in 1601, in two folio volumes, and has become rare and high priced. The travels of Hawkins and Roe are found in the first volumes of the Collections of Purchas and Churchill. Roe, more fully in the latter: and again, separately, in 1740.

enterprise which actuated the FRENCH SCHOOL ; and wherein the names of Bernier, Tavernier, Thévenot, and Chardin, are eminently conspicuous. The nature of this work forbidding an exemplified notice of these labours in the *text*, the reader is referred to the subjoined note for the best editions* of the publications which record them. Following the order of Mr. Mur-

* First of BERNIER ; whose work, in two duodecimo volumes, 1679, with cuts—again in 1725, 12mo. 2 vols.—contains one of the best accounts of Hindoostan that has ever appeared ; including the first good account of Cashmeer and of several other countries. So says Pinkerton : but consult Murray, vol. ii. p. 183, &c. TAVERNIER'S is a better known, and more common work. It was published in the French language at Paris in 1679, 1692, and at Utrecht 1712, 12mo. 3 vols. with cuts. A copy of the latter edition was sold for 2*l.* 3*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. The first may be the more valuable, on account of the sharpness of the cuts ; but Brunet forbids the purchase of any edition subsequent to the date of 1712. An English version of Tavernier appeared in 1678, folio, with plates ; of which a very neat copy is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. JOHN THEVENOT, the traveller, must be distinguished from *Melchisedec* Thevenot, the Collector of Travels, (concerning whose work see p. 396, ante). The fullest edition of I. Thevenot's labours appeared in 1689, in 5 small octavo volumes, with cuts, which may be purchased for about a guinea. A high character is given of the writer in the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. ii. p. 696. CHARDIN is incomparably preferable to either of his precursors, but he is rather a Persian than a more Eastern traveller. His *Voyage en Perse et autres lieux de l'Orient* appears with every possible advantage in 4 quarto volumes published at Amsterdam in 1735 ; and a fine copy of this precious work yet rears its head in the market. Dr. Heath's copy was sold for 15*l.* 15*s.* ; but Colonel Stanley's, in blue morocco binding, brought nearly double that sum—namely, 28*l.* This is thought to be the best edition : but M. Langlès, an able editor, has recently (1811) put forth a new and handsome edition in ten octavo volumes—with an Atlas folio of eighty-one plates. For purity of text, this latter is probably the preferable impression ; yet

may, we enter upon the immense territory of HINDOOSTAN ; the chief seat of the *British Empire* in the East.

the thorough-bred bibliomaniac clings to his quarto with pertinacious fondness.

The name of RAYNAL (the Abbé) is doubtless connected with those writers, of the French School, who have treated of the affairs of India ; but the Abbé's work relating to India is purely philosophical and political ; the author never having visited that country. His "*Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*," was first published, according to Barbier, in 1770, in six octavo volumes : it was afterwards published at Geneva, in five volumes in quarto, and ten in octavo, in 1780 : the last volume of the quarto having maps : and a quarto Atlas accompanying the octavo impression. Brunet says the octavo is the preferable edition : but I find a copy of the quarto impression purchased by Lord Essex for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. Brunet gives a curious anecdote enough about the publication of this work. He says " that the Abbé Raynal, before he printed and published it at Geneva, and by Pellet, first printed *three copies only* at Stoupe's, at Paris ; of these, one was left with Stoupe ; the second was preserved by the Abbé ; and the third was left with Pellet ; as for the impression copy." By these means, he introduced his own corrections, and those of his friends, upon the margins of a printed copy, for the more immediate facility of publication.

Grimm says, that Diderot wrote one third part of it, which is not the least distinguished for the boldness of its sentiments : *Mem.* part iii. vol. iv. p. 85. But la Harpe says, that Diderot wrote the half of it ; and that though Raynal was really a better man than Diderot, yet that he, Diderot, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Helvetius, were among the most powerful prime movers of the French revolution : *Cours de Littérature*, vol. xv. p. 118 ; xvi. part i. p. 173-4. " J'ai lu" (says Barbier) " cette histoire politique, qu'on attribue avec raison à divers auteurs. Ces Messieurs declament plus qu'ils ne racontent ; et ce livre est moins une histoire, qu'une compilation hardie et irréligieuse de tout ce qu'ont dit les voyageurs."* *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iv. p. 182.

* Dr. Johnson flew out into a great passion, and perhaps with reason, when any one talked of the Abbé Raynal's history. Gibbon has drawn no very enviable

Yet before the notice of those writers who have more particularly written upon that country, be entered upon, it may be worth while to observe, not only that several of the authors *before* described make more or less mention of it—but that several, not at all previously noticed, are copious in their accounts; such as many whose works appear in the *Danish Asiatic Transactions*; while the labours of DAPPER, TIEFENTHALER, and VALENTYN* present the most copious

* First of the transactions of DANISH Travellers and Missionaries, under the title of “*Acten der Danischen Mission en Ost-Indien.*” They were published at Halle in 1718, in 13 vols. 4to., and have been continued to the year 1805, (if not later) comprising sixty-one volumes. These Acts) says Pinkerton) are cited as authority by Anquetil-du-Perron. They have been abridged in the Latin and German languages. But, in the German language, let Dapper’s “Asia, or a Description of the Empire of the Great Mogul, and of a large part of India,” published at Amsterdam in 1672, in 2 folio volumes, receive a quiet place at the bottom row of folios in the library of the Linguist: and if the *graphic* Connoisseur have a small void for the oblong folio of Romain de Hooze, which represents—EVERY THING—connected with the East and West Indies, let this brilliant tome be found in his cabinet. TIEFENTHALER is a “clarum nomen” in the list of oriental travellers; but the safest and pleasantest advice respecting his work, will be to recommend “the young Man” to procure the French version of it, with the researches of Anquetil du Perron, and the map of Rennell, in 1785, 4to. 3 vols. A copy of this valuable performance may be obtained for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* “The account of the Seikhs by Tieffenthaler is the most interesting we possess,” says Pinkerton.

picture of the Abbé himself. In a letter dated Lausanne, Sept. 30, 1783, he thus writes to Lord Sheffield; “Yesterday afternoon I lay, or at least sat, in state to receive visits, and at the same moment my room was filled with four different nations. The loudest of these nations was the single voice of the ABBÉ RAYNAL, who like your friend, has chosen this place for the asylum of freedom and history. His conversation, which might be very agreeable, is intolerably loud, peremptory and insolent: and you would imagine that he alone were the Monarch and legislator of the world.” *Post. Works*, vol. v. p. 330.

and curious details. But coming more collectively to the notice of Hindoostan, and carrying with us, as a safe guide in all our journeyings, the incomparable Map of MAJOR RENNELL, first published (with an octavo volume of explanation, containing an account of the Ganges and Burrampooter rivers) in 1788, I am anxious to recommend the *Asiatic Researches*, together with the works of SIR WILLIAM JONES,* to those who are more solicitous of minute and curious

I cannot dissemble my fondness for FRANC VALENTYN, although I am unable to read a single sentence in his work :—published in the Dutch language, in 1726, folio, in 8 volumes : but the plates are so curious and apparently faithful, as well as numerous—and the work being considered “ scarce and little known,” as well as “ the best hitherto published, relative to India,” I may venture to stimulate the curious to secure, as soon as possible, the fine old vellum-bound copy of it, which lies at Messrs. Payne and Foss, at the price of 7*l.* 7*s.* I remember, after the capture of Java, by the gallant Colonel Gillespie, looking over many plates in this work, which represent the streets of the capital through which the gallant English army marched in their road to victory. My friend, Mr. Brunet, rightly calls these volumes “ a very curious collection ; but being written in a language of limited circulation, their contents cannot be generally appreciated.” With the work of Valentyn, I am desirous of recommending two ancient volumes in the French language, which describe the adventures and discoveries of the Dutch in the East Indies, of that period—“ avec le vrai portrait au vif des habitans—le tout par plusieurs figures illustré ; par G. W. A. W. W.” Amst. 1538, folio. A second volume descriptive of Dutch enterprise, under Admirals J. Cornelius Nec, and Wilbrant de Warwic, appeared in 1609, folio. Just now, the present abode of a copy of either of these works escapes me.

* The *Asiatic Researches*, which owe their origin to the patronage of the celebrated Sir William Jones, and which were first published at Calcutta, have been reprinted in London in 14 quarto volumes : 1799—1821. The publication price is 25*s.* per volume. They are full of the most curious and valuable intelligence in every possible form, and on every possible subject. Need I dwell a moment on the

details connected with our East India territories—while, in lieu of these elaborate performances, the publications of BUCHANAN, MALCOLM, HAMILTON, and MILL, can scarcely fail to gratify a very large class of readers.*

recommendation of the works of SIR WILLIAM JONES, in 8 quarto volumes, 1799—1801—reprinted in 12 octavo volumes? A scholar, a critic, philosopher, lawyer, and poet—where shall we find, in the works of the SAME MAN, greater demonstrations of pure and correct feeling, and cultivated and classical taste, than in the volumes here noticed and recommended? ! The piety of Sir William Jones was not inferior to his learning. A thoroughly good, and great-minded man,—his caution, humility, and diffidence were equal to his learning and multifarious attainments; and there is a vigour and raciness in his translations of Persian Poetry, which give them the enchanting air of original productions. This great man may be said to have fallen a victim to the climate where he spent the latter portion of his life. He was prematurely cut off in his high career: but his grateful country numbers him among the most illustrious of her WORTHIES.

* DR. FRANCIS BUCHANAN'S works, connected with India, do infinite credit to his memory. His *Journey through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, Lond. 1807, 4to. 3 vols. is a most curious and instructive work. Those researches, of an ecclesiastical character, which distinguish the works of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, are too well known and appreciated to need being chronicled in this place. See the 1st. 2nd. and 16th volumes of the *Quarterly Review*. The works of SIR JOHN MALCOLM place him among the principal of statistical writers upon the East. His *History of Persia*, belongs to a subsequent place; but his papers in the *Asiatic Researches*, his *Sketch of the Sikhs*, and, above all, his *Memoir of Central India*, (1823, 8vo. 2 vols.) are productions of decided and general utility. The latter received an elaborate investigation in the *Quarterly Review* of January, 1824. But of the most obvious utility and merit, are the labours of Mr. Hamilton. Who, that has relatives in India, ("Alas, I feel I am *no actor* here!") can rest satisfied without the possession, not only of his *Gazetteer*, but of his *Geographical Description of Hindoostan*, in two quarto volumes, published

Yet *portions* of this great territory have stimulated the curiosity, and called forth the spirit of enterprise, of some of the most ardent and scientific of travellers—and those of our own country. The Himmaleh or *Himalaya* mountains—that vast and magnificent chain, which forms the northern boundary of Hindoostan, and is the immediate barrier between the kingdoms of Nepaul and Thibet—which, rising with its eternal snows, looks down even upon the proudest summits of the Andes—those stupendous heights have received the most delightful and satisfactory illustrations by *Messrs. Hardwicke, Webb, Raper, Colebrooke, Moorcroft, and Fraser.** THIBET should seem

at London, in 1820? Mr. James Mill, without having visited India, is nevertheless the author of a most spirited and popular *History of British India*, in three quarto—reprinted in 6 octavo volumes: obtainable in either shape, and at a moderate price.

* Consult the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. x. xi. and xii. and above all the very interesting Reviews of Works connected with these magnificent regions, in the xivth and xviith volumes of the *Quarterly Review*. Or, if these should not be at hand, let the work of *Mr. Murray's Asia*, be consulted; especially the whole of the first chapter of the 3d book in volume ii. The perusal is almost transporting. Does it from hence follow, that the *perpetual* height of snow, in the Himalaya range, is 17,000 feet—and that the Mont Blanc of this range is 27,000 feet in altitude? Colonel Kirkpatrick, in his Nepaul, seems to have first imparted to the public a notion of the marvellous height of these mountains; although Turner, in his Thibet, had more than a casual glimpse of them. The Colonel's extatic feelings are thus described—"the summit of *Chandragiri* which commanded a sublime amphitheatre, successively exhibiting to the delighted view the cities and numberless temples of the valley below: the stupendous mountain of *Sheoopoori*; the still super-towering *Jibjibia*, clothed to its snow-capped peak with pendulous forests; and, finally, the GIGANTIC HIMMALEH, forming the majestic back-ground of this wonderful and sublime picture." Murray, vol. ii. p. 429. Mr. Murray himself is even hurried along by the force of such impas-

hardly to stand in need of another historian, after the very admirable work of the late *Mr. Samuel Turner*, whose "*Account of an Embassy to the Court of Teshoo Lama*," in that country, together with the Views of Lieutenant Davis, and the Mineralogical and Botanical Observations of Mr. Saunders—all put forth in one splendid quarto volume, in 1800—cannot fail of meeting the approbation of every qualified judge. This performance is among the most perfect of those which relate to the northern parts of India.

NEPAUL has been brought before our eyes, as it were, by the labours of *Colonel Kirkpatrick* and *Dr. Hamilton*; and the Hon. M. Elphinstone's CAUBUL is a work which places its author in the first rank of historians and travellers in the East. Luckily, the labours of these gentlemen are neither costly nor rare:* and most earnestly do I recommend them,

sioned feelings. He mentions "the snowy pinnacles of the mighty Himmaleh: the almost unfathomable depth of the valley beneath, contrasted with the stupendous height of the mountains above, and the grandeur of their awful and cloud-capt boundary, producing an impression of sublimity amounting to terror." In Captain Hardwicke's tour, the two loftiest peaks in view, were those of *Gangoutri*, supposed to be the source of the Ganges, and *Jamauti*, that of the Jumna," p. 295.

Such are the regions in which the two mightiest rivers in Asia are supposed to have their sources; regions, still to be accurately and fully explored—notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts of Mr. Moorcroft, who has penetrated farther into the mountainous world of India, than any other European traveller. An outline of his truly instructive and interesting narrative may be found in the first number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. But EVERY author, above mentioned, deserves equal praise; and, if achievements, such as *they* performed, were always the result of TERRITORIAL CONQUEST, who might not envy the CONQUERED the felicity of their lot?

* COL. KIRKPATRICK'S *Nepaul*, an elegant 4to. volume, published in 1811, with a map and other engravings, was elaborately, and on

especially the book of Mr. Elphinstone, to every library of any pretension to a Collection of Voyages and Travels.

PERSIA, according to Mr. Murray's arrangement, next claims the attention of the bibliographer. Leaving the discoveries of earlier travellers to be found in the collection of Aldus, put forth in 1543-5, under the title *Viaggi fatti da Vinegia*,* I pass quickly the whole dispassionately, reviewed in the vth volume of the *Quarterly Review*, p. 305—332. The account of the Kingdom of *Caubul* of the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, was published in 1815, in a handsome quarto volume—and republished in two octavo volumes. Elaborate and exceedingly interesting reviews of it appeared in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* of the same year. A work of such excellence stands in need of no commendation here.

* The narratives of Zeno, Barbaro, and Contarini were first published in the *Viaggi fatti da Vinetia, alla Tana, in Persia, in India, &c.* collected by Antonio Manutius, and published by Paul Manutius in the Aldine Office, in 1543, and again in 1545, in one 8vo. volume of 180 leaves. The second edition, which has only 163 leaves, is the better printed book, according to Renouard; vol. i. p. 225, 234. A copy of the first edition was sold for 1*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of Mr. Bindley's Library, and for 3*l.* 7*s.* at that of Colonel Stanley's. ANTONY SHERELEY'S Travels were first published in 1613, 4to.† and they are reprinted in Purchas, and Mr. Murray has given a very interesting extract (vol. iii. p. 23,) from the original. Yet, nothing short of a clean-margined copy of the original impression, must satisfy the curious. It is obtainable for a sovereign. Shereley was the protégé of the Earl of Essex: "whom he had made the pattern of his civil life;" and at whose advice he travelled into Persia. But consult the work last referred to (vol. iii. p. 29-52,) for the treasures which are yet in MS. relating to Persia, of which DON GARCIA DE SYLVA is the author; who lived in the reign of Philip III. The Travels of SIR THOMAS HERBERT were first published, in folio, in 1634, and afterwards in 1635, 1665, and 1667. They relate to Africa and Great Asia, as well as Persia. A copy of the first edition was sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* at Dr. Heath's sale. But all these are eclipsed by the

* See p. 394.

by the performances of *Sherley* and *Herbert*, to make especial and honourable mention of that of *CHARDIN* ; and recommending my readers not to let the amusing work of *JONAS HANWAY** escape them, especially if obtainable at a moderate sum, I may venture to conclude the list of publications, relating to this most interesting country, with the strong recommendation of the more recent, and more intrinsically valuable, works of *Morier*, *Malcolm*, *Ouseley*, and *Sir Robert Kerr Porter*. The subjoined note affords a brief outline of the editions of the labours of these distinguished travellers.†

labours of *CHARDIN*, “ who devoted his life, as it were, to the knowledge of Persia,”—says *Mr. Murray*. I will be free to add, that for intrinsic merit and fidelity of narrative, *Chardin* has been exceeded by no subsequent traveller. His travels first appeared in a folio volume of 1686 ; containing only his journey from Paris to Ispahan : then came out his account of Persia, in 3 quarto, or ten duodecimo volumes, at Amsterdam, in 1711 : but, as before observed, (see p. 420) the Amsterdam edition of 1735, is the most popular one.

* Perhaps this is not the most proper place for the mention of *Hanway's Travels* ; but as there is very much in them relating to Persia, the reader may as well know that the work appeared in 1753, in four quarto volumes, and that in *Mr. Murray's Collection* (vol. i. p. 355) some amusing particulars from them are extracted. At *Balfrush*, “ finding his beard grown to a most inconvenient length, *Hanway* with great difficulty, procured a barber ; but that operator learning, in the midst of the process, that he was a Christian, uttered a cry of horror and ran away : and *Hanway* was obliged to push on with his half-shaven beard !” He was, at the time, very critically situated. The work of *Hanway* contains a great number of maps, and some very pretty vignettes and plates, of which several were designed by *WALKER* ; a name dear to the lovers of fine art, from his happy performances in *Sir John Hawkins's* edition of *Walton's Angler*. A copy of this work was sold for 2*l.* 19*s.* at the sale of *Dr. Heath's* library. It may, however, be obtained at a less price.

† I have only to subjoin the titles and dates of the works of the

Where next shall we turn our eyes, and direct our steps, in this ancient, and, as it were, consecrated quarter of the globe ; And how comes it to pass, that I have allowed my “ young ” reader thus far to travel, without putting into his hands those safe, and almost

above four eminent travellers : MORIER, James, *Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in the year 1808-9.* Lond. 1812. 4to. Second Journey ; 1810-16. Lond. 1818, 4to. For reviews of these works, consult the volumes of the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Review*. MALCOLM, Sir John : *History of Persia, from the earliest ages to the present times.* Lond. 1816, 4to. 2 vols. See an excellent criticism on this valuable work in the xvth. vol. of the *Quarterly Review*. The copies on large paper were published at 12l. 12s. OUSELEY, Sir William : *Travels in various Countries of the East, particularly Persia,* Lond. 1819, 4to. I understand that the two latter travellers possess fine collections of Persian and Sanscrit MSS. The supplemental pages of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. will prove that some of Sir John Malcolm’s treasures, of this description, are of no ordinary beauty ; but whether Sir William Ouseley’s treasures may, or may not, compete with those of Sir Gore Ouseley, as detailed in the 4th volume of the late Mr. Beloe’s *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*, I cannot take upon me to pronounce. What can there be more beautiful, in all respects, than a highly embellished PERSIAN MS.?! I have seen and examined many, of full three centuries growth, which had the effect of magic while turning over the silken and diverse tinted leaves, powdered with golden stars, and irradiated with colours of pink, and blue, and green, as vivid and unsullied as if, at *that* moment, they had left the pencil of the illuminator !

The travels of Sir ROBERT KERR PORTER were published in two quarto volumes, in 1822 ; embellished with a number of very spirited and singular plates—and containing some interesting particulars relating to Ancient Babylon. These travels include accounts also of *Georgia, Armenia, &c.* ; and were performed during the years, 1817, 18, 19, 20. The plates relate to portraits, costume, and antiquities, and are not fewer than seventy-five in number. The narrative is executed in a pleasing and lively style ; and these volumes form, on the whole, a valuable addition to our stock of knowledge of the countries described.

indispensable guides ; afforded by the Charts of D'ANVILLE and RENNELL : names, that do not less honour to the important study of geography, than to the countries to which they belong. We will now linger a little in the *western* parts of Asia, and notice the principal works relating to the HOLY LAND, and to TURKEY—the latter, as well in Europe as in Asia. Let *Breydenbach* lead the way;† and the hundred little

* The geographical labours of the illustrious D'Anville are minutely and temptingly detailed by Brunet, vol. i. p. 76. His *Eclaircissemens Géographiques sur la carte de l'Inde*, 1753, 4to. and *Antiquités Géographiques de l'Inde, et plusieurs autres contrées de la haute Asie*, 1775, 4to. are among his chief works connected with the present department of our researches.‡ If the labours of Major Rennell are less general than those of D'Anville, they are, nevertheless, highly meritorious on the score of scrupulous accuracy. Here I have only to mention his *Bengal Atlas*, 1781, folio : *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, with an Introduction*, Lond, 1783 ; 1788 : reprinted again and again—but to the later editions there is a Supplementary Map, containing the new geography of the Peninsula of India, with an explanatory memoir. *The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained*, with eleven maps, 1808, 4to. now very scarce—and, equal to either, his masterly elucidations of *The Retreat of the Ten Thousand* ; and his *Topography of the Troad* : works, that, in their way, have never been surpassed.

† Breydenbach may, if he pleases, “ lead the way ;” and luckily this way is rendered very easy and practicable to myself, by the ample notices of the earlier editions of his work in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iii. p. 216 : iv. 459 ; vi. 87. *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. iii. p. 526. To Breydenbach, add the *Peregrination de Nicolas Huen* : *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. vi. 214. Pinkerton is twice erroneous in his earlier editions of Breydenbach, vol. xvii. p. 134 ; but is, in other respects, copious and instructive about the early voyages to the HOLY LAND. Let the curious, from this catalogue, get possession of the works of *Doubdan*, 1661, 4to. and *Eugene Roger*, 1664, 4to.—both, with very pretty plates.

‡ Brunet tells us that *Mons. Demanne*, the heir of D'Anville, is printing, at the royal press, a COMPLETE EDITION of the works of this celebrated writer, which

curious and fugitive works, as mere guides or manuals, which were put into the hands of pilgrims, chiefly from Venice, who were filled with a holy ardour to visit the shrine of the Messiah.* I know more than *one* friend who covets these precious *morsels* of black-letter rarity, with an ardour and insatiableness that promise never to be satisfied. Happy state of excitation! Next to Breydenbach, we may consider our SANDYS† as one of the principal travellers into these

* As to "the hundred little curious and fugitive works," connected with a Voyage to Jerusalem, many will be found in our own tongue, printed even by W. de Worde and Pynson. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 325 : *Retrospective Review*, vol. ii, part ii. p. 324. But a singular gem of this kind, printed by W. De Worde, probably in the XVth century, is about to be presented to the Roxburghe Club by my friend Mr. Henry Freeling, being a transcript from a unique copy, in a most beautiful state of preservation, in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. I am half tempted to extract a very droll passage—but it must not be. Of modern times, read the *Itinéraire de Paris à Jerusalem*, Paris, 1812, 8vo. 2 vols. of the Marquis de Chateaubriand, in which the measurement of the Temple of Jerusalem, by D'Anville, (1747, 8vo.) is incorporated. Nor should the work of the Abbate Mariti (translated into English in 1791, 8vo. 3 vol.) containing accounts of *Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine*, published at Turin, 1769, 5 vols. be overlooked.

† SANDYS is still a favourite, and with justice. I cannot pretend to enumerate all the reimpressions of his folio volume, but I have seen copies of the first and second on LARGE PAPER. In any shape, copies are reasonable. The plates, taken for the greater part, (says Mr. Chalmers, in his *Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxvii. p. 140) from the voyage of Zuillardo, Rome, 1587, 4to. are pleasing enough. Mr. Triphook once shewed me a lovely copy of the second edition of Sandys (in which the plates *first*, I believe, appeared) bound in Venetian morocco by C. Lewis, marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Sandys was also a poet, and

will comprehend six volumes in 4to. with an Atlas folio. When finished, it is certain that the publications in a separate form, will lose their value." *Manuel du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 77.

sacred quarters. His folio, first put forth in 1615, is yet a crack-article" with the knowing; especially if it be upon large paper, and the impressions are brilliant and unsoiled.

In approaching *Turkey in Asia*, I have only to recommend—to the rich—the three noble volumes of Pococke,* the embellished tomes of Wood, as well as the classical production of CHANDLER; the incidental notices of Clarke, Kinneir, and Burckhardt, with the partial works of Motraye, Russell, Volney, and Chateaubriand.† The comparatively deserves a special commendation for his translation of the Psalms. Dryden calls him ingenious and learned, and the best versifier of the former age. *Scott's Dryden*; vol. xi. p. 206. Consult Dr. Bliss's edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 97: for a rich repast of bibliographical intelligence hereupon. Mr. Chalmers, with justice, refers to the *Censura Litteraria*, vol. vi. p. 132.

* "*A Description of the East, and of some other countries.*" Lond. 1743, folio. 3 vols: reprinted in Pinkerton's collection. But who would not prefer the primitive and embellished folio? These are noble tomes; and the author rises in estimation more and more every day. He is facile princeps—in his department. Antiquities and Science are the leading features of his work. Although Dr. Heath's copy of this work produced the sum of 16*l.* 10*s.* I can ensure the Collector a "very neat" copy at three-fourths of that price.

† Wood's *Ruins of Palmyra*, 1753, folio, with fifty-seven plates, and of *Baalbeck, anciently called Heliopolis*, 1757, folio, with forty-six plates, are works of pure art; and impart now an additional interest from the curiosity lately excited towards the architecture of the ancient world. Each volume is obtainable for about 4*l.* 4*s.* Chandler's *Travels in Greece and in Asia Minor*, were printed in two handsome quarto volumes at Oxford in 1774-6; of which only 250 copies were struck off. They have been recently reprinted in the same form. Besides Mr. Kinneir's *Journey through Asia Minor*, &c. 1818, 8vo. there is a valuable work (reviewed in the *Quarterly*, vol. ix. p. 57,) called his *Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire*, Lond. 1813, 4to., which should have found a place at p. 429, ante. The illustrious name of BURCKHARDT will occupy us more particularly

poor Student and Collector will satisfy himself with under Africa ; but let his admirable *Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai* grace the shelf of every professed Collection of Voyages and Travels. A copy in fair calf binding is worth 2*l.* 10*s.* De la Motraye's *Voyage en Europe, Asie, et Afrique, &c.* à la Haye, 1727, folio, 3 vols. may be worth hard upon 3*l.* 3*s.* : if the binding be elegant, and the impressions of the plates good. Some of these plates are by the burin of *Hogarth*, which is never failed to be mentioned : Motraye was engaged twenty six years on these travels ; and his account of the interior of a Great Man's harem (vol. i. p. 337) is singular enough. I mention this, because the plate, by *Hogarth*, is one of the prettiest and most prepossessing : and there is a very pleasing one, by the same hand, of a dance of Turkish women at p. 176, of the same volume. The author disclaims elegance, but confidently relies on his sincerity and impartiality. The third volume, dedicated to the famous Lord Chesterfield, is in French and English ; and there are no picturesque plates in it—it being filled with maps. Mr. Payne marks a neat copy at 2*l.* 2*s.*

And here, might I not introduce a notice of the *Voyages à Constantinople, à l'Asie, Palestine, &c.* of the CHEVALIER D'AREVIEUX, Paris, 1735, 12mo. 6 vols., of which Pinkerton's account, vol. xvii. page 129, is so warmly encomiastic ? This little tempting book of travels is so rare as to have escaped Brunet. RUSSELL'S *Natural History of Aleppo* ; 1756, 4to. ; republished in 1794, 4to. by his brother, Dr. Patrick Russell. "This is not only the best description of Aleppo, but one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant"—says Pinkerton. A good copy of the second and best edition, bound, is worth 3*l.* 3*s.* The latter author's account of the plague at Aleppo, was published in 4to., 1791 : and may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* These works have been honoured by several versions. Volney's *Voyage en Syrie, et en Egypt*, 1783, 8vo. 2 vols. of which the best edition (according to Barbier, vol. iv. p. 389) is that of 1799 (l'an VII.) augmented and enriched in several respects. I recommend the reader to peruse Barbier's account (*Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, *ibid.*) of the respective merits of Volney, Maillet, and Savary. Chateaubriand's work has been before mentioned : see page 432.

For an account of Dr. Clarke's Travels in Syria and Asia, see p. 371, ante. MAUNDELL'S *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter*, first printed in 1697, 8vo. has been not only several times reprinted—and very recently—in octavo, but will be found in the

Sandys, Clarke and Volney. For Turkey generally,

Xth volume, p. 305, of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages. The *crack* edition of the octavo, is that of 1721, "companion meet," for the Mandeville of 1725. A fine copy of it may be worth 1*l.* 5*s.* : although that in the Stanley collection produced 3*l.* 10*s.* It is doubtless a most curious and interesting book.

Yet—must no mention be made of *Voyages up the LEVANT*, including *Constantinople, Syria, Phœnicia*, and such like interesting spots? Yes: some little I shall dilate, rather than digress, thereupon. If it be only for the sake of the work of *LEBRUN*, something should be said on this subject; and yet, although in the richly stored library of my friend the Rev. Henry Drury, at Harrow, I have turned over the leaves of one of the finest copies in the world—in French red morocco binding, with the royal arms stamped "all proper"—and although the copy possessed by his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Heath, is described to be the "finest copy possible, in white calf, gilt leaves"—both upon *LARGE PAPER*—yet, be it quietly known, that I cannot find it in my heart to panegyrise this work, on the score of *ART*—which is its usual attraction. The plates are generally black, coarse, ill designed, worse executed, and some of them of the most frightfully sprawling dimensions. The work is in three or four folio volumes—and was published at Paris in 1714, &c. Of more modest, and more satisfactory pretensions, is the *Voyage au Levant par Tournefort*, Paris, 1717, 4to. three vols. : reprinted often, and translated into our own tongue. Tournefort can never be out of date. But how came even a fine morocco copy of him to sell for the *astounding* price of 6*l.* 6*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library? I speak of the Paris edition of 1717. An ordinary copy is not worth more than 1*l.* 10*s.* The gigantic undertaking, by Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, relating to *CONSTANTINOPLE*, is at length completed. This work consists of two folio volumes, of the largest dimensions, containing fifty-two line engravings, from the drawings of M. Moling, draftsman and architect to the Sultan Hadidgé, sister of the Sultan Selim III. The price of the ordinary copies is 84*l.* : of copies, with proof impressions, 126*l.* Thus, this work is sure to find its way among *IMPERIAL* Collectors! I saw the drawings from which the plates are taken, when I was at Paris in 1819. They are minute and elaborate; and give (as I learn) a very faithful idea of the clearness of that enchanting atmosphere, and of the characters of the buildings and the people.

the excellent work of MOURADJA D'OHSSON must not be omitted.*

I push on towards *Arabia*: and here the work of NIEBUHR may suffice—a work undoubtedly of the highest authority of its kind.† Darting across burning

* *Tableau Générale de l'Empire Othoman*, par MOURADJA D'OHSSON, 3 vols. folio. The plates are beautifully executed in the line manner, and the testimony of Burckhardt to the valuable and interesting information this work contains, should alone secure it a place in every well chosen library. A fine copy of it is worth 33*l*. It is a noble work in all respects, and I give it an earnest and hearty recommendation to every Collector of spirit and taste. But I would be understood as not overlooking the labours of previous travellers; and if older ones have any claim to notice, especially BUSBEQUIUS's; whose works appear in a pretty little duodecimo volume, put forth from the Elzevir Office in 1633. It may be had for a few shillings. “Busbequius (says Gibbon) is my old and familiar acquaintance; a frequent companion in my post-chaise. His latinity is eloquent, his manner is lively, his remarks are judicious.” *Misc. Works*, vol. v. p. 580. Busbequius was a bibliographical Traveller, for we owe to him the discovery of the famous *MS. of Dioscorides*, (now at Vienna) described in my *Decameron*, vol. i. p. xlv. and *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 471. once purchased the edition of 1633, *uncut*, for 6*d*. on a book-stall, at a country fair. The Elzevir reprint of 1664, is not so much sought after.

† The work of NIEBUHR has been long and justly considered as perfectly classical of its kind. We know more of Arabia in the pages of this performance (of which the style is not less pure than the intelligence is correct) than perhaps in those of any other individual performance. Niebuhr was deputed on his mission by the Danish Government, in 1762. Mr. Murray's Analysis of it, (vol. iii. p. 187) will be read with no inconsiderable interest. His work was first published in the Danish language at Copenhagen in 1772, 4to.: in the following year, in French, at the same place; but the best edition is that, in French, which was published at Amsterdam in 1776-80, 4to. 3 vols.; including the questions of Michaelis, published in 1774. A good copy is worth 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*.: although that in Dr. Heath's library was sold for 6*l*. 6*s*. Brunet says that there are copies on large paper, which are not finer than the ordinary size: but

sands and waterless deserts, I proceed to the notice of *Eastern India, China, and Japan*: territories of enormous extent, of marvellous varieties of character and climate, and rendered comparatively familiar to him, who has never crossed the Equator, by the admirable publications of SYMES, BARROW, STAUNTON, and various French anonymous publications, together with those of DUHALDE, GROSIER, DE GUIGNES, SONNERAT, KÆMPFER, and CHARLEVOIX.* But not a little

of such copies, struck off on fine *Dutch* paper, the same conclusion cannot be drawn. These latter are also very rare. I find none in the catalogues of our richer libraries.

* Major Symes' account of his *Embassy to Ava* in 1795, appeared in 1800, 4to.—(reprinted in 3 volumes 8vo.) and is a work of such established reputation, that those who are desirous of obtaining a copy of it, in goodly calf binding, will not scruple to give 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the same; and if they aspire to a LARGE PAPER of that, and of Mr. Turner's *Tibet*, they may have both volumes, in extra binding, for 7*l.* 7*s.* in the richly furnished repository of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Mr. Murray has, as usual, given us some very palatable *marrow*, in his extract from Symes's *Ava*. I come now, in chronological order, to notice the personal, as well as the written, labours of Mr. BARROW. Such labours are too well known, and too highly and generally appreciated, to stand in need of my humble commendation. The name of this gentleman will always secure, to the work to which it is affixed, an immediate and extensive sale: but if report, or rather common fame, speak true, there ARE labours, from the same pen, to which the name of its director is *not* affixed, that can scarcely be too much extolled and too widely disseminated. The reader, of course, anticipates the mention of the notices of various travels, by Mr. Barrow, in the *Quarterly Review*: notices, which, whenever reperused, cannot fail to bring increased pleasure and instruction. They are the productions of an *experienced* head.† The Reviewer is

† Among the reviews of *Voyages and Travels*, of which Mr. Barrow is the reputed author, read that of the account of *Pitcairn's Island*, incorporated in the notice of Captain Porter's *Cruise in the Pacific Ocean*. It concludes thus; "We have only to add, that *Pitcairn's Island* seems to be so fortified by nature, as to

imperfect would be our stock of Voyages and Travels relating to China, if the valuable works of NIEUHOF

at once a traveller and a critic. *Si sic omnia!* But to the present point. Mr. Barrow's works, in respect to China, comprise one volume of *Travels*, &c. 1804, 4to.; and a *Voyage to Cochin China*, 1807, 4to. each volume being about 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and each, I believe, reprinted in octavo. More elaborate titles are not necessary, as the works are in the recollection of most readers.

Sir George Staunton's account of the *Embassy of the Earl of Macartney to the Emperor of China* was published, with every advantage of press work and embellishment, (the plates being executed from the drawings of the late able William Alexander) in 1797, 4to. 2 vols.: with a folio volume of engravings. Few works were more anxiously expected by the public; and few, I will be free to maintain, ever yet gave greater satisfaction to readers. It is reprinted in octavo. The more recent works connected with *Lord Amherst's Embassy* to the same quarter, and the delightful book of Capt. Hall relating to Loo-Choo (for which see the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xviii. p. 308,) need only be mentioned to secure general respect. At the head of the FRENCH SCHOOL of Travellers into, and writers upon, China, let the *Description géographique, historique, chronologique*, &c. of DU HALDE be unhesitatingly placed. In regard to the geography of China, it is the best work extant. It was published at Paris in 1735, in 4 volumes, folio; and republished at the Hague in 1736, 4to.: but the Dutch edition does not contain the plates; and you must add to it D'Anville's new Atlas of China, 1737, folio, with forty-two maps—or, better still, the fourteen plates and fifty maps separately published from the Paris edition. A good copy of this Hague impression, with such an adjunct, may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.*: but of the French, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Whoever wishes to peruse a little bibliographical gossip about the

oppose an invincible barrier to an invading enemy; there is no spot apparently where a boat can land with safety, and, perhaps not more than one where it can land at all: an everlasting swell of the ocean rolls in on every side, and breaks into foam against its rocky and iron-bound shores. O HAPPY PEOPLE! happy in your sequestered state! and doubly happy to have escaped a visit from Captain Porter of the United States frigate, Essex. May no civilised barbarian lay waste your peaceful abodes; no hoary proficient in sensuality rob you of that innocence and simplicity which it is peculiarly your present lot to enjoy." Vol. xiii. page 383.

and VAN BRAAM, (Dutchmen, possessing all the fearless intrepidity of character of their countrymen) as they appear in certain French versions,* were not to have a conspicuous place therein.

Abbé Grosier, and his new edition of the Jesuit Father MAILLA's *Histoire Générale de la Chine* (traduite du Tong-Kien-Kangmor) may consult the *Bibliogr. Antiq. and Picturesq. Tour*, vol. ii. p. 320-321. This extraordinary performance consists of not fewer than thirteen quarto volumes, put forth between the years 1777-85, of which the last volume is by the Abbé himself, and which was published in English in 1787, in two octavo volumes. A new edition of the whole, much augmented, was published in 1818, in 7 octavo volumes. DE GUIGNES's *Voyage à Peking, Manille, et L'Isle de France*, was printed at Paris, in three octavo volumes, with an Atlas folio of six maps and fifty-nine plates, in 1809. "This account is curious; and frequently in opposition to that of Lord Macartney's," says Brunet. With the travels of De Guignes, is associated the *Dictionnaire-François-Latin et Chinois*, published in a magnificent folio volume at Paris in 1813; and composed from a Chinese Latin Dictionary of Basil de Glemona, of which the MS. is in the Royal Library at Paris. This Dictionary is worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* SONNERAT's *Voyages aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine*, 1774-81, was published in 1782, 4to. two vols.: for a good copy of which I find Messrs. Arch giving 6*l.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. The work contains (according to Pinkerton) 140 plates, and two maps. For the beauty of the plates, this edition is necessarily preferable to that of 1806. Copies of the first edition on LARGE PAPER (and Dutch paper, into the bargain) are rare and precious. One of this sort was purchased by the late Mr. North, at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library, for 2*l.*

A word only about JAPAN. He who possesses Scheuchzer's translation, from the high Dutch, of the famous book of KÆMPFER, published in two folio volumes, 1728, (the best edition, containing a second Appendix) has a work "which (according to Pinkerton) continues to the present day the best account of Japan." A copy of it is worth 4*l.* 4*s.* Consult Brunet for the French version of 1729. Charlevoix's *Histoire du Japon* was published in 1736, 4to. 3 vols. and in 6 vols. 12mo. but the more methodised edition seems to be that of 1754, 12mo. in the same number of volumes.

* Nieuhoff's work appeared in Dutch and in French the same

Such are the principal writers of the countries here alluded to ; and yet, on a retrospect of the few last pages, I cannot but be sensible both of omissions and of imperfect details. Considering the immense kingdoms which Asia contains, and its long and intimate connection with Europe, through Persia, by land, and by water across the Indian Ocean,—I am free to confess, that these pages might have been filled with a greater variety of information : but the nature of this work necessarily forbade such an extended account. The lover, however, of *Rarities*, in this department of bibliography, shall not be driven to despair by the *entire* omission of all notices of curious and uncommon voyages ; and possessing himself of DALRYMPLE'S *Collection* of those in the South Seas, let him disport himself with LITHGOW, LABOULAYE DE GOUX, STOKOVE, MONCONYS, NAVARETTI, and sundry *Voyages of the Jesuits*.* And, if the enterprising traveller

year, 1665, folio. But the addition of some pretty vignettes, and other cuts, to say nothing of the facility of the language, give the French version a decided superiority. The narrative, or text, is at once faithful, perspicuous, and interesting. The Dutch Embassy to China, of which *Van Braam Houckgeest* is the author of the details, and of which the first volume, in 4to. (reprinted in two volumes 8vo. was published by Moreau de Saint-Mery, at Philadelphia, in 1797, is a work, as far as it goes, replete with the most minute and accurate intelligence. The translation, executed under the eye of Houckgeest himself, is all that it can be wished to be, and M. de St. Mery's notes are at once apposite and intelligent. Boucher de la Richarderie, in his *Bibl. des Voyages*, tom. v. p. 2853, has given a very sensible and *inviting* precis of this precious work. But why is it not continued and concluded ?

* Dalrymple is a great name, in many respects ; and the *Historical Collection of Voyages and Discoveries in the Southern Pacific Ocean*; 1770, 4to. 2 vols. (worth at any rate a sovereign a volume) may be considered among the very best works to which that name is attached.

have it in contemplation to return to his native country, from the farthest eastern isles of *Borneo*, *New Guinea*, and *New Holland*, he will find in the subjoined note, a few books which will help to delight

Alexander Dalrymple was eminently distinguished as an hydrographer ; and obtained the honourable post of hydrographer to the Admiralty and to the East-India Company. Look at Watt's *Bibl. Britannica*, col. 281, for an almost countless list of his publications. His library (sold in 1809, by King and Lochee), was powerfully rich in Voyages and Travels. I remember him at the sale of Isaac Reed's library, in 1807. His yellow antiquarian chariot seemed to be immoveably fixed in the street, just opposite the entrance door of the long passage leading to the sale room of Messrs. King and Lochee, in King street, Covent Garden ; and towards the bottom of the table, in the sale room, Mr. Dalrymple used to sit :—a cane in his hand, his hat always upon his head, a thin, slightly twisted queue, and silver hairs that hardly shaded his temples . . . His biddings were usually silent—accompanied by the elevation and fall of his cane, or by an abrupt nod of the head But this is *Biography* and not *BIBLIOGRAPHY*.

I spring, therefore, upon “ *the Rare Adventures and painful Peregrinations of LITHGOW—from Scotland, to the most famous kingdoms in Europe, Asia, and Africa*,” published in 1611, 4to. and republished in 1770, 8vo. There is also a 4to. reprint of 1645. I was going to say that Lithgow's book was as common as a penny-roll ; and so it may be ; but a copy of the first edition *uncut*, and upon LARGE PAPER (O che boccone !) such as Mr. Evans sold at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library for between 30 and 40 guineas, is rarer than an unspotted turquois of an inch in circumference. “ *Les Voyages et Observations du SIEUR LABOULAYE DE GOUX, gentilhomme Angevin, Paris, 1657, 4to.* are acknowledged to be singularly exact and faithful ; especially in the religions of India and Persia. A similar character (according to Pinkerton) attaches to the “ *Voyage d'Italie et du Levant, of Messrs. Fermanel-Baudouin, de Launay, et Stokove*,” &c. 1665, 4to. Eight hundred pages of Observations, “disfigured by much injudicious erudition,” (says Pinkerton) were published upon this voyage at Rouen, 1668, 4to. The SIEUR POULLET's “ *Nouvelles Relations du Levant*,” &c. Paris, 1668, 12mo. 2 vols. is a scarce work and contains an excellent account, for the time it was published, of

him in his passage homewards. The name of FLINDERS is as inseparably, as it is gloriously, connected with that of Australasia, or *New Holland* ;* while the *History of Java* (although necessarily less important from its diminution of territory) has found, in the performance of SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES, an historian worthy of the task he has undertaken. This work was published in 1817, in 2 quarto volumes, and is worth about 6*l.* 6*s.*

the Turkish Empire in Asia, as well as of Georgia and Persia. The accuracy of Poulet was established by the confirmation of Chardin.

The VOYAGES OF THE JESUITS are innumerable. Of all religious zealots, they were at once the most accomplished and indefatigable, and I think it must be granted, (putting the desperately foolish main object of their *religion* out of the question) that the fruits of their discoveries have been highly amusing and instructive. Setting apart the “ *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*,” let us only pause, and ponder on the fact—that, they have given two quarto tomes to the world, of their *Voyage de Siam*, alone—(1668, 4to. 2 vols.) and that not less than three pounds were paid for these Jesuitical volumes, at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. And whoever chances to alight upon Father Ricci, Chinese Narratives, 1617, 4to. republished under the title of “ *Voyage des PP. Jesuites en Chine*,” 1617, 8vo. will see how dexterously and efficiently the several objects of the traveller's undertaking were accomplished. Mr. Pinkerton strikes a high note in praise thereof: vol. xvii. p. 149: and I request the curious to peruse the half dozen pages of an account of similar voyages which follow in Pinkerton. Further, I entreat Mr. D'Israeli, who is just now so wrapt up in the perusal of a description of the East, by a living Jesuit, of the name of the ABBÉ DUBOIS,* (a description, which he considers as most curious and instructive) to give us, in some future edition of his “ *CURIOSITIES*,” old or new—a compressed account—a distillation or extraction—of the pith, juice, marrow, and muscles, of these said Jesuitical voyages.

* Stopping one moment to recommend the curious, and *still* interesting account of CEYLON, in the pages of old Robert Knox, Lond.

* About four or five years ago, the Abbé Dubois published a quarto volume re-

Or, should the same traveller wish to return homewards by land, through Turkey, Italy, and Germany, he will find a host of mute, but not of ineloquent companions, pointed out for his choice, in the bibliographi-

1681, folio, with cuts, (1l. 10s.) and the latest accounts extant of the same Country, published in 1807, in 2 vols. 4to. by the *Rev. J. Cordier*, (for a critique on which, or rather for an excellent account of the leading features connected with Ceylon, consult the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xiv. p. 2 — 38,) and not to forget Dr. Davy's valuable account of the same country, in 1822, 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d. I come, at once, to the important publication, relating to *New Holland*, by CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS, under the title of "*A Voyage to Terra Australis, undertaken for the purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country, and prosecuted in the Years 1801, 2, and 3, in his Majesty's ship the Investigator ;—and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise, and Cumberland Schooner, &c.* Lond. 1814, 4to. two vols. with an Atlas of plates. The text, in two large quarto volumes, is enriched with several sea views; and the Atlas volume contains twenty very large charts and head lands, most accurately laid down by Captain Flinders, with references to the descriptions and tables of longitude in the books. This Atlas volume also contains ten large plates, representing the forms of rare and non-descript plants, found by Mr. Brown, formerly librarian to Sir Joseph Banks and now Secretary to the Linnæan Society.† The intrinsic worth of these

lative to the present *state, manners, and religion of the Hindoos*. It has been recently followed, by an octavo volume upon the *Establishment of Christianity in India*—or, rather, upon the utter hopelessness of its successful establishment. Both books are very curious. Messrs. Longman and Co. are the publishers.

† The voyage of Captain Flinders was attended by singular circumstances. The *Investigator*, from the Commander's perpetual perseverance in his dangerous pursuits, for such a length of time, became unfit for further service: but rather than leave his survey unfinished, Captain Flinders put himself on board a small vessel at Port Jackson, called the *Porpoise*, attended by the *Cumberland* sloop, to pursue his Discoveries; but the *Porpoise* was unfortunately soon after cast away on a coral reef. He then betook himself to the *Cumberland* sloop, where, after surveying Torres' Straits, he sailed for the Mauritius, not then knowing that France was at war with England. There, to the disgrace of the then French Government, he was kept a prisoner for six years and a half: though all other nations, whether in war or peace, constantly favour navigators, engaged in Geographical Discoveries.

It is indeed true, that France, at that time, was governed by Buonaparte, who

cal lists of Pinkerton and Brunet.* The contents of a few of these are briefly detailed by Boucher de la Richarderie. I cannot help however, here, particularising FYNES MORYSON : a gossiping, but veracious and instructive old gentleman in his way.† And yet how in-

truly scientific volumes must not be measured by their pecuniary value ; for I have known a well bound copy, in calf, sell for only 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

* Among the more curious works upon TURKEY, "*Les Navigations, Peregrinations, et Voyages de Nicolas Nicolay*," must not be forgotten. It was first published at Antwerp, in 1576, 4*to.* and I find Mr. Roger Wilbraham (particularly distinguished for his *tact* in books of *this* class, as well indeed as in almost every other) giving 4*l.* 16*s.* for a copy, bound in russia, at the sale of the Stanley library. Another copy of the work printed in the following year, was purchased by Mr. Triphook, for 4*l.* 5*s.* It was translated into the Italian language, and published at Venice, in 1580, folio ; of which a fine copy, in blue morocco binding, is in the Althorp library. The figures, with which this volume is plentifully enriched, are engraved on wood, and considered to be from the designs of Titian : but I should rather say, from those of one of his pupils. The group, however, at page 154, is not unworthy the hand of the master. The four figures of different Religious orders are very curious, and in part horrifying. And here, ere I quit Turkey, let me strongly recommend Rycaut's improved edition of *Knolles's History of the Turks*, Lond. 1687, folio, 3 vols. : of which a copy was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 6*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street revels in the possession of the Lamoignon copy, in blue morocco. What fierce looking fellows do the PORTRAITS make the originals to have been !†

† "Gossiping" as he is, there are other qualities which endear

would attend to no application from our Government. He *did*, however, attend to an application of that patron of all science, Sir Joseph Banks, and replied, "he could refuse him nothing,"—but he did not keep his word. It would have been a happy instance of rare retribution, if Captain Flinders had lived, to have seen this little savage himself a prisoner in one of our Islands. His orphan family have had that pleasure, some small satisfaction for the losses they have sustained by their father's long imprisonment, and the consequent injury his circumstances sustained.

† When speaking of the Portraits of the Ottoman Emperors, I must not omit

terminable is human knowledge, even confined to one remote portion of the globe! . . . The preceding

FYNES MORYSON to the dispassionate and moral reader. His delicacy and purity are equal to his love of truth; and if subjects, or objects, are sometimes painted "to the life," it is rather from a desire to hold up vice to horror, than to enflame the passions by aggravating minuteness of colouring. But Moryson shall here speak a little for himself. His work was first written in the Latin, and then translated by him into English. It contains "*Ten years travell through the Twelue Dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Switzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland,*" and was published, in rather an unseemly folio volume, in 1617: in which volume, the account of Ireland alone, up to the year 1613, contains not fewer than 300 pages.

In this account, I consider the description of the character and person of LORD MOUNTJOY, (part ii. p. 45-8) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as among the most minutely curious and highly interesting specimens of its kind extant. It is a piece of Gerard Dow finishing, in its way: by which I wish it to be inferred, that its brilliancy is equal to its elaboration. "The Opinions and Proverbal Speeches of Nations," in chap. 3. Book I. Part iii. is a very curious chapter. Premising, that I am indebted for my knowledge of this work to a hint thrown out by my friend Mr. Francis Palgrave, to register it among the more valuable books of travels—and to the opportunity afforded by a copy of it at Althorp, belonging to the late Daines Barrington, and tolerably well scored and marked by the pen of that able antiquary—I send the reader to the subjoined note† for a more

the notice of the very superb work, published a few years since, by Mr. John Young, entitled: "*A Series of Portraits of the Emperors of Turkey, from the foundation of the Monarchy to the year 1815, engraved from Pictures painted at Constantinople, commenced under the auspices of Selim III., and completed by command of Sultan Mahmoud II.; with a biographical account of each of the Emperors.*"

† I will first give a notion of Moryson's sketches of foreign parts. When at DRESDEN, he thus narrates: "The horses are all of foreign countries, for there is another stable for Dutch horses, and among these chief horses, one named *Michael Schatz* (that is, *Michael the Treasure*) was said to be of wonderful swiftness. Before each horse's nose was a glasse window, with a curtain of green cloth to be drawn at pleasure. Each horse was covered with a red mantle. The rack was of iron: the manger of copper: at the buttock of each horse was a pillar of wood, which had a brazen shield, where, by the turning of a pipe, he was watered: and in this

pages had been hardly completed for press, when accident placed in my hands the "*Catalogue of Books in*

intimate acquaintance with its contents, and, as I trust, for a justification of my own partiality towards it. Yet, a word about its price.

pillar was a cupboard to lay up the horse's combe and like necessities, and above the back of each horse hung his bridle and saddle, so as the horses might as it were in a moment be furnished." Germany, part i. p. 10.

At **FRIEBURG**, he says, "The Citizens live of these Mines, and grow rich thereby, whereof the Elector hath his proper part, and useth to buy the parts of the Citizens. The workmen use burning lamps under the earth both day or night, and use to work as well by night as by day : and they report, that coming near the purest veins of silver, they are often troubled with **EVIL SPIRITS**." Part i. p. 11.

And when at **PRAGUE**, he gives the following facetious anecdote :—" I did here eat English oysters pickled, and a young Bohemian coming in by chance, and tasting them, but not knowing the price, desired the Merchant to give him a dish at his charge, which contained some twenty oysters—and finding them very savoury, he called for *five* dishes, one after another, for which the Merchant demanded and had of him *five dollars* ; the dearness no less displeasing his mind than the meat had pleased his palate." Part i. p. 15.

But the most interesting to an **ENGLISHMAN**, is what he observes respecting the character of our countrymen towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth :—" And give me leave to hold this paradox, or opinion, against that of the common sort ; that the English were never more idle, never more ignorant in manuell arts, never more factious in following the parties of Princes or their Landlords, never more base (as I may say) trencher slaves, than in *that* age wherein great men kept **OPEN HOUSES** for all commers and goers. And that in *our* age, wherein we have better learned each man to live of his own, and great men keep not such troopes of idle servants, not only the English are become very industrious, and skilfull in manuell Arts, but also the tyranny of Lords and Gentlemen is abated, whereby they nourished private dissensions and civill warres, with the destruction of the common people. Neither am I moved with the vulgar opinion, *preferring old times to ours*, because it is apparent that the cloysters of Monks (who spoiled all, that they might be beneficiall to few) and Gentlemen's houses (who nourished a rabble of servants in idleness, and in robbing by the high waies) lying open to all idle people for meate and drinke, were cause of greater ill than good to the Commonwealth. Yet I would not be so vnderstood, as if I would have the **POORE** shut out of doores, for I rather desire that greater works of charitee should be exercised towards them ; to which we should be more enabled by honest frugalitie, then by foolish prodigalities. I call it foolish, and think the vulgar sort of prodigals worthy of all ignominy, who, with huge expences, keepe many *kennels of dogs*, and *casts of hawkes*, and entertain great numbers of strangers, sometimes not known by name, often scoffing at the entertainer, always ingratefull," &c. Part iii. p. 113.

Again : " The English are so naturally inclined to pleasure, as there is no Countrie wherein the Gentlemen and Lords have so many and large parks onely re-

ORIENTAL LITERATURE, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with INDIA, — containing thirty-eight small pages of closely printed matter—which has been recently put forth by Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen. To the truly enthusiastic after Oriental Researches, this Catalogue will be useful, inasmuch as

Mr. Thorpe (*Cat.* 1823, part i. n^o. 353,) marks a “very fine large copy” at 4*l.* 4*s.* : and the octavo reprint, 1735, in two vols. (but can it contain all ?) may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

served for the pleasure of hunting, or where all sorts of men allot so much ground about their houses for pleasure of Orchards and Gardens. The very GRAPES, especially towards the South and West, are of a pleasant taste, and I have said that in some counties, as in Gloucestershire, they made wine of old, which no doubt many parts would yield at this day, but that the inhabitants forbear to plant vines, as well because they are served plentifully, and at a good rate, with French vines, as for that the hills, most fit to bare grapes, yeeld more commoditie by feeding of sheepe and cattell.” Part iii. p. 147.

Once more only—where Moryson speaks of the APPAREL of the ENGLISH : “Gentlewomen virgins weare gownes close to the body, and aprons of fine linnen, and goe bareheaded, with their haire curiously knotted, and raised at the forehead, but many, against the cold, (as they say) weare caps of haire that is not their own, decking their heads with buttons of gold, pearls, and flowers of silk, or knots of ribben. They weare fine linen, and commonly falling bands, and often ruffs, both starched, and chains of pearl about the neck, with their breasts naked. The graver sort of married women used to cover their heads with a French-hood of velvet, set with a border of gold buttons and pearls : but this fashion is now left, and they most commonly wear a coyffe of linen, and a little hat of beaver or felt, with their hair somewhat raised at the forehead. Young married gentlewomen sometimes go bare headed, as virgins, decking their hair with jewels and silk ribbens, but more commonly they use the foresaid linnen coyffe and hats. All in general weare gowns hanging loose at the backe, with a kirtle and close upper body of silke or light stuffe, but have lately left the French sleeves borne out with hoopes of whalebone, and the young married gentlewomen, no less than the virgins, shew their breasts naked.”

A curious anecdote is related of the great ages of several old men and women who joined in a morris dance to please King James :—“The men of Hertfordshire can witness that such examples [longevity] are not rare in England ; when, in the reign of King James, they made a MORRIS DANCE of fifteen persons, all born in the same country, or within the compass of twenty-four miles, who made 1500 years between them, some being little less than 100 years old, and some far passing that age.” Part iii. p. 43. “Sed ohe, jam satis.”

the list of books is very copious, and it will furnish them with a knowledge of the prices of the several articles or publications introduced :

But the shores of AFRICA are in sight . . . The gale is propitious : and there is excellent anchorage for the vessel. Let us land, and have a bibliographical ramble thereupon.

[REDACTED]

FEB 8 - 1955

